

Inclosure.

Ed-Health

Circular No. 1028.

Toothbrush
Cabinets.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Washington

October 1, 1915.

To Superintendents:

In connection with the campaign for better oral conditions in the schools of the Indian Service, there has been prepared a plan of a sanitary toothbrush cabinet, which is believed will prove of value to superintendents in considering the question of caring for toothbrushes. A copy of the plan is inclosed.

The brushes, before being placed in the cabinet, should be shaken so that excess moisture is removed. If feasible the cabinet should be placed so that the direct rays of the sun may enter the glass door and exert their bactericidal effect. It will be noted that ventilation is secured if the doors in the floor and ceiling of the cabinet are kept open. These doors may be closed, however, for disinfection purposes.

Very truly yours,

CATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

Land-Sales.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs,

Circular No. 1029.

Washington

October 1, 1915.

Sales of Land:

Occupancy--Appraisal.

To Superintendents:

It has come to the attention of the Office that some superintendents are allowing accepted bidders on Indian land to take possession upon payment of the purchase price before the sale has been approved by the Department.

This practice is in conflict with the regulations and leads to difficulties when sales are disapproved, especially if any improvements have been made upon the land. Also, it deprives the Indian of the use of his own property until it is actually sold. Hereafter superintendents will be held responsible for any occupation of restricted Indian lands where possession is taken or given on account of an acceptance of a bid.

You will immediately ascertain what lands, where sales are pending, are being occupied by bidders and report all the facts in each case to this Office.

Also, you are requested to forward a certificate of appraisement with each petition for sale.

CATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MONROE LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

October 5, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Enclosed is a copy of an acknowledgment
by Commissioner Sells of the Indian Office of the re-
ceipt of your recent report on certain tribes of In-
dians in California and Arizona.

Respectfully yours,

Earl Y. Henderson

Clerk.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago,
Illinois.

COPY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs.

October 4, 1915.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Vaux:

Receipt is acknowledged of a report entitled, "Visiting Certain Tribes of Indians in California and Arizona", by Hon. Edward E. Ayer, of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

The Office is glad to have this report and appreciates the interest taken by Mr. Ayer, as well as the information and comments furnished.

The conditions at Upper Lake and Ukiah, in the Round Valley jurisdiction, to which he refers, have been under consideration and buildings for a school room, teachers quarters and other conveniences are now being constructed at Ukiah. It was hoped to be able to provide similar improvements at Upper Lake this year, but lack of available funds necessitated postponement. However, the intention is to follow the matter up and place the educational facilities at Upper Lake upon a better basis as soon as practicable.

The attention of the Chief Special Officer on liquor suppression has been called to portions of the report relating to the practice of bootleggers in Northern California and to the indications of an in-

crease in the evils of drinking, with the request that he look into the situation referred to.

The entire report has been carefully read and every practicable effort will be made to cooperate along the line of improving conditions among the Indians wherever needed in the localities referred to.

Very truly yours,

CATO SELLS

Commissioner.

October 5th, 1915.

Dear Mr. NicholSEN:

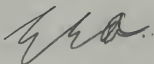
In coming to the office for the first time in several days, I have the papers which you forwarded September 21st and your letter of October 3rd.

It will be impossible for me to be in Chicago again until Monday the 11th of the month, when I will be there for about two hours, going on to South Bend in the afternoon on my way to the Mohonk Conference. If you can possibly make it convenient to be here then, it will please me very much. If not, if you can write me fully so that I can get your letter and take it with me, I would like it very much. In the meantime, write me at Walworth, Walworth County, Wisconsin, R.F.D. No. 2, on receipt of this so I will know whether I will be able to see you or not.

I have not had a chance to but casually look over these papers. I shall take them back to the lake with me and look them over carefully, but I do not believe they would be able to interfere with you.

With kindest regards to Mrs. NicholSEN and yourself, I remain

Yours very truly,



Mr. A. S. NicholSEN,
Neopit, Wisconsin.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 1031.

Washington

October 13, 1915.

To all Superintendents:

Personal investigation has convinced me that there is great opportunity for the exercise of proper economy in connection with the subsistence of pupils in our Indian schools.

Too often supervision of the kitchen and dining room is neglected for what is considered of more importance to the educational activities of the institution. Frequently the very important fact is overlooked that carelessness and extravagance in the issuance of supplies, lack of judgment and skill in the preparation of food, and failure to supervise its sensible distribution results in inexcusable waste.

Superintendents should see that every child in our schools is supplied with plenty of wholesome and nutritious food. Nothing herein should be construed as affecting these requirements or of indicating a niggardly policy in supplying school tables, but in achieving these results extravagance and waste can not be justified and must not be permitted.

Superintendents should give their immediate attention to the necessary reorganizations and reforms in their commissary, kitchen, and dining room, and reduce improper issue and use of supplies and waste to a minimum.

I wish to emphasize the importance of the menu. It should, as far as possible, be scientifically selected with a view to obtaining the maximum food value at minimum expense. The receipts used

Circular No. 1051--2.

by the cook should be economical. The most healthful results are often obtained with simple recipes. It must also be so arranged that the unused portions retained in the kitchen at each meal are reprepared properly for use at another meal.

Special attention should be given to the distribution of food in the dining room. Every boy and girl should have bountiful helpings of food, but there must be such supervision as will prevent pupils from piling up on their plates more food than they can consume. This is of special importance with young children.

There is always some kitchen and dining room garbage, every bit of which should be consumed by school hogs or chickens.

The refrigerator must be kept clean, and economy exercised in the use of ice.

It is highly important that sanitary measures be used in the care of milk; that the dairy attendants wear proper clothing, and that the boys or girls about the kitchens and dining rooms have clean and neat apparel. The personal appearance of those in charge of the dining room and of the cook should be an example to the pupils. No unhealthy pupil should be detailed to the dining room or kitchen, and kitchen employees should be promptly relieved when their health becomes a menace.

The fly is an enemy to health and must be constantly fought.

The chief purpose of this letter is to emphasize the importance of efficient cooks. An incapable cook is the most expensive employee in a boarding school. The cook can save or waste more than any other minor employee. I desire the most critical measurement

Circular No. 1031--3.

of every cook in the Indian Service. Those who can not qualify to the best standard should be separated from the service. No person, man or woman, should be selected for a cook solely because they are the wife or husband of another employee, or for any other reason than efficiency. Superintendents are requested to promptly advise me of cases where cooks fail to give the best character of service or are wasteful or uncleanly.

Another and very important reason for the strict observance of everything to which attention is called in this letter is that we may always keep prominently before the student body the object lesson of economy. There can be no excuse for service employees performing any duty in such manner as to impress the youth with indulgence in wastefulness or failure to accomplish the real purpose of our Indian-school system.

The kitchen and dining room management should have the co-operative aid of the school physician, teacher of domestic science, and the matron, together with constant general supervision of the superintendent.

I again wish to impress upon the superintendents the great importance of preventing extravagance and waste.

Inspectors, special agents, and supervisors are directed to report as to the manner in which the contents of this letter are enforced.

Very truly yours,

CATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

Hon. Robert M. La Follette,
Madison, Wis.

Steffelot ad M. Fredon. mch
elw, mosha
to James Nash m

My dear Senator:

The so-called investigation of the Menominee Indian Reservation has just been completed. I have just come in possession of facts which clearly indicate that the under-lying and pre-determined purpose of this investigation was two-fold: (1) to prepare for an amendment of existing law so as to permit a gradual if not sudden return to the old methods of sale of stumpage and a corresponding reduction in the quantity of manufactured output, the real purpose being to destroy that splendid project; and, (2) to discredit Mr. Ayer's report and by making a display of figures before the next Congress tending to show errors in that report, not only to lay a foundation for the pernicious legislation which will be sought to cripple or kill the project, but to attack the efficiency of the Board itself and if possible eliminate it.

Before this investigation was started, the Indian Office had already spent months on a critical examination of Mr. Ayer's report in an attempt to find ways to break it down. A memorandum was prepared in which the figures of recent profit at the Menominee Mill, estimated in Mr. Ayer's report, were attacked and their correctness challenged. This memorandum has been guarded with utmost secrecy and its findings carefully withheld from the Board of Indian Commissioners, notwithstanding positive oral instructions to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs last winter from Secretary Lane, in the presence of at least six members of the Board, to write to the Board officially after examining any given report, and state what recommendations in any given report would, and what would not, receive favorable action, and in the case of the latter, the reasons therefor.

To my certain knowledge, there is not a material statement as to the financial conditions at Neopit in Mr. Ayer's report that is not absolutely true; indeed the records will show actually about \$25,000 more profit than Mr. Ayer stated in round numbers to be \$44,000 for a given period. On the other hand, the figures used in the secret Indian Office memorandum represent either an ignorant or deliberately dishonest statement of the facts, as shown by the records.

It is as clear as daylight that the Indian Office has had in mind the working out of its Menominee report soon after the convening of Congress and then to spring it on the Indian Committees, where, with an endless mass of figures to confuse the members, and no one present, except Indian Office officials to explain the record (their purpose meanwhile being to discredit Supt. Nicholson, an absolutely honest and exceptionally efficient officer by means of a deliberate frame-up and thus eliminate him as a credible witness), the predetermined plan might be put across.

In the preceding paragraphs I have attempted to give you merely an outline of the situation. I have not exaggerated nor written at random. There are many more facts which you ought to know. If you come through Chicago during the next two weeks I wish you would let me know when you come and where I can see you.

You doubtless know that I am no longer secretary of the Board nor connected in any way with the Service, and my only interest in this matter springs from my duty as a citizen to help in any way I can to prevent the perpetration of wrongs especially where they have come so fully within my knowledge as in this case.

Perhaps I should invite your attention before I close, to the fact that Mr. Ayer's report did not cost the government nor the Menominee Indians a cent, even for the use of the franking privilege to mail the report to Senators and Representatives, while you will undoubtedly find that the deliberately dishonest investigations made by Indian office officials for the purpose of trying to overturn and destroy the value of Mr. Ayer's report which in all honor they should strive to uphold, have cost the government thousands of dollars and that several thousands of dollars of this cost, will, if it has not already been done, be paid out of the Menominee Log Fund. And against the findings of a man of Mr. Ayer's high honor, and with an experience of fifty years in the lumber manufacturing business, are to be placed the findings of subordinates, wholly ignorant of lumber manufacturing and working under direction of superiors, known by said subordinates, to desire findings adverse to those of Mr. Ayer.

With assurances of my continued high personal regard, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Washburn

Ed-Emp.
C A B

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 1032.

Washington

October. 16, 1915.

To all Superintendents:

Circular No. 621, dated March 19, 1912, provides in part as follows:

"Therefore superintendents are hereby directed to so arrange the hours of duty of all employees whose work is not confined to the usual and ordinary periods during week days, or who have extra duties to perform, that each may be off duty during a period of one-half day per week throughout the year."

The provisions of this circular were intended to apply to employees, especially matrons, cooks, etc., who are required to be on duty from early morning until late in the evening, and to those who regularly perform duties requiring considerable time in addition to those which they perform during their regular hours of employment. It has, however, been brought to the attention of the Office that certain superintendents are granting such leave privileges indiscriminately, and you are requested to advise the Office immediately as to what employees under your jurisdiction are granted the half holiday; also your reasons for selecting such employees, and what employees are not granted this privilege and the reasons therefor.

Attention is also invited to the fact that by Executive Order the days work on Saturday from June 15 to September 15 shall consist of four hours exclusive of time for luncheon. It has come to the attention of the Office that at some places the office force, and practically all other employees, are being granted a half holiday / throughout the year, and you are requested to advise the Office as to the practice followed under your jurisdiction with regard to this matter, and your reasons for granting this privilege if such is the case.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT
Assistant Commissioner.

P-C
H R D

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 1033.

Washington

October 19, 1915.

To Superintendents and Disbursing Agents

of the Indian Service:

The blanks on which you are to submit your annual estimate for goods and supplies for the fiscal year 1917 will reach you about November 20, 1915. The Office does not want you to wait until these blanks are received before giving thought to the preparation of the estimate.

Prepare at once all data relative to your annual estimate for goods and supplies in order that they may be available as soon as the regular blank reaches you.

By doing this, you should be able to prepare the blanks promptly and carefully as soon as they are received, after which they must be returned to the Office without any delay.

Please begin the preparation of these data upon receipt of this communication.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

Inclosures.

Finance-
Accounts

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

W B S
Circular No. 1034.

Washington

October 19, 1915.

Accounts Current.

To all Disbursing Officers of the Indian Service:

There are inclosed copies of a new form of "Account Current," approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury, to be used by all disbursing officers in the Indian Service in rendering their accounts with the United States. It will be noted that this blank requires that the account shall be stated in the name of the United States instead of in the name of the disbursing officer as heretofore. The same order of money columns as existed in the old form are continued, but the credits now appear before the debits to conform to the caption of the account.

All old forms must be immediately destroyed and the new forms used exclusively.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

10-EGK-9

Purchase-
Supplies
F L H

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 1035.

Washington

October 21, 1915.

To Superintendents:

Hereafter when submitting requests for purchase of fire hose, you are requested to state whether it is intended for use inside or outside of the building. It is essential that the Office be furnished with this information when purchasing fire hose because of certain rules and requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which must be complied with. For instance, the Underwriters Association require unlined linen fire hose for inside use.

In this connection you are instructed, when in need of fire hose, to get bids through the warehouses and submit same to this Office with your request and recommendations as to purchase. This will expedite the matter materially as the contract quantities are practically exhausted on rubber-lined hose, and the Office has no contract covering linen hose.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT,

10-CAR-16.

Assistant Commissioner.

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE ON THE INDIAN AND OTHER DEPENDENT PEOPLES

Thirty-third Conference, Oct. 20-22, 1915.

P L A T F O R M

The Thirty-third Annual Lake Mohonk Conference on the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples gratefully recognizes the progress secured toward comparative justice and right and fair administration for the Indian. It approves the stress laid by the present administration on the conservation of the health of the Indians and its insistence on more hospitals and greater medical care, and it applauds the efficient efforts to stop the sale of intoxicants and the use of peyote.

But though much has been done our national responsibility is scarcely less than at an earlier date.

The present condition of the Utes may point our contention and our general recommendations. The Government holds property for this tribe amounting to an average of about \$5000 for each member of the tribe, and yet these people live in squalor, and in moral and spiritual barbarism. The undertaking of the Government to give them an irrigation system at a cost of \$864,000, was so hampered by selfish legislation as to threaten the loss of their water rights, unless the prompt and hopeful action of the Commissioner shall be pursued persistently to the end.

For the Indians in general the government holds a billion of dollars in property and funds, all open to constant attack from the cupidity and greed of the whites and recreant red men. There is no hope of ultimate justice save through an improvement in our laws and in more rigid enforcement of them.

We urge, therefore, that the government shall first define the Indian that he may be protected from those who profess Indian relationship in order that they may share in funds, lands and timber and newly discovered oil and mineral rights:

We urge the defining of his legal status and the codification of the laws regarding him, that the confusion and uncertainty now existing may be done away:

We urge the extension of the merit system in all appointments in the Indian Service:

We urge increased attention to the educational need of the Indian and lay emphasis on agricultural and other vocational training:

We urge on Congress the need of larger appropriations for educational and medical work in Alaska, under charge of the Bureau of Education:

We urge that legislation shall be enacted that will insure the preparation of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes to assume intelligently the responsibilities of their citizenship, and the protection of those of them who still own their allotted lands when the restrictions on the sale of their lands shall cease:

And we urge, with profound conviction, that to these important efforts to improve his physical condition and conserve his material resources, there be added by our churches and philanthropic agencies a harmonious and larger activity in behalf of the moral and religious instruction of the Indian, without which these efforts for his material good will surely prove ineffectual.

Our present system is full of bad inheritances. We urge instant and more thorough attention to these things to the end that justice be done.

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[illegible]

The Government shall first define the Indian
relationship in its own mind before it can
discuss it with the Indians.

The Government shall first define the Indian
relationship in its own mind before it can
discuss it with the Indians.

He urged that legislation shall be enacted that will insure the protection of the Five Civilized Tribes in some Indian Reservation and the protection of the people of the Five Civilized Tribes in some Indian Reservation and the protection of the people of the Five Civilized Tribes in some Indian Reservation.

[illegible]

We rejoice in the results of our educational, medical, and agricultural policies in the Philippines. We reiterate the statement of the Conference of 1914 that we recognize as a nation our obligations to the Philippine peoples, our duty to administer their affairs without partisanship, and with largest concern for their special interests, and for their preparation for the time when the status of the islands shall be definitely determined. Meanwhile we urge continued zeal on state and church in their respective fields to care for educational, moral and spiritual ministry to these peoples.

As to Porto Rico, this conference, believing that it ought to remain permanently under the flag of the United States, recommends a closer identification of the Island with our Government and institutions and as one means to this end recommends the immediate grant of full American citizenship to its people. It is further recommended that a careful study be made of methods to improve the standard of living of the masses of the people of Porto Rico and to relieve the present existing congestion of population in the Island.

We hope also that means may be found to offset the decline of customs revenue due to the transfer of Porto Rican trade from other countries to the United States, so as to continue and develop the excellent work which has been done in education, sanitation and other governmental activities.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

and past and old days

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE, Oct. 20-22, 1915.

President

Hon. Samuel A. Eliot, Boston, Mass.

Secretary

Mr. H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

Treasurer

Mr. William L. Brown, Washington, D. C.

Business Committee

Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Chairman

Dr. Charles F. Meserve, Secretary

Hon. Edward E. Ayer	Rev. William F. Oldham, D. D.
Hon. Manuel V. Domenech	Mr. Arthur C. Parker
Grant Foreman, Esq.	Mr. H. C. Phillips
Dr. Victor G. Heiser	Duncan C. Scott, Esq.
Major I. L. Hunt	Hon. Robert G. Valentine
Mr. Francis LaFlesche	Hon. George Vaux, Jr.
Mr. Oscar H. Lipps	Mr. Herbert Welsh
Mr. Jewell D. Martin	Mr. H. Parker Willis
Hon. Warren K. Moorehead	

Press Committee

Mr. Allan P. Ames, <u>Chairman</u>	Rev. Howard B. Grose, D. D.
Mr. Edward N. Bunce	Rev. Dr. William V. Kelley
Rev. Dr. A. E. Dunning	Mr. George Rogers
Mr. William B. Howland	Rev. N. H. Van Arsdale, D. D.
Hon. Edmund Platt	

Purchase
W B F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 1036.

Washington

October 25, 1915.

To Superintendents and Other Disbursing Officers:

Under date of August 2, 1915, Circular 1011 was issued, the Office being under the impression that the general authorities spoken of therein would be of great help to the field service in reducing the number of unauthorized expenditures and enabling the superintendents to make quick purchases of small articles without the formality of getting a specific authorization from the Office.

It has been learned, however, that a number of superintendents purposely or otherwise appear not to be interested in these general authorizations. It is hoped that these instances are the exception rather than the rule. It is intended that these general authorities be made use of and the superintendent who fails to do so will be held responsible for the conditions resulting therefrom.

If you are not using the general authorities referred to you are directed immediately to request that the necessary number be issued to you at once. If there is a definite reason why you should not use them at this time, I shall be glad to have you report it to the Office at once.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,

Assistant Commissioner.

2 Inclosures

Toilet
Facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 1037.

Office of Indian Affairs

Washington

October 25, 1915.

To Superintendents:

There are inclosed copies of Public Health Service, Bulletins numbers 51 and 68, entitled "The Causation and Prevention of Typhoid Fever" and "Safe Disposal of Human Excreta at Unsewered Homes", respectively.

Owing to the vital importance of maintaining sanitary conditions about Indian Homes and schools, these circulars should be carefully studied by you, with a view to improving toilet facilities where necessary throughout the service. Only a limited number of these circulars are available, but should additional copies be desired they may be obtained from the Public Health Service.

Very truly yours,

E. B. MERITT

6-FLD-10

Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MORONG LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

October 26, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Enclosed is a copy of the Forty-Sixth
Annual Report of the Board as sent to the Secretary of
the Interior by Chairman Vaux.

Sincerely yours,

Malcolm Nesbitt

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago,
Illinois.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN
COMMISSIONERS.

Office of the Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C., October 13, 1915.

Sir: We have the honor to submit the Forty-Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

REVIEW OF YEAR'S WORK.

The increased appropriation of \$10,000 for the expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners for the last fiscal year enabled the Board to accomplish more work than has been possible for it to undertake before in a similar period for more than twenty years. Particular attention is called to the detailed financial statement (Appendix A) at the end of this report, especially to the comparatively small expenses incurred in extensive and important field investigations. For example, Commissioner Eliot's very exhaustive investigation of conditions among the Indians of the Northwest including Northern California cost the Government only \$375.36. An examination of the reports covering other field investigations as well as office work, we believe, will illustrate the same economy and efficiency.

The year's work may be briefly outlined as follows:

1. OFFICE ACTIVITIES.

(a) Recommendations relating to the Indian Bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915 (transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior in November 1914 and to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs on January 18, 1915.

(b) Investigation of the cost of administering leases on restricted Indian lands on Indian reservations, and report to the Secretary of the Interior on May 16, 1915.

(c) Investigation of the cost of supervision of individual Indian money deposited in banks, and report to the Secretary of the Interior on May 16, 1915.

(d) Beginning of an investigation of the subject of taxation with relation to untaxed Indian property in the several states.

(e) Classification and codification of existing laws relating to Indian Affairs in the United States.

(f) Preparation of a draft of a proposed Indian Act for the United States.

II. FIELD INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) Conditions on the Flathead and Fort Peck Reservations, by Commissioner William M. Ketcham. Report filed with the Secretary of the Interior December 30, 1914.

(b) Conditions among the Indians of the Northwest Coast, by Commissioner Samuel A. Eliot. Report filed with the Secretary of the Interior February 3, 1915.

(c) Conditions among the Choctaw Indians of Oklahoma, by Commissioner Warren K. Moorehead. Report filed with the Secretary of the Interior February 4, 1915.

(d) The Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada, by Frederick M. Abbott. Report filed with the Secretary of the Interior April 14, 1915.

(e) Conditions among the Ute Indians by Commissioner Frank Knox. Report is to be filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

(f) The New York Indian Situation. Investigation begun under direction of Daniel Smiley. Report not yet filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

III. INDIAN WAREHOUSES AND PURCHASES OF SUPPLIES.

(a) Investigation of the system of open-market purchases, by Commissioner George Vaux, Jr. Report filed with the Secretary of the Interior February 4, 1915.

Among the aforementioned reports which have not been printed and distributed by the Board, it is suggested that the following be printed as a part of the Appendix of this Report as follows:

(Appendix B) Open Market Purchases, by Commissioner Vaux.

(Appendix C) Report and recommendations concerning the administering of leases of restricted Indian lands, submitted by Commissioner Vaux.

(Appendix D) Report and recommendations concerning the supervision of individual Indian money, submitted by Commissioner Vaux.

FUTURE WORK.

Before the beginning of the next Congress the Board will have ready for submission to the Secretary of the Interior and to Congress, a draft of a proposed Indian Act, which if adopted will materially change its present relationship to the administration of Indian Affairs; the more important changes suggested in this draft will be discussed under a separate head in this report. Assuming, however, that no change is made in existing law affecting the duties of this Board and that Congress appropriates for the next fiscal year the same amount, \$10,000, which was made available for the last fiscal year, the Board will continue a systematic investigation of conditions on reservations where perpetual benefit treaties are in effect as on the Ute reservations, with the view of making or recommending new agreements with Indians for commuting annuities or making other treaty changes demanded by the interests of the Indians.

Among the reservations and tribes which fall under this class are:

Fort Hall, Idaho.
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri and Iowa.
Chippewa of the Mississippi.

Crow Reservation, Montana.
 Northern Cheyenne, Montana.
 Senecas of New York.
 Six Nations of New York.
 Pawnees, Oklahoma.
 Quapaws of Oklahoma.
 Choctaws, Oklahoma.
 The Sioux Tribes.

The Board is convinced that many of the Indian Treaties are ill adapted to the present needs and conditions on Indian reservations and that the Indians themselves when fully and freely consulted will be glad to agree to changes suggested in their interest. The investigations made on this class of reservations should include a study of the treaties in question and the history of administration thereunder with the view of ascertaining the existence of any just claims of the Indians against the Government and making proper report thereof with recommendations to Congress. It is pointed out that if Congress adopts the Indian Act recommended by the Board (which will be binding in all cases where the same is not in conflict with existing treaties) this class of investigations will bring all of the treaty reservations under the purview of the proposed Indian Act and thus reduce the number of laws relating to Indian affairs and simplify administration thereunder.

Another line of constructive investigation which the Board has in mind is that of the system of loans for industrial purposes on Indian reservations.

Another subject which is believed worthy of

investigation by the Board is the present system of transfer and promotion of employees in the Indian Service.

There is reason to believe that there are some just causes for criticism of the present system and in some cases reason to believe that influences not wholly worthy are permitted to enter into the equation. It is possible that the proposed inquiry may be made in co-operation with the National Civil Service Reform Association. This subject may constitute one of the assignments for office work during the coming fiscal year.

Another piece of office work which may very profitably be undertaken is an inquiry into the methods employed in following up and assisting returned students or graduates of the reservation or non-reservation Indian Boarding Schools.

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO LEGISLATION.

1. Need of Change in System: Weaknesses in Indian Administration.

There are many weaknesses in the administration of Indian affairs in the United States; no person who has studied conditions in the Indian Service either in Washington or upon Indian reservations will attempt to dispute this assertion. These weaknesses exist in spite of a fair average of efficiency which is found among Indian Service employees. For the most part they are inherent weaknesses in the "system" which has been gradually evolved in this country and for which blame cannot be properly attached to

any particular official, branch of government or administration. Most of them, as we have pointed out in previous reports, are due to defects in our policy of dealing with Indian property. We have undoubtedly been over-hasty in individualizing tribal lands and other tribal property and in breaking up tribal organization, while at the same time over-doing paternalism toward the restricted Indian by failing to throw sufficient responsibility upon him in the handling of his own property and in the matter of local-self-government. Laws relating to Indian affairs have rapidly multiplied as individualization has increased, Congress assuming more and more responsibility in legislating for particular tribes, while the volume of work, the difficulties of proper administration and the natural confusion resulting from lack of continuity of policy have increased proportionately. Nothing but a new system of law, and the early establishment of a permanent, continuous, non-political administration of Indian affairs will prevent an unhappy ending to a majority of the Indian race in the United States, and uncreditable, if not disgraceful, to the people of the United States. This dangerous trend of the present system, we have attempted to help the Secretary of the Interior and Congress to correct by working out a constructive policy of administration and a remedial system of law which will be discussed briefly under another section of this report and which will be the subject of a separate special report.

There is one tendency of the present administration of Indian affairs, however, apart from the general weaknesses of the system, which we believe is worthy of special discussion, and that is an undoubted tendency toward centralization of power in the Indian Office; superintendents in the field service more and more are becoming dependent upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the settlement of important business matters affecting the welfare of Indians, thus increasing his burden of details to such a point that if he were a hundred men instead of one, he could not give proper consideration to them. Complaint is heard on every hand of delays involving sales and leases in which white men as well as Indian tribes are interested. Nothing we could recommend on the question of Indian Office administration could be of greater benefit to the Indians as well as the public than for the Secretary of the Interior to insist upon ^{the} ~~the~~ inauguration in ^{the} ~~the~~ Indian Office of a policy of definite decentralization of authority and corresponding increase in the responsibility of superintendents who should settle on the ground most of the questions relating to the Indians within their respective jurisdictions.

A COMPETENCY COMMISSION.

One of the noteworthy developments of the past year in connection with Indian affairs, was the appointment by the Secretary of the Interior of a commission of three experienced men to determine the competency of individual

Indians on various reservations. The importance of this development consists not so much in the idea, which is not a new one, as in the fact that two of the best known and most experienced men in the Indian Service, Major James McLaughlin and Frank A. Thackeray, have been appointed as permanent members of the Commission, and the fact that the appointment of the Commission followed a definite announcement by the Secretary of the Interior in his last annual report of his intention to see to it, insofar as he could, that in the future Indians who are capable of standing on their own feet should not be hampered by continued government restrictions, and that the energies of Indian Service officials, needed for incompetent Indians should not continue to be expended on behalf of competent Indians. Indeed, the announcement of this policy by the Secretary of the Interior, is not new; that, frankly, is the whole theory upon which the allotment policy was built more than twenty-five years ago. But it is a fact that multiplicity of laws and regulations and the increased burdens imposed upon reservation superintendents and the harassing restrictions imposed upon individual Indians have prevented the superintendents whose duty it should be from time to time to recommend for release from supervision the competent Indians under their jurisdiction, from performing the duty intelligently and thoroughly. The definite taking up of this task by men of seasoned

judgment, and who know Indian character, promises to give the emphasis to this subject which it deserves. It is to be hoped that the plan will go far enough to enforce "competency" on those really competent and not stop merely by passing upon the applications of those who think themselves competent or who are urged by outsiders to make such application. It is a fact that a majority of Indians who, in the past, have been declared competent, were not really competent and too frequently their applications have been made upon the urging of creditors or persons having an unworthy design upon Indian property.

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO LEGISLATION.

The chief recommendations on the subject of legislation which have been covered by previous reports of the Board are contained in the proposed Indian Act which will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior at a later date, and will be referred to only briefly in this report under the following heads:

1. The Proposed Indian Act.
2. The Five Civilized Tribes.
3. Rations.
4. Osage Indians.
5. Warehouses.

(1) THE PROPOSED INDIAN ACT.

The Indian Act will contain a number of proposed changes in existing law which may, at first glance, appear to be revolutionary in character; some of them are frankly

intended to be revolutionary. This act will represent the working out in detail, of the recommendations made in the Forty-Fifth Annual Report of the Board. That report referring to this subject contained the following: "Another great difficulty in the administration of Indian property is the mass of conflicting laws and regulations relating thereto, which tie the hands and obscure the vision of officials engaged in its administration. There is need not only of a codification of Indian law to remedy the situation, but upon such a codification must be built a constructive remedial system." In the preparation of the proposed Indian Act the principles referred to in our Forty-Fifth Annual Report have been followed. In that report we said, "We believe that not only as a matter of fundamental right but as a matter of sound policy no Indian funds should be used to pay administrative expenses, unless such course is made obligatory by treaty or otherwise, without first consulting the Indians interested. At the same time there should be a shifting of the burden of cost of administering Indian property from the Government to the shoulders of the Indian owners. Indian property should begin to protect and preserve itself by bearing its own administrative burdens. * * * * In short, we recommend a system of law and of administration which will make Indian property, by means of taxation and otherwise, automatically self-supporting; and we urge this recommendation, not pri-

marily to relieve the Government of a large portion of the expense which it now incurs in the administration of Indian property, but as the only real means of educating the Indian to take his place in the white civilization of the country." The main provisions of the proposed act may be discussed briefly as follows:

(a) It will place the management of Indian affairs in the hands of a non-partizan Board of six Commissioners to be appointed by the President for a term of six years; two to be appointed every two years. The Board to appoint the chief executive officers of the Indian Bureau and to prescribe regulations for the administration of Indian affairs; to report to Congress and recommend legislation.

(b) It will provide for a Director of Indian Affairs and a staff of five assistants to be the administrative officers of the Indian Bureau Department, the Director and staff to be appointed by the Board of Indian Commissioners.

(c) It will define an Indian and provide a uniform plan of enfranchisement of all Indians.

(d) It will substitute for the present lack of law for the punishment of certain offenses on unallotted Indian reservations, the laws of the State in which such reservations are located and provide a fixed and definite judicial system as a substitute for the present unregulated

and irresponsible Indian court.

(e) It will provide a system of local self-government for Indians still having tribal relations and guarantee them a voice in handling their own property.

(f) It will provide a definite means for the termination of Indian wardship in the case of competent Indians.

(g) It will provide a definite descent of personal property on unallotted Indian reservations.

(h) It will provide for the limited use of Indian money for educational purposes after consulting the Indians.

(i) It will modify existing allotment laws making beneficial use a condition to allotment.

(j) It will modify and simplify existing law for the lease and sale of agricultural Indian lands.

(k) It will provide a definite and uniform system of law for the handling of irrigable, timber and mineral lands on reservations.

(l) It will provide for the construction of roads and bridges on Indian reservations out of Indian funds and for compelling Indian labor on such roads and bridges.

(2) THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

In our last Annual Report we said, "We sincerely hope the probate procedure agreed upon between the county judges having jurisdiction among the Five Civilized Tribes

and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will have beneficial results. This procedure should be made a part of the State law of Oklahoma, as recommended by the Congressional delegation from that State. If this is not done, we believe the Federal Government should retake its former jurisdiction over the affairs of the restricted Indians. We also recommend that Congress be asked to enact a law giving the Secretary of the Interior jurisdiction over all leases of the lands of restricted Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes."

The State Legislature of Oklahoma at its last session was urged by friends of the Indian to enact such legislation. It refused to do so. It not only refused to take this action to protect Indian minors but it refused to make an appropriation for the support of the Commissioner of Charities, the only officer armed with authority to protect Indian minors in that State.

This deliberate refusal of the State of Oklahoma to protect the interests of the members of a race formerly the wards of the Federal Government, entrusted by Congress to its care and protection, leaves no room for argument as to what course should be taken. At the last session of Congress this Board prepared several items of legislation which if enacted will accomplish the purpose of the recommendation.

Items covering these points were presented to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs under date of Jan-

uary 18, 1915 and were as follows:

(1) That Section 9, of the Act of May 28, 1898 (Stat. L. 185) be amended by cutting out the following phrases beginning with line 5 of said section "the court having jurisdiction over the settlement of the estates of said deceased allottees," and substitute therefor, "and by the Secretary of the Interior or some person duly appointed by him."

(2) That no lease executed by a member or members of the Five Civilized Tribes covering lands from which restrictions from alienation have not been removed shall be valid unless approved by the Secretary of the Interior or by some officer located in the State of Oklahoma designated by him for that purpose, and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Commenting upon the need of the legislation above in our letter of January 18, 1915 to the Chairman of the Senate Committee, we said, "This power of the Indians to lease without supervision has enabled them to tie up their lands by means of a succession of leases for many years, at prices generally inadequate. This deprives the Indian's legal guardian, in the person of the representative of the Secretary of the Interior, of ^{the} means of inducing the Indian to farm his land or to sell all or a part of it to advantage, the lease in fact becoming a cloud on the title."

Referring to the matter of the first item above we said, in the same letter, "The law permitting the sale of

inherited lands of restricted Indians on approval of the State probate courts of Oklahoma is just as mischievous in its effect. The Indian's legal guardian charged with responsibility of preparing the Indian for citizenship may find the land of his ward sold just at the time when he could make the land practically useful to said ward. The absurdity of the Government's pretending to continue a guardianship over restricted Indians while permitting its wards either by the direct leasing of their lands or by the sale thereof through a State court to take out of the hands of the guardian the sole and only instrument which can give the guardianship any real value would be ridiculous if it were not so serious in its consequences. The laws permitting these absurd and intolerable conditions should be amended."

It is our deliberate judgment that no matter affecting Indian relations in the United States is more important than that Congress should retake its jurisdiction over the affairs of the restricted Indians of Oklahoma and this we urge with the greatest possible emphasis.

(5) RATIONS.

The field investigations made by the members of the Board have forced us to the conclusion that Congress should make some definite provision for old and destitute Indians. The present ration system is seriously defective and many of the cases of hunger and destitution found have

been among those Indians owning valuable allotments of land or timber or having an interest in large incomes from the leasing of tribal lands. From the fund known as "Indian Money Proceeds of Labor" a fund derived largely from the leasing of tribal lands there was expended during the fiscal year 1914 for agency and tribal purposes \$678,311.90. This being Indian money, it should not be expended for agency purposes without first consulting the Indians to whom it belongs and the burden of caring for the old and destitute of any tribe should be provided for from tribal funds before any of it is expended by the Government for purposes of administration. An adequate appropriation should be made by Congress each year to cover emergency needs of this class of Indians who have no funds of their own from which such expenses can be paid.

(4) OSAGE INDIANS.

We renew our recommendations made to the last two Congresses and contained in our Forty-Fifth Annual Report at the bottom of page twelve, that the Act of April 18, 1912, (Public No. 125) providing for the probate of the estates of the Osage Indians in the State courts of Oklahoma be repealed.

(5) WAREHOUSES.

We repeat again our recommendations that the proviso in the present law limiting the appropriation for the

purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service to the maintenance of not to exceed three warehouses in the Indian Service, be eliminated. It is not in the interest of economy or efficiency arbitrarily to fix any particular number of warehouses. This should be a matter of discretion on the part of the Secretary of the Interior.

On behalf of the Board,

George Vaux, Jr.,

Chairman.

To the Secretary of the Interior.

105297-1915 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

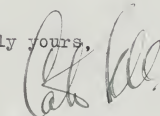
OCT 28 1915

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have your letter of August 26th with enclosure from Ernest Oshkosh, inviting you to be present at the Menominee Indian fair.

The fair was very successful indeed and I regret that you were unable to be present. I have noted Mr. Oshkosh's remarks regarding the Superintendent.

Very truly yours,



Commissioner.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Finance

H D
Amendment 38
to Regulations
(Modification
Amendment 30.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

November 2, 1915.

To All Disbursing Officers of the Indian Service:

Paragraph (g), section 289 of "Regulations, Indian Service, 1904" (Amendment No. 30), which reads--

School entertainments, band concerts, athletic contests, sales of curios or of fancy articles manufactured by pupils, subscriptions to school journals or advertising therein, job printing, or any other like enterprise--

is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

(g) Sales of curios or of fancy articles manufactured by pupils, subscriptions to school journals or advertising therein, and job printing.

Also the following new regulation is hereby promulgated:

291 (a) Unless otherwise specially directed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, proceeds of school entertainments, band concerts, athletic contests, or any other enterprise of societies, clubs, and associations, composed of students or adult Indians, may be received and expended by the officers of the organizations without being carried in the official account of the disbursing officer, provided that such funds do not come into the hands of the disbursing officer, and he exercises no control over them, except in an advisory capacity. Itemized accounts of all such receipts and expenditures shall be kept in the office of the disbursing officer, who shall audit them and keep them on file, subject to inspection by investigating officials.

Very respectfully,

Approved: November 3, 1915.

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

BO SWEENEY,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Circular #1038.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Seeds and
Implements.

Office of Indian Affairs.

Washington November 4, 1915.

TO ALL SUPERINTENDENTS:

One of the largest grain crops in the history of the United States is now being harvested, as the result of which prices are comparatively low. There is likely to be a considerable advance by next spring, however, and I desire that advantage be taken of present market conditions wherever practicable, with the view of purchasing supplies of seed for the Indian Service, wherever suitable storage facilities exist or can be provided without too great an expenditure of funds.

Immediately upon receipt of this circular all superintendents should have the farmers make a careful estimate of the probable amount of the several kinds of seed which will be required for sowing or planting by their Indians next spring, and after advertising extensively submit formal requests for authority to cover, with bids, abstract, full justification of price, etc., as required by the regulations, and information as to whether storage facilities are available; and if not, the approximate cost of providing same. Where storage facilities are not available, we should advertise for delivery when desired, specifying the date in your advertisement. On those reservations where it is intended

to purchase seed from the Indians, separate requests therefor should be promptly submitted with full justification, etc., giving current market prices in your vicinity.

It is also desired that the needs of the Indians with respect to implements be ascertained at the same time and that bids be likewise secured thereon, which should be transmitted to the Office for consideration in the usual manner. By this means there will be plenty of time within which to consummate the purchase of the implements and have them on hand when required, and yet avoid the necessity of paying excessive prices, which might result from delaying the matter until next spring.

I am very much in earnest about this matter and superintendents will be held strictly to account for any failure to provide their Indians with the necessary seed and implements at reasonable prices.

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

*acknowledged
11/6*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Committee on Bills in the Third Reading,
State House, Boston.

November 4, 1915.

Edward E. Ayer, Esq.,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I am indebted to you for the copy of your report on the Menominee Indian Reservation. I have known from Mr. Moorehead of the thorough investigation which you made there and the valuable results obtained so that I am very glad of this opportunity to examine more in detail the conditions which you found there.

Mrs. Allen and I cherish very pleasant recollections of the days which we spent with you at Lake Mohonk.

I am sending you a copy of the report which I made to the Secretary of the Interior after my trip through the Navajo reservation two years ago. I hesitate to send so crude a report after the complete presentation which you have made of the Menominee situation, but as this in your old "stamping ground" there may be something of interest to you in it.

Sincerely yours,

Justin Allen

JWA/MAM
Encl.

Ed-Schools.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Circular No. 1039.

Office of Indian Affairs

Washington

November 5, 1915.

To All Nonreservation Superintendents:

Frequent enrollments of pupils who have deserted from other Indian schools, or whose prior record therein has not been good, have afforded encouragement for such desertion, have been detrimental to good school work and to character building, and have interfered with efforts of the field service to bring the schools to the high standard desired.

In order to correct this evil superintendents are directed not to receive pupils who have been previously enrolled in another Indian school without written approval of the superintendent of such schools or advice from such superintendent to the effect that the applicant had completed the sixth grade, or a course of study beyond the sixth grade approved for that school; that his behavior had been exemplary, and that there is no objection to such new enrollment.

Upon receipt of an application, the superintendent must endeavor to ascertain, through all means at his disposal, whether the applicant has been enrolled in another school.

If there should be question or doubt as to any particular case, the matter may be presented thereafter to this Office, accompanied by a full statement of all facts available.

Very truly yours,

CATO SELLS,

Pur-Sup.
H S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 1040.
Disposition of old
automobile tires.

Washington

November 5, 1915.

To All Disbursing Officers of the Indian Service:

You are requested to report to the Office at the earliest practicable date with regard to the disposition, etc., of old automobile tires, as follows:

(a) What disposition do you make of old automobile tires when they have become so worn that they can not be used? How many disposed of since July 1, 1914, and where?

(b) If you sell them, what is the price per pound received for the old rubber?

(c) How many useless tires do you have on hand at this time? Give name of tires?

The above information is desired in view of the fact that the attention of the Office has been drawn to a new process of sewing together two old tires of the same size into one tire, good for approximately 4,000 miles of renewed service.

It is understood that this work has been done in a number of western States for several years and is proving entirely satisfactory. Upon receipt of the data requested above, the Office will endeavor to determine the practicability of resorting to the new process.

Respectfully,

C. F. HAUKE,

Acting Assistant Commissioner.

10-HEB-30

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Indian Affairs

Circular No. 1041.

Washington

November 10, 1915.

Agricultural
Extension
Work.

To Superintendents:

The most successful season of Indian fairs and of Indian exhibits at county and State fairs ever experienced in the history of the Indian Service has just closed, as a result of which the agricultural interest and enthusiasm of the Indians have been greatly stimulated. However, in order that permanent benefit may accrue from these various exhibits, it will be necessary aggressively to follow up and further develop this interest and enthusiasm by all practicable means to our disposal.

The State Agricultural Colleges have expressed a willingness to place their facilities at our disposal, including lectures by experts on agricultural topics, boys' and girls' club work, canning demonstrations, schools of instruction in domestic economy, etc. It is therefore suggested that you address your State Agricultural College with the view of arranging for such of these activities as may be practicable under your jurisdiction, without expense to the Indian Service.

Many of the State Agricultural Colleges also conduct a "Farmers' Short Course" for a week or ten days during the winter or spring. It will be helpful for Indian Service farmers to attend these courses, provided they are willing to do so on annual leave and at their own expense, as the present law does not provide for the granting of educational leave to agency employees. Superintendents will advise their farmers to this effect, after ascertaining the dates of the course.

Wherever a white farmers' club is located near the reservation, such Indians as will benefit by attending it should be encouraged to do so; if not, Indian farmers' clubs should be organized on the reservation, when conditions will permit, provided they do not already exist. The State Agricultural College can also help you in organizing these clubs.

The time is opportune for reiterating and emphasizing the suggestions embodied in my Circular No. 924, entitled "Winter Farming Activities," dated November 27, 1914. These instructions are equally applicable now, and I desire that each superintendent again read that circular and carry out the letter and spirit there-

Circular No. 1041--2.

of during the coming winter to as great an extent as existing conditions under his jurisdiction will permit.

The influence of the fair should be deep and permanent, and should reach all phases of Indian life, and make for better crops, better homes, and healthier babies. With the latter end in view, and recognizing the vital necessity for strengthening the physique of the Indian race, I desire that you devote special attention to this matter during the coming winter and spring, enlisting the interest and cooperation of the Indian women, through the work of the physicians, field matrons and nurses, and by all other means at your disposal, in an aggressive campaign for taking better care of the babies. In this connection, attention is invited to Circular No. 922 on the "Duties of Field Matrons." The subject might be discussed at mothers' meetings and practical demonstrations given of proper methods of infant care in all its phases by field matrons and nurses. As relating to this subject, attention is invited to the following extract from my remarks at the recent conference of Indian Service workers at San Francisco:

It is of first importance that we begin by re-establishing the health and constitution of the Indian children. Education and protection of property are highly important, but everything is secondary to the basic condition which makes for the perpetuation of the race.

My idea is that this campaign shall lead up to a "baby show" or contest during your Indian fair next fall, or at some other suitable time on those reservations where no Indian fairs are held. These shows were given at a number of Indian fairs this fall with such successful results that I desire the practice inaugurated on all reservations where conditions will permit, and I shall expect the hearty support and cooperation of all Service employees having to do with this important and vital subject.

In order to get permanent results, prizes should also be offered for the babies kept in the cleanest and healthiest condition, and the babies that make the greatest improvement during the year, which can be accomplished by a system of records of conditions and progress, the necessary information to be obtained by visits to the Indian homes at irregular intervals, without advance notice. This will tend to get the Indian mothers in the habit of keeping their children clean and healthy by taking proper care of them from day to day, and not merely cleaning them up for exhibition on the date of the contest--perhaps neglecting them at other times.

Please acknowledge receipt hereof, with advice as to the steps taken by you to carry out the above instructions.

GATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

Pur-Supplies.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

J S W

Circular No. 1042. Office of Indian Affairs

Barrels for

Kerosene

Washington

November 10, 1915.

and Gasoline.

To Superintendents and Disbursing Officers:

In order that shipments of gasoline and kerosene purchased through the warehouses for your jurisdiction may be made at the earliest practicable date, you should see to it that all of the barrels which you have for containers are kept moving between your school or agency and the point at which they are to be filled, until your full supply has been received.

Whenever you order gasoline or kerosene from a contractor you should not fail to inform the superintendent of the warehouse interested of such action.

Respectfully,

E. B. MERITT,

11-6-CAR.

Assistant Commissioner.

11-22-15
GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
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FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

November 22, 1915. *Amund* 171

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Mr. Meritt, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, told me, confidentially, Saturday evening, that, in making up the estimates for the appropriation for the Indian Office, he had included therein \$10,000 for the Board of Indian Commissioners.

I thought you would like to know this, for it will make work easier.

Faithfully yours,

in absolute unswerving

Secretary.

Hon. Edward F. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago,
Ill.

McD-JG.

Chicago, November 24, 1915.

Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

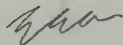
I have been determined for some time to retire from my Indian Commissionership at the age of seventy-five, which occurs in about eleven months.

One of the great regrets I have on going out of the Commission is that it will practically sever my connection with you and your fine Assistant, Mr. Mather.

While you and I have not always agreed, still your methods of disagreeing with fellow workers are so uniquely pleasant that they are entirely unobjectionable, and I never left Washington without feeling that I had enjoyed my intercourse with you immensely, whether you agreed with me or not.

I shall also leave the Commission with great regret. As a whole, they are splendid, earnest, honest people, and deserve the undivided confidence of the Government, and I think they have demonstrated during the past two years their usefulness. I shall miss the association very much, but as you very well know, a man of seventy-five should be prepared to get out of the way.

Yours very truly,



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

November 26, 1915.

✓
Dear Mr. Ayer:

In the absence of Assistant to the Secretary Mather
I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 24th.

Mr. Mather is in Chicago at the present time, but will
leave Sunday morning on a trip to Hot Springs Reservation,
Arkansas. He expects, however, to return to Chicago on
December 4th, and it is quite likely that he will get in
touch with you before coming on to Washington.

I shall take pleasure in forwarding your letter to him
at once.

Very truly yours,

Lorace M. Albright

Private Secretary.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

11-27-15
GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
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DANIEL SMILEY, MONROE LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

Amund
149
Andover Mass.,

27 Nov. 1915.

Confidential
My dear Mr. Ayer:

I hand you copy of a letter which I have recently received from C. E. Denis Esquire, Cloquet, Minnesota. Mr. Denis served on the White Earth investigation, and is an entirely reliable man. He is a clerk and an expert stenographer and is still in the Government employ. He has been much concerned about the welfare of the Minnesota Indians. Mr. Denis does not wish his name used so in sending you copy of his letter I have omitted same. But I think you personally and privately should know his name and address.

The Red Lake situation is a timber proposition entirely - mostly white pine.

The timber is as valuable as that on White Earth. For eight years the white people have tried to seize it. We should have a new report on the Red Lake timber situation. After consulting with our mutual friend Weston Allen (Whom you met at Mohonk) he and I have decided that you are the only man who can save this timber for the Indians. Would it be possible for you to go to Red Lake Minnesota for investigation?

EEA.

You remember what Chairman Vaux said, that we have plenty of money left of our appropriation and if we do not spend some of it, our appropriation may be cut.

If you can go, the Indian office will furnish you all the information necessary. Our Secretary is now very friendly with the authorities in the Indian office and I hand you letter from him on that subject which will interest you. If you could possibly get off for a week (if not longer) cannot you go up and look into this matter and try to save the land for these Indians? I know that the situation is bad, for the reason that two years ago Inspector Linnen and myself were appealed to prevent the Peaulieu crowd from taking charge of it - as they did at White Earth. Your investigation would show up affairs and recommend what should be done. It would also furnish splendid capital for our Board.

Now Mr. Ayer matters are in a serious shape in Minnesota. I cannot afford to go there and I beg of you to take up this subject if possible.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Wm. K. Woodhead

Edward E. Ayer,
Railroad Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

COPY.

Hon. Warren K. Moorehead,

Andover, Mass.,

Dear Mr. Moorehead:-

It is common talk around northern Minnesota that the lumber interests are planning another big steal to be perpetrated at Red Lake Agency.

As you perhaps know, at Red Lake there is as fine a stand of timber as can be found in the middle northwest. I do not have a clear understand of the details, but believe that there is, or will be presented, before Congress a bill to permit the cutting of the timber on the Red Lake reservation, under restrictions, for the benefit of the Indians. I am told however, that whereas the bill a first appears to be very meritorious, it contains a "joker" which practically delivers the timber to the lumber interests.

Included with the project to cut the timber is another scheme for the drainage of certain lands around lower Red Lake. Indian money is to be used, and the land to be leased to the whites for a term of years, with some sort of a purchase clause attached.

Senator Nelson is said to be father of the bill.

It may be that you already informed on this subject; kindly advise.

Very truly yours,

11-29-15
GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
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ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

In re Mailing List:

November 29, 1915.

My dear Commissioner Ayer:

We are revising and expanding the mailing list of the Board. Will you help by sending me at your earliest convenience the names of as many men and women as you can think of who ought to get our reports and who should be kept in touch with this office.

We have all of the members of Congress, the Lake Mohonk Conference people, and the several organizations interested in Indians, but there must be a large number of persons, who either are interested, or might become interested, in our work, who are not in any of the groups I have named above.

Will you please give this your best attention. Don't wait for a long list, but send in the names as they occur to you.

Faithfully yours,

M. Alesius Newhall

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Chicago, Ill.

McD-JG.

Anneville, Md. 11/29/15
Bayne Manor, Pa.
11/28. 1915.

Dear Mr. Ayer.

Knowing your
interest in the matter I
laid aside the enclosed
clipping to send you, thinking
you might care to read the
whole of Mr. Widness' will.

As yet there is nothing definite
as to what his son will
do. The collection so far I
can gather is valued at
about \$12,000,000.

I do not know whether or
not when you are in

Dear Mrs Agor & yours up with, I am,
Sincerely yours
Harry Vaux Jr.

Philadelphia you saw the site
of the proposed Art Gallery, on
an eminence just at the
end of the Parkway at the
entrance to Fairmount Park.
There is considerable money
available from specific
loans for the purpose of
building it & I imagine
that now it will be gone
on with.

We want to thank you
for the picture postals of the
Museum which have come
for the boys. We older ones
find them interesting also.
Trusting this may find

November 29, 1915.

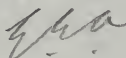
Mr. M. K. Sniffen,
Secretary, Indian Rights Association,
995 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I have your pamphlet on the Meaning of the Ute War, and have read it with great interest. You are certainly right in all the grounds you take here, and I hope your suggestions can be carried out. General Hugh Scott, whom I have the honor of classing among my intimate friends, has told me of the work he did in this case. He is splendid, and I am in hopes that upon his retirement he will be put on our Indian Commission.

I was very much pleased with all the work at Mohonk this year. It seems to be in the right line and I think we can certainly do better work by all pulling together as we are certainly unselfish in matters pertaining to this subject.

Very truly yours,



Chicago, December 1, 1915.

Dear Mr. McDowell,

I have your letter of the 22nd and I thank you very much.

I am glad that Mr. Merritt is taking the attitude that he is towards the Commission, as well as Mr. Sells and all the rest.

We certainly are in a position to help them a good deal.

I am glad you are succeeding so well in getting in touch with the proposition.

Yours very truly,



Mr. Malcom McDowell,
Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
Honorary President.

TELEPHONE, LOMBARD 25-21.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

REV. CARL E. GRAMMER, S.T.D.,
President.

Indian Rights Association,

EDWARD M. WISTAR,
Vice-President.

CHARLES J. RHOADS,
Treasurer.

HERBERT WELSH,
Corresponding Secretary.

MATTHEW K. SNIFFEN,
Recording Secretary.

995 DREXEL BUILDING,

Philadelphia,

DR. FRANCIS OLCOTT ALLEN, JR.,
H. H. BARTON, JR.,
MISS EDITH F. BIDDLE,
T. WISTAR BROWN, 3D,
WM. ALEXANDER BROWN,
MRS. BRINTON COKE,
JOSEPH ELKINTON,
REV. CARL E. GRAMMER, S.T.D.,
CHARLES F. JEWINS,
ARTHUR N. LEEDS,
MRS. JOHN MARKOE,
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD,
HENRY S. PANCAOST,
CHARLES J. RHOADS,
JONATHAN M. STERRE,
MATTHEW K. SNIFFEN,
MISS AGNES L. TIERNEY,
HERBERT WELSH,
EDWARD M. WISTAR.

*see letter to
J P aron
12/9/15*

December 3, 1915.

To our Members and Friends:

We are about to begin the third year of our work under the budget plan. Its success hitherto has been so decisive,—funds having come so promptly and so generously from our friends,—affording such ease of mind and efficiency in meeting our obligations, that, surely, we have the strongest incentive to keep on with the same good method now. If this expresses your own view of the matter, will you kindly indicate on the enclosed card whether we can depend upon you for any financial aid during the coming year, and if so, to what extent and when it will be convenient for you to send it?

Could you have been present at the November meeting of our Executive Committee, you would have felt, as we did, the glow of enthusiasm and satisfaction that comes from a survey of the wide-spread and efficient work that our Society is doing for the Indian in an orderly, intelligent and persistent manner. Fourteen members of the Committee were present; fine reports of field work done during the Summer were made by Mr. Sniffen, treating of investigations among the Utes of Utah and Colorado, and other Indians; and by Mr. Brosius of reservations in the Southwest. Cheering reports came also from the Corresponding Secretary of the doings of the Mohonk Conference, and of the cordial relations existing between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Sells, and the Association. A letter was also read from Dr. Grafton Burke, a medical missionary of the Episcopal Church, located in Alaska, bearing the strongest testimony to the value of the visit paid in the Summer of 1914 by Messrs. Sniffen and Carrington to the Yukon Valley, Alaska.

For the year 1916 we will need about \$9500. Our fixed charges—salaries, office rent and telephone service—amount to \$6084. But it is necessary to provide for field investigations, travelling expenses, postage, printing, stationery and incidentals, for which the additional \$3500 will be required.

We have never been in debt during our thirty-three years' existence, and we desire to keep that record intact.

With sincere gratitude for what you have already done, and hoping that you may feel justified in again helping the Association, we remain,

Faithfully yours,

Charles J. Rhoads }
Herbert Welsh } Finance Committee
Matilda Markoe }
H. H. Barton, Jr. }

Chicago, December 9, 1915.

My dear Mr. Moorehead:

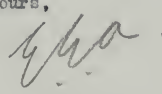
I have your letter of November 27th, and have delayed somewhat to see if I could think of any scheme to help out. It would be impossible for me, of course at my age, to go up there in the Winter and undertake to clean that thing up. As you well know, I am in my 75th year and it would be suicidal for me to go into the woods or any place where I could not get the ordinary comforts in the Winter season. Anything that I can do as a wind-up to my career on the Indian Board next summer, I will be very glad to undertake.

I should like awfully well to have before me in the meantime, as near an exact understanding of the present conditions, starting out with the size of the reservation, number of Indians, Schools, Stores, or anything pertaining to it, and from what sources the dangers anticipated, and who is at the head of the source, if possible. If I could get this information, it would please me very much.

Enclosed please find the letter to you from McDowell. I think he is going to make us a good man.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Warren K. Moorehead,
Andover, Mass.



12-9-15
Chicago, December 9, 1915.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

I have yours of the 28th of November, and I thank you most sincerely for it; also for the copy of the will, etc. of Mr. Widener.

Mrs. Ayer and I look back with the keenest pleasure to our day with your charming family, and only hope the time may be very short when you and your Wife can make us a visit either in Chicago or at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

I got a letter from Moorehead a few days ago saying that there was danger at the Red Lake Agency of the Indian timber being disposed of, and said he thought I ought to go up there, if possible, and look the matter over. I send you a copy of a letter I wrote him, which states the case as far as the possibilities of my going there at this time of the year. I think it is a matter that we ought to attend to without any question, but first, as I indicated in that letter, we want facts, and to know who the devils are and to counteract them, if possible. I wish Mr. Knox, who is not as old as I am, of course by three or four hundred years, would make it convenient to go up there. Any information I could give him in regard to the lumber part would give me the greatest pleasure if he would go.

Looking forward to our meeting in February, which gives me another opportunity of seeing you with great pleasure, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Mr. George Vaux, Jr.,
Bryn Mawr, Penna.

G. H. A.

December 9, 1915.


Dear Mr. Welsh:

I have the Indian Rights Association Finance Committee's letter of December 3rd.

As I explained to you while at Mohonk, the only time I have had the pleasure of your acquaintance (which I enjoyed very much), when we had a talk about the attacks made on me through the Officers of your Association, after many years association with it, being, I think, a life member, I felt very much hurt. Also the attacks made on the Secretary of our Board by certain members of the Association, which was distasteful. It seemed to me at Mohonk this year that the Association had taken a different attitude towards the Board of Indian Commissioners, and towards me personally, which gave me the most infinite pleasure. We seemed to be pulling together, and did, and in my judgment we always ought to, and as far as I am personally concerned, the attitude taken by your President towards me is only charged to him, and I shall be very glad to help whenever I can.

Enclosed please find my check drawn to your order for \$25.00 towards the expenses for the ensuing year. I do hope, Mr. Welsh, that your great City will allow nothing on earth to interfere with their eventually getting possession of the Widener and Johnson pictures. With these two combined, and with Elkins', you will have one of the finest galleries in existence.

Yours very truly,



Mr. Herbert Welsh,
995 Drexel Building,
Philadelphia

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

Andover, Massachusetts.

13 December 1915

My dear Commissioner Ayer:-

Since I wrote you, and received your kind reply, I have been to Washington and went over the situation there with Mr. Sells, our Secretary and others. I also saw Honorable William Murray, member of Congress from Oklahoma, and talked with him two hours on the Oklahoma situation. It is impossible to tell just what will be done in Washington this session of Congress, but it seems as if almost anything may happen. Mr. Sells and Mr. Meritt are very friendly to us, and they say they can head off the Red Lake steal. Therefore, it will not be necessary for us to do more than recommend. I fear I would bore you, if I sent you all the data on that reservation, so will not do so, since they claim in Washington that they have the situation in hand. Honorable C. C. Daniels, who has been trying the White Earth cases, will not lose his position after all. He had appealed to me to help him, hence my trip to Washington.

I hope you will attend the Pan American and Anthropological Congresses held December 27th -- January 7th in Washington. I hope to see you there. Nearly everybody will be in Washington, and I trust that you and Mrs. Ayer will attend the meeting. Mrs. Moorehead is going to accompany me.

Very cordially yours,

*Commissioner Edward E. Ayer
Railway Exchange Building
Chicago, Illinois.*

Warren K. Moorehead

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ARTHUR R. RUPLEY, PA.
JAMES WICKERHAM, ALASKA.

JAMES V. TOWNSON, CLERK.
PAUL N. HUMPHREY, ASST. CLERK.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON.

December 16, 1915.

Hon. Edward B. Ayer,

Railway Exchange Building,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose herewith copy of H. R. 3065 to authorize certain changes in the settlement of land titles in the Five Civilized Tribes.

Section 1 of this bill is written in view of the fact that the land speculators, lessees, and grafters took great train loads of the full-bloods out of the Choctaw Nation and allotted them on the lands in the Chickasaw Nation, some two hundred miles from their long established homes. These Indians would not live out there, although it is a better land, because it is a prairie country and lacks wood and water and requires greater effort to secure the conveniences of life. If you had the best improvements that could be made on the land they would not stay there unless you would chain them to it. This provision will be clear to you as providing for them a home near where they live.

Sections 2-3-4--5-6 and 7 are intended to cure certain technical defects in titles, wherein if the title should have been made on the dates named there it would be good under the decision of the Supreme Court irrespective of the amount paid and could not be voided except for fraud. While if made 24 hours before it would be a void deed irrespective of the amount paid. The use of the word "solely" in each case was to remove the technicality but leave the power to the government and authorities to bring suit for lack of consideration or inadequacy of consideration, as provided by the several treaties, or for fraud. It may be necessary to recite that committing a wrong on a white man is no less heinous than committing it on the Indian. Most of the white men who have secured titles of this character are not of the grafter class but home-seekers imposed on by either ignorant attorneys or land agents receiving commissions to procure sales. Such men naturally feel a resentment toward the Indians which lessens the Indian sentiment so necessary to protect his interest, both where political campaigns are involved and the administration of the law is sought.

I may call your attention too to an axiomatic principle that the publication of defects in land titles among the original Indian lands tends to lower the price of lands, even that owned by the Indian, and conversely, whatever will clarify titles, where it can be done with honesty and good conscience, will tend to enhance the value of lands whether owned by the Indian or not.

JOHN H. STEPHENS, TEX., CHAIRMAN.

CHAS. O. CARTER, OKLA.
 JAMES M. GUDGER, JR., N. C.
 THOS. F. KENOP, WIS.
 J. O. POST, OHIO.
 CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ.
 LEWIS L. MORGAN, LA.
 CORSEY W. SHACKLEFORD, MO.
 ROBT. P. HILL, ILL.
 ALLAN S. WALDMAN, N. J.
 JOHN S. CLANCY, N. Y.
 JOHN M. EVANS, MONT.
 WM. H. MURRAY, OKLA.
 DENVER S. SHURCH, CAL.

CHARLES H. BURKE, S. OAK.

PHILIP P. CAMPBELL, KANS.
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 PATRICK D. NORTON, N. CAR.
 ARTHUR R. RUPLEY, PA.
 JAMES WICKERHAM, ALASKA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
 COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 WASHINGTON.

JAMES V. TOWNSEND, CLERK.
 PAUL H. HUMPHREY, ASST. CLERK.

EEA----2

Section 8 is to provide for permanent settlement of Indians in other states. You will observe the deliberate use of the word "adult" in the first line because I do not want to see the removal on the minors, except in the case of the Mississippi Choctaws, until they are of age. There are some three to five hundred of the Mississippi Choctaws already returned to Mississippi. Their lands will never do them any good unless they can be sold in Oklahoma and reinvested in the State of Mississippi. This section performs a double service in that it places on the market additional lands in Oklahoma which are naturally desired by the white people, and to that extent increases the taxable property, while at the same time it gives to the Indian a home in the locality of his residence, one that he can use, and gives him an extension of time on the exemption from tax, which exemption will expire in about 10 or 12 years in Oklahoma. This gives him a new lease of 25 years of such exemption, and therefore wholly in his interest.

Section 9 is made necessary because the federal statute authorizes a probate of Indian estates, but does not authorize the partition. Probate of estate is both expensive and too often admitting of fraud, as you are well aware. In many cases where an Indian dies his land could be divided among his heirs, or at least a portion of them, by an order of the court if the court had the power, and thus prevent any probate proceedings whatever. A mere simple partition would be inexpensive, and it would give the Indian who wants to retain the land additional land perhaps adjoining his, which is desired, but which he can not have unless he purchases the entire amount, and in most cases he does not have the money to do that. In other words, the lack of such a provision as that in section 9 creates a policy of forcing the sale of Indian lands when otherwise inherited lands could be retained by the heirs. Again some times they are large enough to make a home where new born who have not received allotments would inherit them. The clause providing for the sheriff's deed is essential because some times some of the heirs would require their part sold after partition while others would desire to keep it.

Section 10 is made necessary because of one insurance company, the name of which I do not care to use as their agent, who is a friend of mine, and who gave me the information with the request that the name of the company be withheld, and I may say this man is also a member of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, stated that his company will not loan any money on any lands in the Five Civilized Tribes (this includes town sites as well as Indian allotments) for the reason that the lands in the Five Civilized Tribes are the only Indian lands in the United States the

JOHN H. STEPHENS, TEX., CHAIRMAN.
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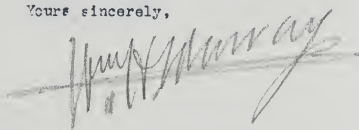
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
 COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 WASHINGTON.

EEA----3

Patent to which is not signed by the President. There are reasons, and very properly, that if the government of the United States has any title in these Five Civilized Tribes it becomes necessary for the President to sign the Patent instead of the Secretary of the Interior. This is simply a curative section in this particular. It will be readily seen, as stated before that any man who owns land that he can borrow money from any source whatsoever tends to increase its value. No one desires to own land that is restricted in its use.

I am very desirous of getting this bill through. You will observe that it is not a restriction removal bill. The only exception is in two instances, where it is of the most vital importance to the Indian himself. I shall be pleased to have your approval of this bill, and if so, to aid me in securing the approval of the Indian Bureau, who have not yet passed upon it. I invite your candid criticism of any section of the bill, and should you come to Washington I should be pleased to talk with you further about it. I am sure that I would do nothing to the detriment of our Indian wards.

Yours sincerely,



Chicago, December 18, 1915.

Dear Mr. Moorehead:

I have yours of December 13th and contents noted.

It will be impossible for me to attend the Anthropological Congress, but I shall surely be on hand in February at our Annual Meeting.

I am delighted with the way the thing looks in Washington in regard to our relations with the Indian Department.

I received a letter this morning from Congressman Murray from Oklahoma presenting bill HR 3065 in regard to the Oklahoma Indians. I shall take no action on the letter until the meeting of the Board and then only through its direction. I have written Mr. Murray that the letter has been received and I will give it due consideration.

Very truly yours,



Mr. Warren K. Moorehead,
Andover, Mass.

Chicago, December 18, 1915.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

I received a letter this morning from Representative William H. Murray, Oklahoma, enclosing draft of Bill HR 3065, on which he asked my endorsement.

In answer I said I would ~~look~~ ^{look} it over and take it up at proper time in connection with the Indian Commission. I have not read it carefully, but in looking it over causally there is a question with me whether we should indorse it or not. It seems that it has not been endorsed by the Government. Wouldn't it be a good scheme for you to ask our Secretary to take it up with Mr. Merritt and see what the views of the Government are on the subject?

Very truly yours,



Mr. George Vaux, Jr.,
Morris Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Chicago, December 18, 1915.

Hon. William H. Murray,
Washington, D. C.

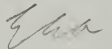
Dear Mr. Murray:

I have your letter of December 16th in regard to your bill
before the house, No. HR 3065.

I will give it careful attention along with the other members
of the Commission.

I thank you most heartily for the courtesy in sending it.

Very truly yours,



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
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EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
WALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

✓ 12-29-15
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

December 29, 1915.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

We are sending you for your information, under separate cover, a copy of the latest travel regulations of the Department of the Interior, with some notes of explanations which we have prepared, a book of subvouchers to be used where required by the regulations and some small books that are handy for keeping track of expense accounts.

I recall that, at the Mohonk Meeting, you were much interested in the discussion over the difficulty in getting the travel vouchers of our Board members put through the governmental mill for payment, and we are sending to all the members the matter to which I have referred above.

Faithfully yours,

W. A. McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

McD-JG.

EXTRACT
from
Estimates for the Indian Appropriation
Bill for 1916.

Section three of the act of March twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and eight (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, page fifty-one), is hereby amended to read:

"That the lumber, lath, shingles, crating, ties, piles, poles, posts, bolts, logs, bark, pulp wood, and other marketable materials obtained from the forests of the Menominee Reservation shall be sold under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. The net proceeds of the sale of all forest products shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Menominee Tribe of Indians. Such proceeds shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, and the interest shall be used for the benefit of such Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe."

New York Indians.

In the Spring of 1916 the Secretary of the Board through correspondence undertook to bring about cooperation between New York state officials and the New York delegation in Congress with the view of getting something done toward policing the New York Indian reservations.

Whether as a result of this effort or from some other cause a conference was held at Lake Mohonk last Fall. Later another conference was held at Syracuse, Dr. Erl Bates, of Syracuse, president of the Onondaga Indian Welfare Society and Dr. A. C. Hill of the New York Bureau of Education have been active in this matter. A bill - the Kincaid bill - to authorize the appointments of Justices of the Peace to Indian reservations was introduced in the New York legislature but failed of enactment. It is probable an effort will be made to pass the bill at the next session of the legislature.

The last legislature authorized the organization of the New York State Police or "State Troopers" and this force will be in operation in a short time. It is believed by the men in New York interested in the Indians that the State Troopers will do much to maintain order on the reservations.

Dr. Hill has written the Secretary of the Board asking the Board's cooperation. The letter reads as follows:

Mr. Malcolm McDowell,
Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. McDowell:

The New York State Police, or State Troopers, were authorized by the last Legislature and are now being organized. This force will be in operation some time in September.

The superintendent is Major George F. Chandler, and his office is in the Capitol, Albany. The details of the organization have not yet been fully worked out.

The force will consist of 224 troopers and eight officers. These troopers will be located, as I understand it, in various parts of the state under the titles. Troop A, Troop B, etc. No doubt one will be located in Buffalo within easy reaching distance of four of the Indian reservations. The troopers will be mounted and will go about in twos. Superintendent Chandler assures me that he will cooperate with us in policing the reservations. He is very cordial about it and asks us to be free to report to him at any time. My thought is that the troopers will ride over the reservations occasionally and let it be understood that they are in authority, that they have power to arrest without warrant, and to do everything that such troopers can do in other states, as for example Pennsylvania. We shall rely upon the moral force of their authority largely for the present, and I believe that will be sufficient in most cases, at least so far as school attendance is concerned.

Our weak point is of course in the fact that we have no proper courts before which to bring misdemeanants. It was to provide such courts that we had the Kincaid bill introduced a year ago, and I believe that such a bill can be passed by the next Legislature.

Frankly the only danger that I anticipate is that United States Government officials urged on by certain interested parties may interfere with the efforts of these troopers to maintain law and order. I cannot see why there should be such interference either in law or in common sense. Here are a lot of isolated communities scattered over the state of New York in close proximity to white people who are under state laws. I am unable to see why the United States Government or any person really interested in the welfare of the Indians should object to the exercise by the state of a jurisdiction that it has been exercising after a fashion for more than one hundred years.

If the Board of Indian Commissioners can exercise any influence to head off opposition that

may arise to this splendid method of procedure, it will certainly be one of the best things it can do for the Indians of New York.

I may say that Superintendent Chandler is a man of unusual fitness for such a position. The troopers have been chosen under civil service regulations and will be a choice body of men with hearts as well as with police power. I am confident, if let alone and encouraged, they will do more to solve the Indian problem of New York than has been done in the past century.

If you care to write to the superintendent, I am sure you will find him willing to give you any information, although, as you know, the whole matter is new and must proceed slowly at first.

Very truly yours,

(signed) A. C. Hill,

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM MCDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

January 3, 1916.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Will you, at your earliest convenience, let me know if it is your intention to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners, February first next, and, assuming that the session lasts for three days, will you be in attendance until adjournment?

I desire this information, so I may make an engagement with Secretary of Interior, Lane, who has expressed a desire to meet the members of the Board and talk over matters of mutual interest.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward F. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

McD-JG.

yes

Chicago, January 5, 1916.

Mr. Malcomb McDowell,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McDowell:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 3rd, and in reply will state that I expect to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners, February 1st next, and will be in attendance until adjournment.

Very truly yours,

Dictated

Edward E. Ayer

1-5-16
Put in My Book

85A

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

LEGISLATION.

January 5, 1916.

BULLETIN NO. 2

In the Senate, a number of memorials and petitions relating to Indian Affairs were introduced, and the following are some of the more important ones:

Joint Memorial, Legislature of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands;- petitions Congress to enact legislation opening land within the Colorado River Indian Reservation, on the plea that, in 1908, the then Indian Agent granted numerous permits to persons to settle upon certain lots in the Parker town site, Yuma County, Arizona, with the understanding that, later on, land in the reservation would be thrown open for settlement.

From the Legislature of Utah;- wants certain lands in Wasatch, Duchesne, and Uintah Counties, now held and set apart as Indian grazing lands, made a part of the Ashley National Forest. Apparently, because the Indian police patrol the lands and it is charged, cause the residents serious inconvenience and much damage thereby.

By Senator Smith of Arizona;- petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Globe, Arizona, for the construction of a connecting roadway between the two government bridges on the San Carlos Indian Reservation over the Gila and San Carlos Rivers.

From Alaska Territorial Legislature;- urging an appropriation of \$125,000 for the establishment of well-equipped hos-

pitals in each division of the territory. The memorial recites that the native population of Alaska - Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts - has decreased 14.5 per cent during the decade 1900 to 1910 and that this decrease is largely due to diseases which prevail to an alarming extent among the natives.

From the Legislature of Washington;- demanding that the south half or diminished Colville Indian Reservation be opened to sale and settlement without further delay, "in accordance with the terms and conditions of the aforesaid agreement of December 1, 1905, and the said act of Congress of March 22, 1906.

From the Nevada Indian Association, presented by Senator Pittman;- petitioning for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of procuring home sites with adequate water rights and providing agricultural instruction for non-reservation Indians in Nevada.

The premises set out that 5,000 Indians now live in Nevada, of which 3,000 are homeless, without support, and have never received any gratuities from the government.

From the Legislature of Montana, presented by Senator Myers;- a petition to Congress for legislation to open for settlement, land embraced in the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.

Senator Myers has also presented several petitions from Chambers of Commerce, etc., asking for an increased appropriation for the Flathead Indian Reclamation Project.

COMMITTEES ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

H O U S E.

John H. Stephens, Chairman,	-----Texas.
Charles D. Carter,	-----Oklahoma.
Thomas F. Konop,	-----Wisconsin.
Carl Hayden,	-----Arizona.
Lewis L. Morgan,	-----Louisiana.
Wm. H. Murray,	-----Oklahoma.
Denver S. Church,	-----California.
Charles M. Stedman,	-----North Carolina.
William J. Sears,	-----Florida.
C. C. Dill,	-----Washington.
John N. Tillman,	-----Arkansas.
Harry L. Gandy,	-----South Dakota.
Philip P. Campbell,	-----Kansas.
Patrick D. Norton,	-----North Dakota.
Samuel H. Miller,	-----Pennsylvania.
Stephen Wallace Dempsey,	-----New York.
Homer P. Snyder,	-----New York.
Royal C. Johnson,	-----South Dakota.
Franklin F. Ellsworth,	-----Minnesota.
Benigno C. Hernandez,	-----New Mexico.
James Wickersham,	-----Alaska.

S E N A T E.

Henry F. Ashurst, Chairman,	-----Arizona.
Henry L. Myers,	-----Montana.
Key Pittman,	-----Nevada.
Harry Lane,	-----Oregon.
Robert L. Owen,	-----Oklahoma.
James Hamilton Lewis,	-----Illinois.
Paul O. Husting,	-----Wisconsin.
Edwin S. Johnson,	-----South Dakota.
Thomas J. Walsh,	-----Montana.
Moses E. Clapp,	-----Minnesota.
Robert M. La Follette,	-----Wisconsin.
Carroll S. Page,	-----Vermont.
Asle J. Gronna,	-----North Dakota.
Albert B. Fall,	-----New Mexico.
Charles Curtis,	-----Kansas.

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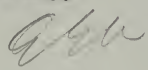
January 7, 1916.

Dear Mr. Lane:

I want to congratulate you most sincerely on your splendid report of your Department for 1915.

I have read it all through with great interest. It is a romantic document, and still conservative and true.

Yours very respectfully,



Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
Secy. of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 10, 1916.

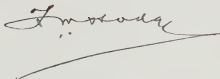
Dear Mr. Ayer:

I am very glad to have your letter of the 7th. Lummis answered my telegram, informing me that he was mailing the proof of the translation and that the note proofs would follow. They have not yet come, but I am looking for them hourly and will get them back to Donnelley just as soon as they arrive. I am very sorry for this delay, but have been powerless to expedite matters. I have asked Lummis to use every effort to push the book to completion so far as his part is concerned, with the result known to you.

I am so glad that you are willing to join in the effort to publish the Anniversary Volume about which I wrote to you. We are very desirous of making the book worthy in every way, and especially one that will be permanently valuable. We received a fine "nest-egg" for our fund in the shape of a generous check from a great admirer of Holmes' archeological work, which is most encouraging, although after going over the matter of expense of publication I find that a thoroughly adequate and appropriate volume will cost more than I thought at first. It is mighty good of you to take up the matter of the prospective Chicago subscriptions. Do you know Mr. Homer E. Sargent? He has done a good deal for anthropology and would probably be glad to help. Meanwhile I shall be glad to get in touch with Mr. Armour in another way, and shall

also write to Dorsey in due time..

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "E. Ayer", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Edward E. Ayer, Esq.,

Railway Exchange Building,

Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago, January 11, 1916.

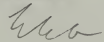
Dear Mr. McDowell;

I have your several letters, bulletin, and the copies of the bills that have been introduced.

I thank you very sincerely for keeping me posted and sending me the material necessary to get an idea of what is going on.

I would also like the criticisms that you may have or that you get from the other members.

Very truly yours,



Mr. Malcolm McDowell,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

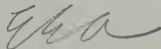
January 13, 1916.

Mr. Herbert Welsh,
Indian Rights Association,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Welsh:

I have the circular of the Indian Rights Association in regard to the threatened raid on the Crow Indian Lands. Also have a copy of the Bill, and think the grounds you take are absolutely right, and will do all I can personally and as a Commissioner to assist in beating the bill.

Very truly yours,



HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
Honorary President.

TELEPHONE, LOMBARD 25-21.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

REV. CARL E. GRAMMER, S.T.D.,
President.

Indian Rights Association,

EDWARD M. WISTAR,
Vice-President.

CHARLES J. RHOADS,
Treasurer.

HERBERT WELSH,
Corresponding Secretary.

MATTHEW K. SNIFFEN,
Recording Secretary.

995 DREXEL BUILDING,

Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1916.

DR. FRANCIS OLCOTT ALLEN, JR.,
H. H. BARTON, JR.,
MISS EDITH P. BIDDLE,
T. WISTAR BROWN, 3D,
WM. ALEXANDER BROWN,
MRS. BRINTON COXE,
JOSEPH ELKINTON,
REV. CARL E. GRAMMER, S.T.D.,
CHARLES F. JERVIS,
ARTHUR N. LEEDS,
MRS. JOHN MARKOE,
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD,
HENRY S. PANCOAST,
CHARLES J. RHOADS,
JONATHAN M. STEERE,
MATTHEW K. SNIFFEN,
MISS AGNES L. TIERNBY,
HERBERT WELSH,
HERBERT S. WELSH,
EDWARD M. WISTAR.

Edward E. Ayer, Esq.,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

I thank you for your kind favor of the 13th instant, which has just been received. I am glad to know that you approve our opposition to the proposed opening of the Crow reservation, and that you will do all you can to assist in the matter.

With kind regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Welsh

1-15-16
Chicago, January 15, 1916.

Dear Mr. McDowell:

I received the Hearings of the Indian Appropriation Bill today and have carefully read Mr. Merritt's testimony.

Mr. Merritt was not quite fair as far as my investigation was concerned because they had adopted my suggestion on fixing prices, running out the land and several other things in the recommendations I made in the Report, but taken altogether it is satisfactory. I wouldn't say anything to him about it.

In regard to yours asking about Bill No. 340 introduced by Mr. Stephens. I don't think my report had anything to do with his excluding the Menominee Indian Reservation, from the fact that the Indians own a big saw mill there and what he recommended for the other investigations would not be put there.

I am very glad to hear Mr. Merritt speak so nicely of you and find that you are standing so well with the Indian Department.

Yours very truly,

Geo
Mr. Malcolm McDowell,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

1-17-16

January 17, 1916.

Hon. John H. Stephens,
Chairman, Indian Committee,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Stephens:

I notice on page 90 of the Hearings of your Committee for this year, Mr. Carter speaks of the \$1125 used by the Indian Commission for printing. Mr. Merritt answers that we have considerable printing done and that they have had their reports printed and bound. Mr. Merritt is substantially correct in this matter, but I would say that as far as my Report on the Menominee Indian Reservation goes, I not only paid for the printing and binding of the Report, but also refused to avail myself of the franking privilege to send copies to the members of Congress. In fact, the entire investigation of the Menominee Indian Reservation was of no cost to the Government, except the salary of the one timber man that Commissioner Sells furnished at my request.

I made some quite extended investigations of several tribes in California and one in Arizona during the past season, of course at my own expense also, and it gives me great pleasure to say that there is no question but what the conditions amongst the Indians is improving all the time.

Yours very respectfully,

John H. Stephens

1-24-16

JOHN H. STEPHENS, CHAIRMAN, TEX.
CHARLES D. CARTER, OKLA.
THOMAS F. KODUP, WIS.
CARL MAYDEN, ARIZ.
LEWIS L. MORGAN, LA.
WM. H. MURRAY, OKLA.
DERVER S. CHURCH, CAL.
CHARLES M. STEWMAN, N. D.
WILLIAM J. BEARS, FLA.
C. D. OILL, WASH.
JOHN R. TILLMAN, ARK.
HARRY L. GANDY, S. DAK.

PHILIP P. CAMPBELL, KAN.
PATRICK D. WORTON, N. DAK.
SAMUEL H. MILLER, PA.
STEPHEN WALLACE DEMPSEY, N. Y.
NOMER P. SNYDER, N. Y.
ROYAL C. JOHNSON, S. DAK.
FRANKLIN F. ELLSWORTH, MINN.
BENIGNO C. HERNANDEZ, N. MEX.
JAMES WICKERSHAM, ALASKA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON.

JAMES V. TOWNSEND, CLERK.
PAUL M. HUMPHREY, ASST. CLERK.

Jany. 24, 1916.

Mr. Edward A. Ayer,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter relative to certain
printing and binding done by the Board of Indian Commissioners,
and if the question comes up before the Committee I shall read
them your letter.

I am, Very Respectfully,

Frank Stephens

COPY OF TELEGRAM

Tularosa, N. M., Jan. 25, 1916

Rev. William H. Ketcham
Board Indian Commissioners
Washington, D. C.

We see that Senator Fall has again introduced a bill in congress to make a National Park out of our reservation. We, the head men of the tribe, speaking for all the Mescalero Indians, earnestly appeal to you, as our friend, to do all in your power to defeat this bill.

Its passage will mean that our timber will be taken away from us - timber which is worth two or three million dollars and which we have protected in the past, believing that it would bring us money some day.

The bill provides that we shall be paid only one hundred dollars a year for each mining claim worked, regardless of the value of the ore taken out. It also permits the erection of hotels and cottages, and these buildings will naturally be placed near waterings, which will greatly injure our cattle business upon which so much depends for our future welfare.

We trust our great government will not permit such wrong to be done us, as we are depending upon our friends to see that our interests are protected.

(Signed) PECO SANSPUR CHINO.

S. 3114; (by Senator Fall of New Mexico)

Attached is copy of a telegram sent to Father Ketcham by three chiefs of the Mescalero Indians.

This Mescalero Reservation is an executive order reservation, nearly 40 years old. It contains 470,000 acres, much of which is forests.

This bill has been introduced before by Senator Fall, and each time the Board and the Indian Office have opposed it.

Although the Indians have no title to the land within this reservation, yet the Courts have held that the Indian rights to an executive order reservation are just as binding as in treaty reservations.

Timber on this reservation - pine, fir, oak, juniper, cedar, etc., has an estimated value of at least \$3,000,000. The bill makes no provision whatever for reimbursing the Indians for this timber.

The bill provides that the Indians are to be given allotments and grazing privileges; but, as a matter of fact, if this reservation should become a National park, it would not be many years before the grazing privileges would be taken away.

It is said that this bill is introduced in the personal interest of some miners and for the well-to-do people of El Paso, who want the part for a summer resort.

The bill provides for the erection of hotels and cottages. Of course, they would be built near the watering places, and that would practically kill the cattle business, for range cattle are timid and would not go for water if strange people were around - and the Mescalero Indians must live on their cattle, for they are not farmers.

A large part of the living of these Indians comes from game. The bill makes no provision for the continuance of this food supply, and in all probability the Indians will not be permitted to go hunting.

If the government wants this reservation for a National park, at least it should give them something more than \$100 for a mining claim, irrespective of production, and it should at least pay the Indians for the timber and at the same time give them perpetual grazing rights, so that this money could be put into cattle, etc.

The Indian Office is strongly opposed to this measure.

S. DAVIES WARFIELD
PRESIDENT

ELI FRANK
SECRETARY

1-31-16
GEORGE CARTER
TREASURER

VICE-PRESIDENTS

CLEMENT S. UCKER
ROBERT M. PINDELL, JR.

SOUTHERN SETTLEMENT
—AND—
DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

GENERAL OFFICES: CONTINENTAL BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

F. H. Abbott, District Agent, 403 Ellsworth Building, Chicago, Illinois
Jan. 31, 1916.

Address reply to official
signing this letter

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have just received a letter from Mr. Scott, head of the Department of Indian affairs in Canada, and am making a copy of it for you because of the interest you took in that trip and of the large measure ~~for~~ which you were responsible for the same.

I assume that Mr. Scott has sent you a copy of the Annual Report. If you have not received a copy, I am sure Mr. Scott would be glad to send you one. I quote just a few sentences from what Mr. Scott says in the first pages of his annual report:

"A novel and pleasing feature of the past departmental year was the visit to Ottawa and tour of Canadian Indian reserves by Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners of the United States. * * * * The quick perception, clear comprehension, and ready appreciation displayed by Mr. Abbott, rendered the task of explaining our systems and policies to him a peculiarly easy and pleasant one, and the perusal of his report, which appeared on February 4, 1915, has left with officials of this department a marked impression of singular correctness in every respect."

Yours very truly,

F. H. Abbott

FHA/RH

P.S. I just called up Mr. Fisher to ask about you and he informed me you had gone to Washington. Hence my letter is being addressed there. He told me about your kindness in writing to Mr. Rosenwald. This is much appreciated. Please convey my regards to Chairman Davis and members of the Board and the other boys.

C O P Y

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL.

F.H.Abbott, Esq.,
Chicago, Ill.

Ottawa January 30, 1918.

Dear Mr. Abbott,-

I was very glad to have your card at the New Year with your address; I have often wished to write you, but, after you left the Board, I did not know where you were located. I hope that yourself, Mrs. Abbott and the children are quite well. Mrs. Scott and I went to the Mahank Conference last October; the meeting was not so interesting or successful as the previous year, the attendance was not so large. I renewed some old acquaintances, but you were decidedly missed. Captain Nicholson was there and he and I foregathered.

Your report on our Indian affairs has caused quite a stir, there have been many references to it in the press; I wrote a notice of it the other day for the "Annual Review of Historical Publications" by the University of Toronto, and in my annual report of 1915 I make quite a lengthy reference to it. I am sending you by this mail a copy of the report.

We have been almost as busy as usual, I think the war has made some difference in the volume of our business. Just now the House is in session, but it promises to be a short session, as there is nothing before them except war measures.

I hope you find your new work congenial, but, no matter what you may do, I will always think you ought to be at the head of the Indian Bureau.

With my best regards to Mrs. Abbott and with every good wish, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

February 7, 1916.

Dear Mr. McDowell:

You will remember that the Board listed several bills that they were going to oppose and also that Mr. Sells mentioned one or two more that the Committee had a perfect right to add, which they did.

I wish you would send me three or four copies of each of these bills at your very early convenience, if you can. Mr. Cyrus McCormick is going to give a Dinner to fifteen or twenty people in Chicago who are especially interested in Indians, and I thought it would be a good time to exploit the character of these bills and have these people, that I meet there, as individuals, help out in beating them.

Yours very truly,



Mr. Malcolm McDowell,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

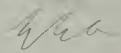
February 7, 1916.

Dear Mr. Nicholson:

I just returned from Washington after three or four days work with the Commission, and you can announce as coming from me that I feel perfectly sure that the Menominee Mill will never be shut down.

This Indian Bill will pass in the near future and it has a clause in it that the selling of the lumber shall be subject to rules furnished by the Secretary of the Interior. Secretary Lane has asked me if I wouldn't make recommendations on that subject. Of course, I want to see you to do that and as I am going away towards the last of the month, if you could make it convenient, I would like to have you come to Chicago in the near future so we could talk things over.

Yours very truly,



Mr. A. S. Nicholson,
Neopit, Wisconsin.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

5-1100

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRSForestry
142877-13
J P K

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON *14**Feb. 6, 1915*
Amund
2/16

My dear Mr. Ayer:

With further reference to our conversation of this morning I have to advise you that in December, 1913, the Superintendent at the Keshena Indian School was authorized to expend \$102 in the traveling expenses of a man who should act as a salesman for the Menominee Indian Mills in calling upon retail dealers in local towns for the sale of lumber and other products. The results of the efforts of the man sent out to sell lumber were quite satisfactory.

On October 15, 1914, authority was granted to the Superintendent of the Keshena Indian School for the expenditure of \$200 in traveling expenses of a man who should visit local retail dealers for the purpose of disposing of products of the Menominee Indian Mills. No report has been received from the Superintendent as to the results of this trip. I have to-day requested the Superintendent to submit a report showing what was accomplished, with his views as to the advisability of continuing the practice of sending a salesman out at more or less regular intervals for this work. If it should be found that the re-

sults obtained are advantageous to the Mills the Office would favor the keeping of a man on the road a large part of the time.

When a report has been received from the Superintendent you will be further advised.

Very truly yours,


Assistant Commissioner.

2-JMM-6

Honorable W. E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

Form 260

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, VICE-PRESIDENT

RECEIVER'S No.	TIME FILED	CHECK	Charge acct. Ayer & Lord Tie Co.
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SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Feb. 9th, 1916

Malcolm McDowell, Sec'y Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Bldg.,
Washington, D.C.

Write me the objections the Indian Commission has, and the
department has, on each of the bills that I wrote for.

Edward B. Ayer

Member of Board of Indian Commissioners - Government Business

ALL TELEGRAMS TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it REPEATED, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, *unless specially valued*; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; *nor for errors in cipher or obscure telegrams.*

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this telegram is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Telegrams will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning telegrams until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a telegram is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. *No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.*

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

CLASSES OF SERVICE

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

NIGHT TELEGRAMS

Accepted up to 2.00 A.M. at reduced rates to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the morning of the next ensuing business day.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the standard night letter rate for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rate for each additional 10 words or less. Subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular telegrams. Must be written in plain English. Code language not permissible.

Telephonic delivery permissible. Day Letters received subject to express understanding that the Company only undertakes delivery of the same on the day of their date subject to condition that sufficient time remains for such transmission and delivery during regular office hours, subject to priority of the transmission of regular telegrams.

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GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
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WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
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ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM MCDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

February 9, 1916.

*Amended
2/12*

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

We are in receipt of your letter of February 7th.
The Board went on record as opposing the following legis-
lation, pending in Congress:

H. R. 108,
S. 3114,
S. Conc. Res. No. 4.

Chairman Vaux told me that Commissioner Sells told
him that this action of the Board was very agreeable to
him and that he wished it had also voted to disapprove-
S. 2378 and S. 3904.

We are sending you five copies each of the above
mentioned documents, except S. Conc. Res. No. 4, of which
we could only obtain three copies.

Under a separate cover, I am sending you the Congres-
sional Record of February 4, 1916, which contains the speech
of the Honorable Patrick D. Norton, of North Dakota, in the
House of Representatives, on Monday, January 31, 1916. The
House at the time being in Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and having under consideration the Indian
Appropriation Bill. This speech begins on page 2327 and it

E. E. A. -----2.

contains such a mass of detailed valuable information, that I am sending a copy to each member of the Board. I might suggest that this copy could well be preserved.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McQuarrie

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

McD-JG.

2-18-16

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA

CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVER'S No.

TIME FILED

CHECK

Charge Ayer & Lord Tie Co

SEND the following NIGHT LETTER subject to }
the terms on back hereof which are hereby agreed to }

Chicago February 10 1916

A S Nicholson
Menominee Indian Mills
Neopit, Wisconsin

Letter received If you can be here Tuesday morning fifteenth
it will be perfectly convenient for me Bring with you all ideas
you have in regard to changing of selling rates

Edward E Ayer

NIGHT LETTER

ALL NIGHT LETTER MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO

The Western Union Telegraph Company will receive not later than midnight **NIGHT LETTERS**, to be transmitted only for delivery on the morning of the next ensuing business day, at rates still lower than its standard night message rates, as follows: the standard day rate for ten words shall be charged for the transmission of fifty words or less, and one-fifth of such standard day rate for ten words shall be charged for each additional ten words or less.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it **REPEATED**, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeat message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, **THIS IS AN UNREPEATED MESSAGE AND PAID FOR AS SUCH**, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any **UNREPEATED** message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any **REPEATED** message, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, *unless specially valued*; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; *nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.*

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delay in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of **FIFTY DOLLARS**, at which amount this message is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the message is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices, and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special **"NIGHT LETTER"** service, the following special terms are hereby agreed to:

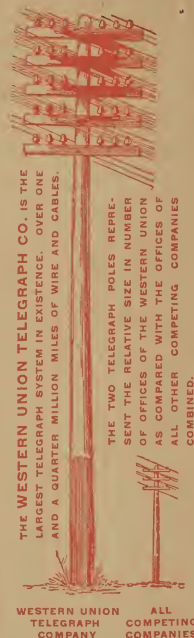
A. **NIGHT LETTERS** may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressee and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such **NIGHT LETTERS** at destination, postage prepaid.

B. **NIGHT LETTERS** shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permitted.

7. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER



MONEY TRANSFERRED BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE TO ALL THE WORLD

TERMS, F. O. B. CARS,
NEOPIT, WIS.
NET CASH. *
INSPECTION AND
TALLY AT MILL
FINAL.

5-1144

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
MENOMINEE INDIAN MILLS
NEOPIT, WIS.

WHITE PINE
NORWAY PINE
BASSWOOD
ROCK ELM
SCOT ELM
BIRCH
MAPLE
HEMLOCK
OAK
ASH
SHINGLES
LATH

Feb 8th 1916.

My dear Mr. Ayer,

Your letter of the 7th inst. before me. I shall be glad to go to Chicago to see you. Could leave here Friday night, reaching Chicago Saturday Am. or any day next week suitable to you.

If I do not hear to contrary will go down Friday and be at your office Saturday 9 am. Please advise.

Delighted to know the Menominee project is not to have its civilizing light to the Indian dimmed. It is certainly producing the results.

With kind remembrances.

Sincerely

A. Guichard
Sup't

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, VICE-PRESIDENT

RECEIVER'S No.	TIME FILED	CHECK
----------------	------------	-------

SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Feb. 24, 1916

Col. J. H. Bell, Sec'y of Indian Commissioner,
Bureau of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

Write me the objections the Indian Commissioner has, and the
department has, on each of the bills that I wrote for.

Yours truly,
J. H. Bell

Member of Board of Indian Commissioner - Government business

83+

ALL TELEGRAMS TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

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THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM MCDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

February 10, 1916.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I am sending this letter, special delivery, to your home and office, for your telegram did not reach this building until long after office hours yesterday and did not get to me until this morning.

The remarks expressed on the enclosed pages are those of the Board and Commissioner Sells.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
No. 1 Bank Street,
Chicago, Ill.

MCD-JG.

H.R. 108; (by Congressman Hastings).

The effect of this radical change would be disastrous to the wellbeing and the property rights of 1/3 of the Indians in the United States. If this bill should become a law it would place in the hands of one man absolute authority, for it would confer upon him all of the authority now conferred by law upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior.

In short, it would give a superintendent appointed by the President and subject to change at every administration, absolute authority over the lands allotted to the Five Tribes and their individual moneys.

This would be the beginning, it is urged, of a complete separation of the administration of the affairs of the Five Tribes from the Secretary of the Interior and his Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The new superintendent for the Five Tribes, under this bill, would be subjected to Oklahoma political pressure at all points, and there is little doubt that the restrictions of the Indians would be removed; the Indian lands would be sold, and the Indian funds (amounting to millions of dollars) would be invested on a basis of political, rather than substantial security.

It is understood in Washington that the Oklahoma people are pushing this bill hard and are hoping it will pass.

This is regarded as a particularly dangerous bill by the Indian Office.

S. 3378; (by Senator Myers of Montana).

In 1880, the Crows consented to a disposal of 1,300,000 acres of their land; in 1890, to 1,200,000; 1899, 1,500,000. In every act of Congress ratifying these agreements the guarantee of the original treaty of 1868 was confirmed. There is no question that Congress has repeatedly recognized the right of the Crow tribe to title in their reservation.

Allotments aggregating 479,000 acres have been made to 2439 members of the Crow tribe, and about 400 Indians are yet unallotted. This leaves something over a million acres of tribal land in the diminished Crow reservation available for settlement, if the Myers Bill passes and the reservation is opened.

In 1914 provision was made, offering the lands ceded by the Indians, in tracts of 640 acres, to the highest bidder without regard to appraisement. The reports show that only 28,000 acres were filed upon last year.

Very near the Crow Reservation there are over 600,000 acres of public land, and there are altogether over 19,000,000 acres of public lands in Montana not yet disposed of, so that there is no force to the argument advanced by the backers of the Bill that this Indian land is needed to settle the State.

Last November the Crows held a council and vigorously protested against the sale of any additional tribal lands, and they sent a delegation to Washington against opening the reservation.

There are over 16,000 head of cattle owned by the Indians, and in the last three years the Indians increased their active farm acreage from 3,000 to 12,000. They need every acre of their diminished reservation for grazing and farming. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs says the Crows are making very rapid advancement in agriculture and stock-raising.

All organizations so far heard from who are interested in the welfare of the Indians, are opposed to this bill, and the Indian Office is strongly opposed to it.

S. 3904; (by Senator Johnson, of South Dakota).

If this bill should become an act, every reservation in the country would immediately become a storm center for political dissention, for on every reservation there is a faction.

This is regarded as an "impossible" bill by the Indian Office. It believes that the bill was offered entirely for the effect it would have on Indian voters in South Dakota, and I have found no one who really thinks it will get outside the Committee.

However, should it become a law, the smart mixed-breed would dominate the Indian situation. The petty grafters and local politicians, in and around the reservations, would fatten, and unquestionably there would be a reign of graft, crime, dissention, dissatisfaction and insubordination which is unthinkable.

S. 3114; (by Senator Fall of New Mexico).

Attached is a copy of a telegram sent to Father Ketcham by three chiefs of the Mescalero Indians.

This Mescalero Reservation is an executive order reservation, nearly 40 years old. It contains 470,000 acres, much of which is forests.

This bill has been introduced before by Senator Fall, and each time, the Board and the Indian Office have opposed it.

Although the Indians have no title to the land within this reservation, yet the Courts have held that the Indian rights to an executive order reservation are just as binding as in treaty reservations.

Timber on this reservation - pine, fir, oak, juniper, cedar, etc., has an estimated value of at least \$3,000,000. The bill makes no provision whatever for reimbursing the Indians for this timber.

The bill provides that the Indians are to be given allotments and grazing privileges; but, as a matter of fact, if this reservation should become a National park, it would not be many years before the grazing privileges would be taken away.

It is said that this bill is introduced in the personal interest of some miners and for the well-to-do people of El Paso, who want the park for a summer resort.

The bill provides for the erection of hotels and cottages. Of course, they would be built near the watering places, and that would practically kill the cattle business, for range cattle are timid and would not go for water if strange people were around - and the Mescalero Indians must live on their cattle, for they are not farmers.

A large part of the living of these Indians comes from game. The bill makes no provision for the continuance of this food supply, and in all probability the Indians will not be permitted to go hunting.

If the government wants this reservation for a National park, at least it should give them something more than \$100 for a mining claim, irrespective of production, and it should at least pay the Indians for the timber and at the same time give them perpetual grazing rights, so that this money could be put into cattle, etc.

The Indian Office is strongly opposed to this measure.

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

Tularosa, N. M.

January 25, 1916.

Rev. William H. Ketcham,
Board Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

We see that Senator Fall has again introduced a bill in Congress to make a National Park out of our reservation. We, the head men of the tribe, speaking for all the Mescalero Indians, earnestly appeal to you, as our friend, to do all in your power to defeat this bill.

Its passage will mean that our timber will be taken away from us - timber which is worth Two or Three Million Dollars and which we have protected in the past, believing that it would bring us money some day.

The bill provides that we shall be paid only One Hundred Dollars a year for each mining claim worked, regardless of the value of the ore taken out. It also permits the erection of hotels and cottages, and these buildings will naturally be placed near waterings, which will greatly injure our cattle business upon which so much depends for our future welfare.

We trust our great government will not permit such wrong to be done us, as we are depending upon our friends to see that our interests are protected.

(Signed) PESO SANSPUR CHINO.

S. Conc. Res. 4; (by Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania).

It is not believed this resolution will pass. The whole question of the Osage gas and oil leases is up now before the Secretary of the Interior and the Indian Office, and the Secretary and the Commissioner should be given full authority to settle this oil and gas matter without having it complicated by the injection of a delay just to satisfy an individual.

The Secretary and Commissioner have worked out all the rates and regulations. They have held meetings in the open and they are much opposed to this attempt to embarrass them.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
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MALCOLM MCDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

February 10, 1916.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I am sending this letter, special delivery, to your home and office, for your telegram did not reach this building until long after office hours yesterday and did not get to me until this morning.

The remarks expressed on the enclosed pages are those of the Board and Commissioner Sells.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railways Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

McD-JG.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

COUNTER No.

TIME FILED

M

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

TELEGRAM

CHECK

Charge Ayer &
Lord Tie Co

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

*SEND the following Telegram, subject to the
terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.*

[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

2-619

Chicago February 11 1916

Malcolm McDowell
Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners
Bureau of Mines Building
Washington D C

Please send me dozen Congressional Records February fourth
nineteen sixteen

Edward E Ayer

Government Business a/c Member Board of
Indian Commissioners

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

OPERATOR'S NOTATIONS,
TIME SENT, Etc.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN TELEGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; NOR FOR ERRORS IN CIPHER OR OBSCURE TELEGRAMS.
2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the REPEATED telegram rate, at which amount this telegram, if sent as a REPEATED telegram, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.
3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.
4. Messages will be delivered free within the established, free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.
5. No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if any message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office.
6. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.
7. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this telegram.
8. NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.

CHARLES C. ADAMS,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.
EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH-CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA. CHAIRMAN
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WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
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DANIEL SMILEY, MONROE LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, FEB. 4.

February 12, 1916.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

We are sending you under separate cover a dozen copies of Congressional Record of February 4, 1916, which has the speech of Congressman Patrick D. Norton in which he set forth a great deal of valuable information about the expenditure of money for the Indians. We got these from the office of the Clerk of the Record, at the Capitol, as soon as it was opened this morning, and hope that you get them in good time for your use.

In this connection I wish to suggest that all the offices of the government close at 4:30, and as it is always necessary for us to go to the Capitol for copies of bills, Congressional Records, etc., it might be well, hereafter, to telegraph me earlier in the day, so that I can send material to you the day I receive your wire.

Please don't hesitate to call on me for anything I can get or do for you in Washington, and please let me know when you will be going to Arizona and New Mexico - what reservations you think you might visit, so that I can get up some advance information for you.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

*P.S. The House passed the Indian
McD-JG. appropriation bill and it now is in the
hands of the Senate Committee. The Boarding
appropriation for \$10,000 is in the bill.*

Chicago, February 12, 1916.

Dear Mr. McDowell:

²¹⁹
I received your nice letter today including the Bills that I sent for. I thank you very much.

A lot of us are invited to Dinner at Cyrus McCormick's in a few days and certainly if they want to do anything to help the Indian they can't do anything any better than to help kill the bills that the Department and our Commission desire killed.

Norton's letter is splendid. I telegraphed you today for one dozen copies. I want to give the people who attend this dinner an opportunity of reading them and seeing the conditions of the Indians as of January 1, 1916.

I thank you for your promptness and for information furnished in regard to each Bill.

Very truly yours,

E. H. A.

Mr. Malcolm McDowell,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, February 15, 1916.

Mr. Malcolm McDowell,
Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McDowell:

As per request of Secretary Lane, I am forwarding some suggestions in regard to selling the lumber at the Menominee Indian Reservation.

I am forwarding two copies, each one accompanied by letter to Secretary Lane.

I want the original and one copy delivered to the Secretary, and the other copy kept, of course, for the files in the office.

Very truly yours,



GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERHILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MONROE LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1916.

Re travel voucher and Com. Eliot's:
mail list: _____:

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I am enclosing a voucher covering your traveling expenses to the annual meeting of the Board. Will you not please make the proper affidavit and send it back to me as soon as you can.

I am just in receipt of a letter from Dr. Eliot, dated February 13, from Dayton, Ohio, in which he encloses his "mail list", and which I am giving you, should you desire to reach him at any time. As you know, he is to go to Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

McD-JG.

Enclosures: 2.

MAIL LIST

DR. ELIOT.

Up to Wednesday night, Feb. 16,-----Lee-Huckins Hotel,
Oklahoma City, Okla.
(Shall be there Feb.20)

Up to Thursday night, Feb. 24,-----Hotel Fontenelle,
Omaha, Neb.
(Shall be there Feb.27)

Up to Thursday night, March 2,-----Congress Hotel,
Chicago, Ill.
(Shall be there Mar.1-3)

Chicago, February 16 1916.

Dear Mr. McDowell:

Referring to yours of February 15th:

I am returning herewith voucher covering my traveling expenses to the annual meeting of the Board, which I have signed as requested.

Very truly yours,



Mr. Malcolm McDowell,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

1/31 - 2/4/16
71 ³⁵

Chicago, February 15, 1916.

Hon. Franklin M. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In accordance with your request, I offer the following suggestions in regard to manufacturing and selling the lumber at the Menominee Indian Reservation.

Of course, you are familiar with the awful selling conditions that have been in vogue there since the mill was founded. The loss has been enormous to the Indians and the mill has all of the time been handicapped.

A great effort should be made by the mill to sell as much finished product as possible. They have a fine planing mill. To illustrate: The mill should be provided, if they haven't got it, with proper machinery for making cross arms and the pins to go in them. There is a large amount of oak up there which is used for this purpose and it would probably bring more for that and other finished products than any other way. The same holds good in regard to furniture stock, which should be sawed to the sizes they want. Heretofore it has been utterly impossible to do anything of this kind because they could not contract ahead and they had to sell at auction.

There should be a strong effort made also from this plant to sell to the Army and to the Navy. Heretofore it has been

impossible to do this because the Army and Navy only purchase on bids and this concern only sold on bids, so it was utterly impossible to do any business with each other.

I personally know a great many yards in the little towns and they are practically all well to do people and good, and a great effort should be made to sell the entire putput of this plant to the country yard, thereby saving the \$45,000 or \$50,000 a year that these wholesalers have been making all of these years out of this plant and through no fault of anyone except legislation made by Congress dictating the methods of sales; therefore handicapping this plant enormously for the seven years that it has been running.

Lumber has advanced from \$4.00 to \$5.00 a thousand feet in the last four months and I am sure that this year is going to be one of very large prosperity for the plant, and the quicker the rules are changed, after it is possible, of course, the better it will be for the plant.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Edward E. Ayer

Suggestion in regard to selling rules for lumber at
Menominee Indian Reservation

By Edward E. Ayer.

1. The marketable materials of the timber operations on the Menominee Indian Reservation may be sold in the open market at such prices as are set forth in a sales list to be hereinafter provided. (see Paragraph 3).

2. Such sales may be made after due advertisement in lumber trade journals as provided, or by advertisement through medium of circular letters from the Menominee Indian Mills, Neopit, Wisconsin, sent generally through medium of the mails to known interested buyers, or by poster notices displayed in public places, and by road salesmen who shall endeavor at all times to obtain prevailing market prices for same, as per established sales list of mills; i.e., all sales through medium of road salesmen must be confirmed by letter from the buyer and salesman and accepted by the Board of Sales of the Menominee Indian Mills. Such sales shall be reported monthly to the United States Indian Office.

3. The Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent, and Sales Manager, shall at regular intervals, or as the market demands, establish list prices at which the products of the operation shall be sold. Deviation from these prices shall not be made unless with consent of the Board of Sales given in writing.

4. All proposals or bids for purchase of products shall be made to the Superintendent of the Menominee Indian Mills, or his duly authorized agent. All proposals shall be carefully canvassed by Sales Manager and the Superintendent, who shall act as a Board of Sales and on whose joint recommendation all sales shall be made. No sales shall be made without approval of the Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

5. Proposals may be received and accepted providing for the manufacture of lumber into special dimensions or for manufacture or sale of any special product that the operation can produce.

6. Payment in full for all material sold must be made before shipment, provided that purchasers who are placed on an approved credit list to be established by the Board of Sales hereafter may have shipments go forward without payment in advance, but on such shipments payment must be made within ten days from date of receipt. All payments for products of the operation sold must be made direct to the Superintendent and Disbursing Agent of the Menominee Indian Mills.

7. All products shall be sold for cash (or as provided in Paragraph 6) FOB car, Inspection and tally to be final at the Mill. No adjustment to be made after shipment except on clearly demonstrated clerical or other error.

8. Proposals may be made to any State or United States Departments, and prices quoted to any of these Departments in the market for any of the products of the Reservation.

9. The Superintendent of the Menominee Indian Mills, Neopit, Wisconsin, is authorized to keep constantly advertised for sale the products of the timber operations on the Menominee Indian Reservation in one or more Lumber Trade Journals of general circulation amongst the lumber trade.

10. The contracts for advertising may be made for one year, shall provide for the use of a definite amount of space in each issue of the publication and that the advertisements may be changed at regular intervals, copy to be furnished the publications by said Superintendent.

11. Duties of Road Salesmen: Salesmen should compile list of all dealers in lumber products in towns visited, and by inquiry amongst

reputable business men, Banks, etc., endeavor to furnish information that will aid in establishing commercial rating. Particular attention should be given to selling the mill products direct to yards and ultimate consumers. No purchasers shall be put in selected credit list until first approved by Board of Sales.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Edward E. Ayer

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

February 18, 1916.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

I am very much obliged for your letter of February 15th with the memorandum with respect to the lumber situation on the Menominee Reservation, which I hope will prove of great use to us.

Cordially yours,



Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange,
Chicago, Illinois.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
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ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

February 18, 1916.

In re- Voucher, trav. exp.
Board's annual meeting:

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

We have received your voucher covering your traveling expenses to the annual meeting of the Board. We thank you for your promptness.

Matters are sailing along so smoothly with us so far as our relations with Congress, the Indian Office and the Secretary's Office are concerned, that I am beginning to put on the brakes a little bit until I am certain that these relations are normal.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

McD-JG.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
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MALCOLM MCDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

February 18, 1916.

In re- Menominee Indian
Res., selling of lumber:

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

We are in receipt of your letter of February 15th with enclosures of letters to Secretary Lane, relating to the matter of selling the lumber at the Menominee Indian Reservation.

I will take the original and one carbon copy to the Secretary, keep a copy for our files and also send a copy to Mr. Vaux.

Faithfully yours,



Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

McD-JG.

Answer 2/29/16

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

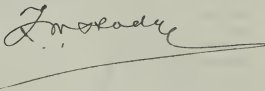
February 26, 1916.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

Many thanks for your letter of the 21st, in which you list the proposed recipients of Benavides. I take it that you will send the book to all those whose names I sent to you recently, although you include in your own list only two or three names which I have in mine. I merely want to avoid duplication, that's all.

Early next week I expect to send the index to Denneley. It has been a job indeed, as the Memorial contains references to so many proper names; but it is well worth while, as one will be able to find everything the book contains.

Very sincerely yours,



Edward E. Ayer, Esq.,

Failway Exchange Bldg.,

Chicago, Ill.

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA

CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVER'S No.

TIME FILED

CHECK

Charge Ayer & Lord Eie Co

SEND the following NIGHT LETTER subject to }
the terms on back hereof which are hereby agreed to }

Chicago February 28 1916

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis
Washington D C

I have received request from anonymous sources asking me to protest against appropriation for Catholic Indian Schools. My experience of over forty years has taught me that the Catholic missionaries get nearer to the Indian especially to the young people than any other denomination. While all classes of missions are honorable earnest workers and all do good the confessional brings the young Indian closer to the Missionary and I hope to see them sustained.

Edward E Ayer

NIGHT LETTER

ALL NIGHT LETTER MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO

The Western Union Telegraph Company will receive not later than midnight **NIGHT LETTERS**, to be transmitted only for delivery on the morning of the next ensuing business day, at rates still lower than its standard night message rates, as follows: the standard day rate for ten words shall be charged for the transmission of fifty words or less, and one-fifth of such standard day rate for ten words shall be charged for each additional ten words or less.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it **REPEATED**, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, **THIS IS AN UNREPEATED MESSAGE AND PAID FOR AS SUCH**, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any **UNREPEATED** message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any **REPEATED** message, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, *unless specially valued*; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; *nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.*

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delay in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of **FIFTY DOLLARS**, at which amount this message is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the message is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices, and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "**NIGHT LETTER**" service, the following special terms are hereby agreed to:

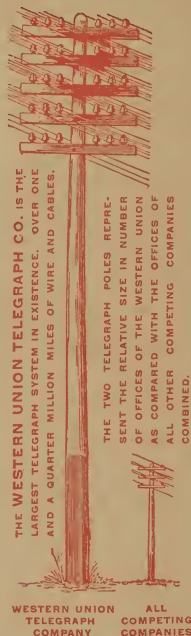
A. NIGHT LETTERS may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressee and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such **NIGHT LETTERS** at destination, postage prepaid.

B. NIGHT LETTERS shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permitted.

7. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER



MONEY TRANSFERRED BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE TO ALL THE WORLD

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA

CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

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Chicago February 28 1916

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Chairman of the Committee of Indian Affairs
Washington D C

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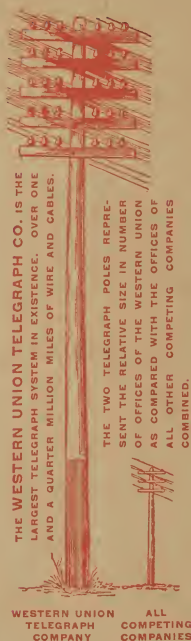
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THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER



MONEY TRANSFERRED BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE TO ALL THE WORLD

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

March 10, 1916

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Phoenix, Arizona.

My dear Sir:-

Referring to your inquiry regarding the use of Mescal or Peyote by the Indians, I wish to report as follows:-

1. Peyote is taken for its physiologic effects as it produces a series of phenomena beginning with a feeling of exhilaration and a tendency to talkativeness and then passing to a stage of intoxication during which time there are visions and delusions, usually of exaltation which in all cases are highly colored. There is a complete loss of the sense of time and a feeling of entire self-satisfaction, which is followed by a period of depression and sleep.

2. The habitual use of any drug- and mescal or peyote is a drug - which causes a definite series of symptoms thus deviating from the normal produces harm.

3. The devotees of this form of intoxication are not the healthy, energetic and progressive Indians.

The same amount of peyote taken at different times

Mr. Edward F. Ayer.

-2-

or by different individuals will produce as a rule the same symptoms. Its continued use will produce a habit. It is similar in action to cannabis indica and opium, but not so marked or positive in its effect. No one would dare say that the promiscuous use of these drugs should be tolerated under any pretext whatsoever.

The Indians may believe that they use peyote in a religious way but such is not the case; it simply creates a condition of mind and body in which there is complete repose and satisfaction which is mistaken, it appears, for religion. It is necessary to produce this state of intoxication in order to get the desired result and we do not have 'religion' unless we have intoxication. A 'religion' that requires drug stimulation to produce is of no value.

Yours very truly,

Jacob Breid

Phoenix, Arizona.

March 29, 1916.

Mr. George Vaux,

Chairman of the Board of
Indian Commissioners,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Vaux:-

I was requested also by the Commission to make inquiries in regard to the effect of Peyote on the Indians. I took it up with nearly all the Indian superintendents and assistant superintendents that I could come in contact with. Each and every one says that Peyote is injurious and every effort should be made to abolish it. Dr. Jacob Breid has made a specialty of the study of it, and I asked him if he would not put in writing his opinions etc. in regard to it, which I have the honor to transmit. It is a clear concise statement of the pernicious effects of this drug and made absolutely by an expert, and I am sure is recognized as such by the Department.

Yours very truly,

(encls.)

Copy

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

March 10, 1916.

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Phoenix, Arizona.

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times or by different individuals will produce as a rule the same symptoms. Its continued use will produce a habit. It is similar in action to cannabis indica and opium, but not so marked or positive in its effect. No one would dare say that the promiscuous use of these drugs should be tolerated under any pretext whatsoever.

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Yours very truly,

(Signed) Jacob Breid "

Phoenix, Arizona.

March 29, 1916.

Mr. George Vaux,

Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Mr. Vaux:--

As per the resolution of the Board authorizing me to investigate and look over the different Indian propositions in Arizona or California, or other places that I might visit, I have the honor to report:

I arrived at Phoenix, Arizona the 4th of March. My first investigation, was the very fine Indian school at Phoenix; I found it most admirably managed in all departments, and especially in the practical trades,- in printing, sewing, blacksmith work, carpenter work, and all such things. I saw a wagon completely ironed by a young Indian - who could not have been over 20 years of age - every bit of the iron work on it being done by him and his helper and it was well done. Mr. Brown, the agent, was absent upon my arrival. I was taken in charge by Dr. Jacob E Reid and the assistant, and the physician for the Agency, the former a very accomplished gentleman, earnest and able. Amongst the other interesting things in the school I found one young man in the general department and another one in the printing, who exhibited quite a talent for painting. I made arrangements with one of them to paint several paintings for me for my Indian Library, and if he shows improvement, which I no doubt he will at the end of his school, I shall try to arrange to take him and another young man who is a designer in the book binding department, and put them through the Art school. They seem to have quite a marked ability. This is the headquarters for the surrounding department. One of the principal things they need at Phoenix and that right away, is an enlargement of their auditorium; not having now room enough in the auditorium for half of the pupils that they have at the school. Of course, this state of affairs should not be permitted to exist longer than possible, as with all the entertainments and all that sort of thing, there should be room enough for all.

I visited the Salt River sub-agency, and found they have 700 inches of free delivery of water; they need about as much more. The allotments have been made here to all of the Indians north of the river at 10 acres each; those south of the reservation, called Lehigh, have only five each. The proposition has been made to bring the Mojave Apaches down from the McDowell Reservation and assign them land on the north side of the Salt River, and amalgamate them with the Salt River Agency. This would take the land that is needed for the Lehigh Division with only five acres and would, of course, be a grave hardship on them. I went out to Ft. McDowell, where there is about 250 Indians, Mojave Apaches; there is scattered over the territory, about 500 more of these same Indians. In my judgment, the best thing that could be done with them, instead of taking these 250 down and giving them the land that the Pimos should have, I would retain the McDowell reservation and extend it five miles up the river to Camp Creek, where there is a practical and cheap point for making the diversion Dam. All the surveys heretofore made of this proposition, have lacked about five miles of going high enough. That would give water enough and land enough to all the Mojave Apaches scattered over the western part of the State, allotment so that they could have a home at least, which they have not got now, and would relieve the situation down at Salt River, so that all that is called the Lehigh Division, could get ten acres the same as all the rest of them have.

I visited the Gila Crossing sub-station, which is under Sacatone, and was very much astonished at the school of about 35 children there in the ability the teacher had shown in starting these children in singing, and in the progress they had made; even a little chap not over six or seven years of age, speaking English quite well, and sung fine in their song service and in their general knowledge, which was as good as anything could be.

The Maricopa Settlement, belonging to the Penos Agency, farther down, should have a school at the first possible moment, - a village of about 20 or 30 children and no good school, as they have had to transport them in wagons for a long distance, and one should be provided at the earliest possible moment.

In my trip over to the Dam, I saw quite a number of Apache Indians; there had been a good many of them used in making the dam and quite a number were there yet. Everybody claimed that they were good workers and were in good condition.

On my ride to Tucson, I went to the Sacatone Agency; the agent was away, but he was represented by Assistant superintendent Mr. R. A. Ward, a very fine type of an Indian agent. I visited the school, saw a fine new hospital and the general buildings and the farms which were all in fine shape. When the schemes are carried out on the San Carlos Reservation and the Dam above Florence, and the different propositions that are under way from the Department in supplying all these Indians with what they need in water, they are going to be, in my judgment, in fine shape, and I think the bills passed this year in the Senate, are going to do the work. They need at Sacatone a warehouse and three more cottages. There is going to be an opportunity to use a great deal of Indian labor in the Phoenix Valley; they are going into cotton there very extensively and are already working a good many Indians, and I took the matter up with Mr. Murd, one of the leading men there, and owner of the largest ranch, as well as one of the most influential business men, and I think they will establish little centers, and if the proper facilities are there for taking care of the Indians where they can bring their families, I feel sure the problem will work itself out, and these people will furnish a great deal of good labor. They told me up at Prescott, out at Camp Verde, at the Dam and at Globe, that the Indians were good laborers and that there would be no trouble in employing a good many more of them if they could get them the proper facilities for cooking and sleeping and in having their families with them, and I think this policy should be encouraged to the fullest extent.

In leaving Tucson, I went directly west 75 miles and then north 75 more to the Ajo mine. This whole district west of Tucson is sparsely settled, a few Indians and I think the Department did a wonderfully good thing in setting it aside for the Indians. I saw in a financial paper - a tax-payers paper in Phoenix, an attack on the Government for setting it aside, and the principal objection was that white men had been using a large portion of it for grazing, and now they would have to pay for it.

I went north from Oasis to the Ajo mine. This is a great copper mine and they have developed enough ore to use three or four thousand tons a day for 30 or 40 years and the company has empowered their very able superintendent Mr. M. Curley amongst the other things, to build a model town, and among other things, he is going to have comfortable quarters for Indians. He is now working 80 of the Papagos and likes their labor very much, and he thinks as I do, by building quarters adequate for their families, and conveniences, they will be able to hold them for steady work. A large portion of the farming, of course, over this tract, is dry farming and has to be done in the spring or winter when the rains, if any, come so that at

season, (most all of these Indians, being wholly agricultural, up to immediate recent times,) are home to put in their crops., and of course, disorganizing the labor more or less. He thinks that by taking proper care of them and establishing a school for them, and that sort of thing, if necessary, he will be able to hold a larger proportion of them and hold enough to make everything all right. Of course, the future of these people depends on teaching them to work, and it seems to me to be a splendid thing for the Department to have such people as I have designated to help out in those lines.

The Next place I visited was the Yuma Agency. I found Mr. Odell the agent, most agreeable, earnest and untiring in his work. Mr. Odell tells me that the laborers amongst the Yuma Indians, are as good as any tribe in America, and of course, it will be largely increased in the future.

I want to take special opportunity of congratulating the Department on Mr. Odell, Mr. Brown, of the Phoenix, Dr. Breid of Phoenix, and the Assistant Superintendent of Macatone, Mr. Ward. I also met Mr. Coe, who seemed an earnest, intelligent man; he had been transferred to other agencies, and was leaving in a day or two; I did not see his successor. I feel that Dr. Breid, the Assistant Superintendent and Surgeon at Phoenix, and Mr. Ward of Macatone, the Assistant there, ought to be capable to run almost any agency in America. I also visited the Catholic Mission of St. John, - postoffice Kamatke; I was there Ash Wednesday and had the pleasure of seeing a most interesting ceremony, about 200 Indians and a certainly fine Catholic institution. Father Justin Deutsch and all of the sisters and assistants seemed earnest splendid people.

Respectfully submitted:

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

March 11, 1916.

M E M O.

The following message was received from the Honorable
Senator Ashurst, Chairman of the Sen-
ate Committee on Indian Affairs, introduced
the Senate Indian Committee Appropriation Bill
day before yesterday, and it is now on the Sen-
ate calendar.

The appropriation of \$10,000 for the
Board of Indian Commissioners is retained in
the bill.

Please read this bulletin carefully

and if you do not understand any paragraph
write me at once.

MALCOLM McDOWELL
Secretary.

McD-JG.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

LEGISLATION.

MARCH 11, 1916.

BULLETIN NO.4.

The following shows the important and interesting changes which the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs made in the Indian Appropriation Bill, as passed by the House:

G E N E R A L.

- INCREASED - from \$350,000 to \$400,000 - "For relief and care of destitute Indians not otherwise provided for; for treatment, etc, of tuberculosis, trachoma, etc."
- REMOVED - specific limitation of \$100,000 - "For expenditure for tuition of Indian children in public schools". This gives a wider latitude for using appropriation of \$1,550,000 for support of Indian day and industrial schools "not otherwise provided for".
- RE-INSERTED-provision that moneys appropriated for school purposes - "may be expended without restrictions as to per capita expenditure".
- INCREASED - from \$425,000 to \$500,000 - "For preserving timber, educating Indians in forestry, employment of matrons, conducting experimental and demonstrating farms, employing farmers, stockmen, etc."
- INCREASED - from one to three - "Permanent warehouses".
- INCREASED - from \$8,000 to \$10,000 - "Appropriation for judges of Indian courts".
- INCREASED - from \$90,000 to \$100,000 - "For determining heirs of allottees". (In this connection the House Bill was changed so as to authorize Secretary of Interior to cause inherited lands to be partitioned among heirs without regard to the competency of the heirs.)

INCREASED - from \$300,000 to \$400,000 - "To encourage industry and self support among Indians and to aid them in the culture of fruits, grains and other crops".

SECTION 2 - of the act "Providing for the allotment and distribution of Indian tribal funds" is amended so that the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, may expend the pro rata share of any Indian for the use of the Indian. (This will make it possible to use the funds of able-bodied "incompetent", who wish to improve their farms, to buy stock etc., for that purpose, if the Secretary- that is: the Commissioner of Indian Affairs- deems it wise so to do. As it is now, only incompetents and the helpless from age or infirmity, come within the provisions of the act. The Indian Office regards this amendment as particularly important.)

SECTION 5 - of the act, approved June 25, 1910, which makes it unlawful for any person to induce an Indian to execute any contract purporting to convey any land or interest therein, held in trust by the United States, is amended to include "personal property" and live stock issued, in trust, to Indians, and penalties are provided against Indians as well as the other party or parties to the inhibited transaction. (The Indian Office is of the opinion that this amendment will, if it be enacted, operate to prevent Indians from selling cattle issued to them, or disposing of leases and furniture, etc., issued to them "in trust".)

A R I Z O N A.

PHOENIX SCHOOL - Increased from \$131,900 to \$135,400 - The extra \$3,500 for purchase of land adjacent to school property.

PIMA INDIANS - Increased irrigation appropriation, from \$25,000 to \$40,000.

PAPAGO RES. - For enlarging irrigation system, \$70,000.

GILA RIVER RES. - For construction of dam, with bridge, for water diversion from Gila River, for irrigating

Indian land, \$200,000, to be immediately available; also, for beginning construction of another project on Gila River, \$175,000.

NAVAJO RES. - For extension of Ganado irrigation project, \$23,000.

SAN CARLOS RES. - The appropriation of \$17,000 for bridge across Gila River is changed from reimbursable to gratuity appropriation.

C A L I F O R N I A.

HOMELESS INDIANS - Increased from \$10,000 to \$30,000.

FT. BIDWELL SCHOOL - Increased from \$21,800 to \$35,375, the increase being for a new school building.

GREENVILLE SCHOOL - Increased from \$21,630 to \$34,400; increase being for new school building.

F L O R I D A.

SEMINOLES - Decreased from \$8,000 to \$5,000.

I D A H O.

FT. HALL - Irrigation system - Increased from \$25,000 to \$35,000.

K A N S A S.

HASKELL INST. - Increased from \$140,250 to \$148,250; increase of \$8,000 for a barn.

M I N N E S O T A.

PIPESTONE SCHOOL - Increased from \$61,675 to \$64,675.

CHIPPEWAS - The act for relief and civilization of the Chippewas in Minnesota, amended so as to provide that, not to exceed \$80,000 of the appropriation of \$185,000

and the quarter interest on tribal funds now to tribe's credit in the treasury, shall be used for compensation of employees in the Indian service, Minnesota; Chippewas to receive preference in filling permanent positions where compensation is paid from tribal funds. Not less than \$10,000 of \$185,000 appropriation may be used to hire Chippewas to build roads, etc., upon reservations, and \$10,000 to establish electric light plant at the White Earth Agency.

CHIPPEWA MINERALS,

AND MINERAL RIGHTS - The act is amended, providing, that, hereafter, on ceded lands, the minerals in and mineral rights pertaining to any of the lands, shall be and remain in and are reserved for the use and benefit of the Chippewas.

TRIBAL COUNCIL - \$6,000 is appropriated to pay the expenses of the general council of the tribe, to be held in July next, and also to pay the expenses of the executive committee of the council to Washington. (This is retroactive as to the Washington expenses. This executive committee is the one known as the "Gus Beaulieu" faction.)

CHIPPEWA ROLL - The act approved June 30, 1913 is amended to read: "That the roll herein provided for shall be made in triplicate and shall show the allotment number or numbers, together with the description of the property allotted, and the name, age, sex and whether the allottee is of full Indian blood or a mixed blood".

The present law reads: "That the roll herein provided for shall be made in triplicate and shall show the allotment number or numbers, together with the description of the property allotted, and the name, age, sex and quantum of Chippewa Indian blood of the allottees as near as it reasonably can be ascertained".

The Commission created under the above act to prepare a roll of the allottees within the White Earth Reservation is continued, and \$5,000 appropriated for the completion of the enrollment.

RED LAKE RES. - Creates a forest reserve to be known as the Red Lake Indian Forest. (This is practically Senate Bill 1323 introduced by Senator Nelson, copy of which was sent you some time ago.)

M O N T A N A.

ROCKY BOY BAND - Increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

BLACKFEET, FLATHEAD

and FORT PECK RES. - Irrigation systems - Charges are assessed against the land irrigable by the systems on each reservation in the proportion of the total construction cost which each acre of such land bears, to the whole area of irrigable land thereunder, and the tribal funds heretofore covered into the treasury in partial reimbursement of appropriation made for constructing irrigation systems on the reservations shall be placed to the credit of the tribe.

Note: This is the amendment introduced by Commissioner Sells, so as to levy the cost of irrigation against the land benefited, instead of against the tribal funds as a whole; \$50,000 appropriated for continuing the system on the Blackfeet Reservation; \$750,000 on the Flathead Reservation, and \$100,000 on the Fort Peck Reservation. All the work to be done under the supervision of the Reclamation Service.

N E B R A S K A.

GENOA SCHOOL - Increased from \$84,600 to \$89,600.

N E V A D A.

CARSON CITY SCHOOL- Increased from \$60,760 to \$89,100. Of this increase \$25,000 is for new dormitory building, and \$4,000 for irrigating school farms.

HOMELESS INDIANS- \$15,000 for procuring home and farm sites, providing agricultural equipment and instructions.

N E W M E X I C O .

SANTA FE SCHOOL- Increased from \$67,150 to \$103,650. Of this increase \$25,000 is for an assembly hall and gymnasium.

N O R T H C A R O L I N A .

NEW SCHOOL - \$50,000 is appropriated to acquire a site at or near Pembroke, Robeson County, upon which will be built a school for the Indians of Robeson and surrounding counties.

N O R T H D A K O T A .

WAHPETON SCHOOL- Increased from \$40,200 to \$66,540. Of this increase \$20,000 is for new school building.

FT. BERTHOLD RES- The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to withdraw from the treasury from time to time all moneys derived from the sale of surplus lands within this reservation, together with accrued interest, and to distribute the same per capita to Indians entitled thereto. The competent Indians to get cash, and shares for the incompetent to be deposited to their individual credit in banks, etc.

O K L A H O M A .

FT. SILL MIL-
ITARY RES. - \$10,000 to reimburse the Woman's Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America, for buildings on the reserve formerly used by the Ft. Sill Apache prisoners of war; and \$40,000 is appropriated for continuing the relief and settlement of those Apache Indians on lands in Oklahoma.

FIVE TRIBES- For expenses of administration - Increased from \$175,000 to \$185,000.

SEMINOLES - To receive \$300 per capita from tribal moneys.

COMMON SCHOOLS- The sum of \$275,000 appropriated, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in aid of common schools, in Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole and Quapaw nations, during the fiscal year 1917.

INTEREST ON FUNDS- Authority contained in the act relating to the use of interest accruing on funds of the Five Tribes on deposit in banks to defray expenses of per capita payments to the Indians of the proceeds of sale of surplus unallotted land, "shall be deemed sufficient to include salaries and wages of any employee actually and necessarily engaged in the work of making such per capita payments".

(Is this not in line with recommendations which Mr. Vaux's special report carried as an appendix in last annual report of Board?).

OIL INSPECTORS- Appropriation of \$15,000 for 6 oil and gas inspectors.

O R E G O N.

SALEM SCHOOL- Increased from \$119,000 to \$135,500. Much of the increase to be used for an addition to the assembly hall of the school.

SILETZ RES. - Proceeds from sale of lands, after reimbursing United States for expenses, etc., "shall be paid share and share alike to the enrolled members of the tribe".

KLAMATH - \$1,000 appropriated to pay the expenses of 2 delegates to attend the business of the tribe in Washington; \$3,000 for the construction of a bridge across the Williamson River. Jurisdiction is conferred upon the United States Court of Claims to consider and adjudicate claims which the Klamath Indians or other Oregon Indians have against the United States, etc.

S O U T H D A K O T A .

PIERRE SCHOOL- Increased from \$55,750 to \$60,750; for a barn.

SIOUX INDIANS- The following is new legislation: "That the Secretary of the Interior be and is hereby authorized to provide adequate school facilities for Indian children now without government or public school facilities in the Sioux Indian country, and there is hereby appropriated \$250,000 for this purpose, which shall include the purchase of necessary sites to be immediately available".

U T A H .

IRRIGATION- To continue construction of lateral distributing systems of the unallotted lands of the Uncompahgre, Uintah and White River Utes, and to maintain existing irrigation systems, \$40,000, provided that the appropriation shall be used to hold, maintain and operate said system so as to secure the Indians their paramount rights to so much of the water as may be needed, etc.

(Commissioner Knox, in his Ute Report, recommended that something be done to secure to the Indians their paramount rights to water).

W I S C O N S I N .

STOCKBRIDGE & MUNSEE TRIBES* \$95,000 to be used, in addition to tribal funds, for payment of members who were enrolled equal amounts to the amounts paid to the other members of the tribes prior to the enrollment under the act.

ONEIDA SCHOOL- \$10,000 for the purchase of pure bred dairy cattle.

ST. CROIX CHIPPEWAS- \$125,000 in settlement of claims against the United States. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to distribute the funds per capita, or, in his discretion, the per capita share may be credited to the beneficiary and

expended by the Secretary for his benefit in such manner- including the purchase of land- as he may deem proper.

MENOMINEE- The sale of lumber, laths, shingles, etc., obtained from the forest on the Menominee Reservation, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

→ Mr. Agnew:

Isn't this what you
recommended?

WCD

McD-JG.

Ans'd 3/27/16

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

March 13, 1916.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

I enclose a letter today received from Mr. Sells regarding your suggestions in the letter of February 15th. From this it will appear that the matter of adopting your suggestions largely turns upon the question of whether we shall be able to get the legislation as proposed by us and incorporated in the Indian appropriation bill now before the Senate.

Cordially yours,

Mr. C. L. Lawrence

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

1-038 a

INCLOSURE

11386

FROM

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

I-19115.

4

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

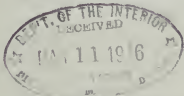
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ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON



MAR 11 1916

Dear Mr. Secretary:

As requested in your letter of February 18, 1916, I have considered the letter of February 15, 1916, from Honorable Edward E. Ayer, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and its enclosure.

The selling rules for the Menominee Indian Mills, which Mr. Ayer suggests, were evidently prepared upon the assumption that legislation will be enacted permitting the sale of timber at those mills in the open market rather than under bids, as required by the present law.

Remedial legislation of this character was contained in the Indian Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year 1916, which the sixty-third Congress failed to pass. In the estimates for the Indian Service for the fiscal year 1917 I included the item which had been suggested to the sixty-third Congress. This item was omitted from the Indian bill as reported to and passed by the House of Representatives. However, it was restored in the hearings before the Senate committee, and is contained in the bill as reported to the Senate.

I will discuss seriatim the several selling rules suggested by Mr. Ayer.

If the legislation which I have suggested, or similar legislation is enacted, section one of the regulations submitted by Mr. Ayer can be adopted.

The procedure outlined in section two is substantially the same as that now followed at the Menominee Indian Mills.

Section three cannot be adopted under the present law so far as this section provides for sales at various prices as deemed best by the Board of Sales. Under the present practice at Neopit, sales are made at prices not less than those received at the preceding monthly offering. This limitation in the present procedure, because of restrictions in the Menominee Act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51), will be removed if the legislation which I have requested is enacted.

Section four states substantially the practice which now obtains at Neopit.

Section five is practically the same as section five of the selling rules adopted December 27, 1909, and now in use.

Section six provides for a credit of ten days after receipt of timber products by purchasers who have

been placed on an approved credit list by the Board of Sales. This procedure can be adopted if the requested legislation is enacted.

Section seven accords with the practice now followed at the Menominee Indian Mills.

Section eight evidently cannot be adopted under the present law. This law requires that bids be received for all manufactured products before sales are made, while section 3709 of the Revised Statutes requires that purchases for the United States shall be made only on receipt of bids. It is possible that arrangements could be made for the sale of the products of the Menominee Indian Mills to states, but I do not anticipate that any considerable amount of business could be done in this line. Sales to other departments and to states could be made if the proposed legislation were enacted.

Sections nine and ten are substantially equivalent to section one of the selling rules adopted December 27, 1909, and still in use.

The plan of having a salesman on the road, as outlined in section eleven, has been tried somewhat during the last two years. The results were considered satisfactory, but because of the requirement in the present law that all products be sold for cash, only limited sales

could be effected to persons operating local yards. I believe that considerable quantities of lumber could be sold at prices better than those now obtained if a salesman were kept on the road a large part of the time. However, it is not probable that the efforts of a traveling salesman would result in new business with many firms until the restriction against credit is removed by the enactment of the legislation now contained in the Indian bill, or similar legislation.

I note the suggestion in Mr. Ayer's letter as to the production of cross arms and pins for telephone and telegraph construction. Up to the present time but very small quantities of oak have been cut on the Menominee Reservation. It does not seem to me that it would be advisable to undertake the production of this stock until logging operations are carried into that section of the reservation in which the oak is found, so that more or less regular production of this class of product might be made during each year. The development of trade specialties of this character must receive full investigation before a policy is entered upon. Several years ago an effort was made at Neopit to manufacture pickets and crate material as a by-product. Through the default of the com-

pany which had indicated its desire to obtain such material, the mills suffered a considerable loss after the special stock had been manufactured.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'C. H. H.', written in a cursive style.

Commissioner.

Hon. Franklin K. Lane,

Secretary of the Interior.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MONONGA LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM MCDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

March 14, 1916.

*see letter from
E. Ayer to toh. sent
3 mar 31/16*

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

This is to remind you that you were appointed a Committee of one to investigate the condition of Indians in New Mexico, Arizona and California.

You told me during the annual meeting that it was your intention to go to Arizona and make an automobile trip across the country. Please give me time enough before you go to secure such information as may assist you in your investigations.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

McD-JG.

Board of Indian Commissioners

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 15, 1916.

Dear Chairman Vaux:

Enclosed is the Indian Appropriation Bill reported out of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. You have a copy of the bill passed by the House and have also received from me a memoranda showing some of the important and interesting changes made in the House Bill by the Senate Committee.

Will you please run through this Senate Bill and advise me promptly if there is anything therein which you think ought to be looked into.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell,
Secretary.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr.,
1606 Morris Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

(Copies to Commissioners Eliot, Moorehead, Knox, Ayer).

McD-JG.

March 16th, 1916.

Dear Sir:--

Referring to yours of March 14th to Mr. Edward E. Ayer.
Mr. Ayer left Chicago on March 1st and is now in California or on
his way there from Arizona. Have forwarded your letter to him.

Yours truly,

J. F.
Secretary.

Mr. Malcolm McDowell,
Secretary-Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Bldg.,
Washington, D.C.

*Mr Ayer appointed Committee
of one to investigate condition of
Indians in New Mexico and Arizona.*

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LEGISLATION

MARCH 18, 1916. BULLETIN NO. 5.

It will be recalled that at the Board's annual meeting it was voted to disapprove the following legislation, pending at that time:

H. R. 108; (Hastings), "To confer upon the Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma the authority now conferred by law upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior respecting lands allotted to the enrolled members of the Five Civilized Tribes and their individual moneys".

S. 3114; (Fall), "Creating the Mescalero National Park, in New Mexico, and providing for the allotment of certain lands in severalty to the Mescalero Apache Indians".

S.Conc.Res. 4; (Oliver), "Requesting the Secretary of the Interior to refrain from making any disposition of such quarter-section units of the lands of the Osage Reservation in the State of Oklahoma as have been developed by the Barnsdall Oil Company and are now producing oil".

H. R. 108.

The title of the bill, which is quoted above, practically is the wording of the bill. The Indian Office, the Indian Rights Association, and the Indian's Friend - the bi-monthly of the National Indian Association - are vigorously protesting against this bill. Next Tuesday morning, Commissioner Sells or someone from the Indian Office is to appear before the House Committee on Indian Affairs for a hearing respecting this measure.

The Secretary of the Board had a long talk with Mr. Hastings about this bill. Mr. Hastings contends that the Indian Office and the Indian Rights Association are unduly excited over the measure. He contends that it does not, and he does not, contemplate the enactment of any legislation which would take from the immediate supervision of the Washington office anything more than the handling of some ^{minor} details, such as the approval of

agricultural leases and the handling of small sums of individual moneys of restricted Indians.

He gave, as his reason for introducing the bill, the many and long delays, which, he said, have caused much acute irritation and a distinct antagonism toward the Indian Office and the white people generally on the part of the Indians, in many matters affecting their personal affairs.

He added, that one of the reforms the bill contem-

After this bulletin was written, I had a long talk with a prominent member of the Oklahoma delegation on the Hastings Bill. He said the oil men - in the beginning - were back of the bill. (Note: Hastings emphatically denies this). My informant said the bill, in so far as it seeks to remedy administrative practices which caused needless, expensive and irritating delays in the making of agricultural leases and the handling of personal accounts, was decidedly meritorious. He almost was of the opinion that the good features of the bill outweighed its dangerous features. He pointed out that the bill was too broad in its provisions - that notwithstanding what Hastings claimed, the bill DID PROPOSE TO TURN OVER TO THE SUPERINTENDENT the sole authority to make oil leases and to pass upon the removal of restrictions and alienations. It does not touch THE SALE OF TRIBAL PROPERTY and thus does not take away from Washington the sale of coal, oil and asphaltum property. He told me there was a feeling favorable to the bill in the House Committee, but he looked for amendments which would narrow the purpose of the measure to the making of agricultural leases, the handling of personal accounts and, perhaps, giving the Superintendent the right to effect "conditional" removal of restrictions.

WILL REPORT LATER.

S. 3114.

In the opinion of Mr. Draper, clerk of the Senate Committee on Public Lands, to which this bill was referred, - it will not be reported out of the Committee, because Secretary Lane has written a strong letter

agricultural leases and the handling of small sums of individual moneys of restricted Indians.

He gave, as his reason for introducing the bill, the many and long delays, which, he said, have caused much acute irritation and a distinct antagonism toward the Indian Office and the white people generally on the part of the Indians, in many matters affecting their personal affairs.

He added, that one of the reforms the bill contemplated was put into effect by the Indian Office soon after the measure was introduced, namely, the expediting of making agricultural leases, and he cited a recent instance where a lease had gone through in four days, something, he said, unheard of before, as, generally, it required from six weeks to two months, or longer, for a restricted Indian to get authority to lease his farm land.

He said, that the Secretary of the Interior, by a written order, could put into effect all the reforms his bill sought to effect; but that a succeeding Secretary could revoke the order.

He added, that, in no possible construction of language, could his bill go further than to place in the hands of the Superintendent of the Five Tribes the authority to handle the little details of some of the personal affairs of restricted Indians; that in no wise did it touch the big questions of allotments, coal, oil and asphalt lands, tribal funds, discipline, schools, hospitals, health, etc.

He called attention to the fact that the Board had been advocating the principle of direct and expeditions handling of Indian affairs for some time.

He declared that his criticism - of what he called Department delays - was not aimed at Commissioner Sells (for whom he had the highest regard and respect); but against the system, and that the system must be changed.

He also declared that all of the Indians were in favor of his bill, and said, that, if our Board could only go to Oklahoma, it would find that he was right.

Mr. Hastings is much in earnest, and your secretary is of the opinion that, had he appeared before the Board, it might not have voted to disapprove his measure - and this is Commissioner Ketcham's opinion also.

NOTE: A further report will be made on this bill.

S. 3114.

In the opinion of Mr. Draper, clerk of the Senate Committee on Public Lands, to which this bill was referred, - it will not be reported out of the Committee, because Secretary Lane has written a strong letter

vigorously opposing making a National Park out of the Mescalero Indian Reservation.

It is almost a certainty that the bill, should it be passed by the Senate, will be killed in the House.

S.Conc.Res. 4.

Senator Oliver's resolution, postponing action in re. Osage oil and gas leases, was superseded by Senator Owen's resolution, which is still on the pending calendar of the Senate (having been reported out of the Committee), and there were two days of debate on it.

By limitation of law, all such leases expired March 16; but just before Secretary Lane left Washington, he extended the leases forty days. It is highly probable that by that time some satisfactory arrangements will be effected.

The Board also voted in favor of approving the principles embodied in -

H. R. 350; (Raker), "Making an appropriation to purchase land for homeless Indians in California, and for other purposes".

This item was incorporated in the House Indian Committee Bill. The House cut the appropriation down to \$10,000, and the Senate Committee has increased it to \$30,000.

In addition to the above bills, the following are of interest:

S. 793; (Walsh), "Modifying and amending the Act providing for the disposal of the surplus unallotted lands within the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Montana".

This bill provides for opening the east irrigated section of the Blackfeet Reservation. There are two Blackfeet delegations here; one for, and the other against.

Commissioner Sells told McDowell that this was really a matter of minor importance, as it affected only a small portion of the Blackfeet Reservation and did not jeopardize the Indians' interest.

S. 1323; (Nelson), "To provide for the establishment of a Forest reserve within the Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota".

This bill is practically included in the Senate Indian Appropriation Bill, as reported by the Committee.

S. 2378; (Myers), "For the opening and settlement of a part of the Crow Indian Reservation in the state of Montana".

The Indian Office has reported against Senator Myers' bill, but the Senate Committee has not taken it up. From what Mr. Townsend, clerk of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, said to your secretary, the House Committee is not in favor of this bill.

Your secretary has been unable to get a hearing with Senator Myers, who has been extremely busy with the Public Land Lease Bill before the Senate.

Will report further.

S. 3904; (Johnson, So. Dak.), "Conferring upon tribes or bands of Indians the right of nomination and election of their agents and superintendents, to encourage them to interest themselves in their own affairs, and for other purposes".

This bill was referred to the Indian Office for report. The report has not been made; but the Indian Office is opposed to it. Inasmuch as Secretary Lane is away from Washington, because of the serious illness of his brother, the report will not be sent in for some weeks.

It is exceedingly doubtful if this bill even gets a hearing in the Senate Committee. Per contra there is a "feeling" in favor of something of the sort in the House Committee. It is almost certain, however, that this bill will never get to a vote in either Senate or House.

S. 4451; (Lane), "To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor to Indians; to provide penalties therefor; to amend chapter one hundred and nine of volume twenty-nine, United States Statutes at Large, the same being an Act of Congress approved January thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven".

S. 4452; (Lane), "For the abolishment of the Indian Bureau, the closing out of Indian tribal

organizations, and for other purposes".

This bill proposes to put in place of the Indian Office a Commission, to be composed of three persons to be selected from five, who are to be nominated by a General Council of all the Indians in the United States.

It is not believed that this bill will get very far.

H. R. 3065; (Murray), "To authorize certain changes in the status of allotted lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians of Oklahoma, to provide for the settlement of land titles in the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes".

You will remember, that Mr. Murray appeared before the Board in behalf of this measure.

It is in a state of rest in the House Committee.

H. J. Res. 82; (Carter), "Providing for the continuation of the Joint Commission to Investigate Indian Affairs".

This refers to the "Robinson Commission", and there is ground for the prediction that this resolution will get through and the Robinson Commission will be revived and directed and authorized to continue its work.

NOTE: There are three bills in the House and a couple of bills and resolutions in the Senate providing for Committees or Commissions to investigate the conduct of Indian affairs by the Indian Office"

H. R. 6853; (Stout), "For the opening and settlement of a part of the Crow Indian Reservation in the State of Montana".

Same as S. 2378, (Myers). It is resting in the House Committee, awaiting the action of the Senate Committee and the Senate on the Myers Bill.

H. R. 8243; (Smith), "For the protection of the Six Nations Indians".

It provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint, on nomination by a majority of the councils or other governing bodies of the Six Nation Indians, an attorney for the Six Nation Indians, who shall reside in New York; shall receive a compensation of \$2,500 per annum and traveling expenses; shall advise the Indians as to their rights and the

protection of their interests, and is authorized to bring suits in the Federal Courts, etc.

A significant section of the bill reads as follows:

"Except as otherwise now or hereafter specially authorized by Congress, no courts of any State shall have jurisdiction over the territory occupied by any of said tribes as their residence under sanction of the United States called their reservations, or over the subject matter of the rights of said tribes, or over the property or personal rights of the members thereof while resident in said territory, or over the property rights of tribes, or any of them, or of the members thereof in the lands constituting said territory or in other lands or interests in other lands unceded by said tribes".

This bill is asleep in the House Committee and will stay in that condition, unless Mr. Smith gets busy.

NOTE: Will any member of the Board familiar with the New York Indian situation please advise McDowell what effect the section quoted will have.

H. R. 6868; (Stephens), "Providing for the segregation and allotment of Indian tribal and trust funds and other property, and for other purposes".

This bill pertains to the individuals of or any tribe of Indians, outside the Five Tribes and the Osage tribe in Oklahoma.

This has not been taken up by the Committee.

H. R. 8359; (Stephens), "Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause allotments to be made on Mission Indian reservations in California".

H. R. 9229; (Sears), "Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase certain lands for the use of the Seminole Indians of Florida".

No action as yet.

H. R. 10669; (Gandy), "To prohibit the traffic in peyote, including its sale to Indians, introduction into the Indian country, importation, and transportation, and providing penalties therefor".

Your secretary called on Mr. Gandy and advised him of the investigation into the use of peyote which the Board has undertaken.

Mr. Gandy seemed much pleased with the idea. He said he believed he could put his bill through the House, but it was decidedly doubtful whether it would get through the Senate, and he hoped the Board would be able to make such a strong showing against peyote that there would be no trouble at the next session of Congress to pass an Anti-Peyote Bill.

H. J. Res. 105; (Gandy), "Providing that hereafter no tribal funds belonging to any Indian tribe shall be expended without specific authorization of Congress".

This is really the law now; but he insists that the Indian Office is using tribal funds without authority, and that the House Committee has great difficulty in ascertaining the facts from the Indian Office as to such use.

H. R. 11419; (Gandy), "Providing for the depositing of tribal or trust funds of Indians, and for other purposes".

In this bill Mr. Gandy wishes to give all the States the same privileges which Oklahoma now has.

H. Res. 134; (Hayden), "Authorizing the codification of the laws relating to Indian affairs".

No action taken on this by the Indian Committee yet.

H. R. 9930; (Stout), "To amend the Act of February eleventh, nineteen hundred and fifteen (thirty-eighth Statutes at Large, page 807), providing for the opening of the Fort Assiniboine Military Reservation".

S. 3646; (Myers), This bill is identical to the foregoing H.R.9930, for giving part of the Fort Assiniboine Military Reservation as a reservation for the Rocky Boy Band of Indians.

H. R. 6416; (Stephens),

This bill is for the same purpose as the two foregoing, and was introduced by the Indian Office through Chairman Stephens.

The Myers-Stout Bills only give 33,000 acres or thereabouts, and it is said, that land is poorly located, is in the mountains, and not sufficient for the Indians. The

Stephens Bill gives over 100 square miles, part of which is in the fertile Beaver Creek Valley.

The chances are the Stephens House Bill will be passed, if any bill is.

Homeless Indians in Nevada:

An appropriation of \$15,000 was made for these Indians and is retained in the Senate Bill.

As you have been advised, the Indian Appropriation Bill is now before the Senate. It is uncertain when it will be taken up. The general feeling is, that, outside of this bill, there will not be much Indian legislation get through both Houses this session.

MALCOLM McDOWELL

Secretary.

Coronado, Cal

March 27, 1916.

*Rec. also letter
to Commissioner
Sells - 3/27/16*

Dear Secretary Lane:-

I have yours of March 13th, 1916,
and Commissioner Sells enclosure. I am a good deal sur-
prised to get the enclosure from the fact that no suggestions
from anybody that could be adopted under the present law, would
save the mill from losing \$50,000. a year. Of course,
my suggestions were purely based on Congress passing a bill
allowing you to name the rules for selling said lumber. If
you recall in Washington I said to you if you desired, I would
send some instructions that would fit the case, after the
bill was passed. I am sorry that Commissioner Sells did not
understand this, as it would have saved a good deal of work
for somebody. The rules that I sent, would only fit after
the bill was passed.

I have had the pleasure of seeing a good many
of the Indians in the neighborhood of Phoenix and will make
a report on them later.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Secretary Lane,
The Secretary of the Interior,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. E. A.

Rec. al

March 11/16
sent to Secy Lane
Letter March 13/16
to Mr. Agan
Dear Commissioner Sells:-

I have your letter sent to Secretary Lane in regard to the suggestions I made on selling rules for Menominee. Of course, they were intended to apply only after the rule was changed. No living man could make any rules under the present selling regulations that would prevent the Indians from losing \$50,000. a year. Of course, I understand very thoroughly, Mr. Sells, that you inherited all of this condition, and that you have made a strenuous effort to better them.

Yours very truly,

E. H. A.

Honorable Commissioner Sells,

Indian Commissioner,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Calendar No. 287.

64TH CONGRESS, }
1st Session. }

SENATE.

} REPORT
No. 307.

CIVIL WAR VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' RETIRED LIST.

MARCH 27, 1916. (Ordered to be printed.)

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 392.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 392) to create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "the Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon, with retired pay, certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with amendments, and as thus amended the committee recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments proposed by your committee are as follows:

On line 13, page 2, after the word "service" strike out the words "for disability" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "By muster out, resignation, or otherwise."

On line 14, page 3, after the word "service" strike out the words "for disability" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "By muster out, resignation, or otherwise."

The following statements of facts are confidently presented to the Senate as conclusive reasons to justify the passage of this bill:

[Act of May 25, 1861. Act of July 22, 1861. Approved July 22, 1861.]

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates, organized as above set forth, shall in all respects be placed on the footing, as to pay and allowances, of similar corps of the Regular Army.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service. * * *

(Approved July 22, 1861.)

July 22, 1861, act places Volunteers and Regulars, as to pay and allowances, in all respects on equal footing. On those and other Government promises the Union forces were enlisted and mustered, served

the cause, and were retired by discharge for wounds or disability or close of term of service or end of war, 1866, and that promised equality should now be fulfilled in whole or part as called for in S. 392 and H. R. 386, referred to.

SOME FACTS PERTINENT TO THESE CLAIMS.

1. The full retired pay granted for life to all survivors of the Revolutionary, 1812, and Indian Wars, in accordance with rank. (U. S. Stat. L. vol. 4, pp. 349, 370, 529, 530.)

2. The present extra grade and extra pay granted to all Regulars with Civil War volunteer service regardless of term of such service or its nature.

3. The acts of Congress March 3, 1905, nearly 40 years after the close of the Civil War, giving retirement and retired pay to Gen. Hawley and Gen. Osterhaus as brigadier generals, for Civil War service, as Volunteers. The granting of more than enlisted men's pay to all such surviving Volunteers by pension act of May 11, 1912.

The legislatures of States representing 50,000,000 of people and all Loyal Legion commanderies have approved the volunteer retired list measure.

Without commissioned officers to guide, direct, and care for the more than 2,000,000 men of the Army and Navy in 1861 to 1866, the preservation of the Union could not have been accomplished.

The fact that a majority of the Members of both Houses of Congress have on individual canvass approved the measure, with a cost to the Government of less than \$4,000,000 first year.

Justice delayed for 50 years calls for this legislation. There are not over 7,000 survivors; average age, 78.

The fact that 95 per cent of the officers of the Union forces were Volunteers, from civil life, and promoted from the ranks, but have received no recognition as officers by any general legislation. That 90 per cent of these preservers of the Nation have died without the honor and benefit to which they were entitled by acts of Congress.

All nations of the world have given especial honors to their warrior officers, always recognizing by pay and distinction—estates, titles, and large money grants—their claim to superior consideration.

THE FUTURE OFFICER MUST BE ASSURED THAT TO HIM THE GOVERNMENT'S PROMISE WILL PROVE TO BE AS GOOD AS GOLD.

Gen. Sherwood, of the House of Representatives, well said every country in the world recognizes the difference between the officer and the private. We do that. We retire our Regular Army officers at the age of 64 years. Not 3 per cent of these officers ever saw any battle service. There is never any question raised as to cost. Now, here is a body of men whose average age is about 80 years, every one of whom has seen service, and hard service. The question is, Shall we recognize merit and service?

The Senate is reminded that a bill very similar to this, entitled "A bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolution," was before the Senate and debated on the 25th of April, 1828, which

passed and became a law. The immortal Webster, then a Senator from Massachusetts, spoke in favor of that bill:

This bill is intended for those who, being in the Army in October, 1780, then received a solemn promise of half pay for life, on condition that they would continue to serve through the war. Their ground of merit, in that whensoever they joined the Army, being thus solicited by their country to remain in it, they at once went for the whole war; they fastened their fortunes to the standards which they bore, and resolved to continue their military service until it should terminate either in their country's success or in their own death. This is their merit and the ground of their claim.

The militia who fought at Concord, Lexington, at Bunker Hill, have been alluded to in the course of this debate in terms of well-deserved praise. Be assured, sir, there could with difficulty be found a man who drew his sword or carried his musket at Concord or Lexington or Bunker Hill who would wish you to reject this bill. They might ask you to do more, but never to retract from doing this. Would to God they were assembled here and had the fate of the bill in their own hands! Would to God the question of its passage were to be put to them! They would affirm it with a unanymity of acclamation that would rend the roof of the Capitol.

The objects, then, sir, of the proposed bounty are most worthy and deserving objects. The services which they rendered were in the highest degree useful and important. The country to which they rendered them is great and prosperous. They have lived to see it glorious; let them not live to see it unkind. For me, I can give them but my vote and my prayers, and I give them both with my whole heart.

These words, coming from the lips of Mr. Webster, ought to impress every Senator that this is no new theory on the part of the Congress to recognize the obligation resting upon Congress to keep the pledges made by its predecessors.

This action on the part of Congress is not one of alms-giving. All nations of the world have given especial honors to their warrior officers, always recognizing by pay and distinguished recognition, or large money grants, their claim to superior consideration.

Senator H. M. Teller, of Colorado, on June 13, 1906, presented a memorial favoring this legislation, as follows:

In considering the claims of the petitioners to the considerate action of Congress, the value of their services must be judged of by the magnitude and importance of the issues involved in the Civil War and the results accomplished.

In respect to the whole race of mankind, the preservation of the Union was the most important political event in the tide of time.

The victory of the Union Army kept in the political firmament of the world, as a beacon light, the republican principle of self-government.

Not only the repose, the progress, and the prosperity, but the very existence of the United States as a nation was involved in the tremendous struggle.

The people of the United States owe their present marvelous prosperity, their peace at home, and their influence abroad to the fact that the Union was preserved by the patriotism, valor, and fortitude of the volunteers.

It is a well-established historical fact that officers of the volunteers commanding troops in the field performed their duties with equal ability, zeal, and courage, and encountered the same hazards as did officers of similar rank of the Regular Army. Upon an examination of the records of these surviving generals it will be found that they all had long service and that the great majority of them entered the service in 1861 and remained therein until the close of the war in 1865.

In view of all of these facts it seems clear that justice and fair dealing require that in respect to services in said war the rights of volunteer officers to honors and emoluments should have been equal to those of the Regular Army. This was not done. The appeal of these veteran volunteer officers is not a call for charity. They simply

point to the record and request the Government to render equity to men who believed they have earned, and thus far failed to receive, equity.

The present request for the proposed legislation is based on this fivefold sanction:

(1) The general merits of the case, including the magnitude, results, and value of the service rendered, national expediency, and patriotic gratitude.

(2) The pledges given by Congress and President Lincoln at the opening of the Civil War to the several States and to the volunteers furnished by them.

(3) The action and policy of the Government since the war in extending to practically all surviving officers of the Regular Army and Navy special rewards exclusively for Civil War service, which contrary to the pledges referred to, have thus far been withheld from surviving volunteer officers.

(4) The commanding precedent furnished by the United States Government in 1828 and 1832 in granting to the aged surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army full pay, limited to that of a captain, during the remainder of life.

(5) Present public sentiment in the Nation, as shown, among other proofs, by the unanimous action of the legislatures of 13 States, speaking for nearly 50,000,000 of our people, recommending the enactment of such a measure.

[S. 392, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session.]

A BILL To create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as the "Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in recognition of meritorious service rendered to the Government of the United States in the Civil War for the preservation of the Union, there is hereby created in the War Department and Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as the "Civil War volunteer officers' retired list." Upon written application made to the Secretary of the proper department, and subject to the conditions and requirements hereinafter contained, the name of each surviving officer of volunteers who served as an officer in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War and was honorably discharged from service by muster out, resignation, or otherwise, shall be entered on said list as of the highest rank held by him during said service. Each surviving officer so entered on said list shall have served in said Army, Navy, or Marine Corps in said war not less than six months, shall not have been retired with continuing retired pay, and shall not belong to the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps; *Provided*, That a surviving officer who lost an eye, an arm, or a leg in the line of duty, or who was honorably discharged from service by muster out, resignation, or otherwise, or because of a wound or other bodily injury received or incurred in the line of duty, or because of disability incurred in the line of duty while a prisoner of war, shall, if otherwise eligible under the terms hereof, be entitled to be placed on said list and to receive the maximum retired pay herein provided for officers of his former rank, without regard to the length of his said service: *Provided further*, That in computing the length of service of any surviving officer for the purposes of this act, there shall be included, in addition to his service as an officer of any rank, all such service as he shall have rendered in said war as an enlisted man or as an appointed petty officer. Applications for entry on said Civil War volunteer officers' retired list shall be made in such form and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the War Department and Navy Department, respectively, and proper blanks shall be furnished

for said purpose upon request made to the proper department by surviving officers claiming the benefits of this act. A certificate of service, and of enrollment under this act, properly prepared in the War Department and Navy Department, respectively, shall be furnished to each surviving officer whose name shall be entered on said list.

Surviving officers who served as officers in the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the Civil War, and who were honorably discharged from service by muster out, resignation, or otherwise, and have not been reinstated in said service nor retired with continuing retired pay, shall, upon application duly made, be entered on said list and receive the same retired pay and other benefits, according to former rank and service, that are herein provided for surviving volunteer officers.

Subject to the maximum limitation of retired pay hereinafter contained, each surviving officer whose name shall have been duly entered on said list, who shall have served as aforesaid in the Civil War a term or terms aggregating two years or more, shall receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, retired pay according to his former highest rank and former branch of service as entered on said list, which retired pay shall be equal to one-half of the initial active pay now received by officers of like or equivalent rank in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, respectively; and each surviving officer whose name shall have been duly entered on said list who shall have served as aforesaid in the Civil War a term or terms aggregating less than two years, but not less than six months, shall receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, retired pay, each according to his former rank and aggregate term of service, the amount thereof bearing such proportion to the retired pay herein granted to officers of the same rank for two years' service as the aggregate term of service bears to said term of two years. The retired pay provided for by this act shall begin upon the date of the passage of this act and continue during the natural life of the beneficiary; it shall be payable quarterly, and shall not exceed, in the case of any surviving officer, three-fourths of the initial active pay now received by a captain in the United States Army.

Each surviving officer who shall receive retired pay under this act shall thereby relinquish all his right and claim to pension from the United States after the date of the passage of this act, and any payment of such pension made to him covering a period subsequent to the passage of this act shall be deducted from the amount due him on the first payment or payments under this act. The retired pay allowed under this act shall not be subject or liable to any attachment, levy, lien, or detention under any process whatsoever; and persons whose names are placed upon said list shall not constitute any part of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

San Diego, Cal
March 28, 1916.

Honorable Henry F. Ashhurst,

U. S. Senator,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Ashhurst:-

I shipped my car to Phoenix where I stayed two weeks; in the meantime, running up to Prescott, out to Camp Verde, back to Phoenix, stopping at the Hotel Castle Hot Springs in the mountains coming back; then over to the Roosevelt Dam and Globe; saw all the Indian agents in the District, then ran to Tucson; from there, 70 miles west to Oasis, and then North to the Ajo mines; then to Hila, and from there to Yuma.

At all of these places, I took especial pains to express my affection for you and the honor the State was doing itself by having you for Senator. Every Democrat I spoke to, was your friend, and nearly all the Republicans said there could not anybody beat you,- all of which of course, was much to my delight. We ran into Arizona some 1600 miles altogether and was more fascinated with the territory than ever.

My address will be for the next three weeks, at the Huntington Hotel, Pasadena.

Yours very respectfully,

W. H. D.

Coronado, Cal.

March 31, 1916.

Dear Mr. Vaux:-

Mrs. Ayer and I have had a most interesting month on the Deserts in Arizona and this far in California.

I have forwarded to the office in Washington, a very able letter from Dr. Breid of Phoenix on Peyote, and the observations made by other people; also a report and recommendations on the Indians of Arizona as I saw them.

Please instruct Mr. McDowell in regard to presentation to the officials.

Yours very truly,

W. L. G.

see letter from
for Mr. Small - 3/14/16
Coronado, Cal

March 31, 1916.

Dear Dr. McDowell:-

I am forwarding this morning,
two copies of report on the Indians of Arizona,
and two on the subject of Peyote.

You will remember I was requested
to get all the information on the subject that I
could. I think you will find the letter from Dr.
Braid on Peyote is a corker.

Perhaps it would be best to send one
each of these reports to the Indian Commissioner
and one to the Secretary of the Interior. If you
desire to do that, of course you can make a copy
of them yourself for your files. I do not know
what the custom is.

I send you a copy of a letter I
have also sent to Mr. Vaux, notifying him of the
forwarding of the papers.

Yours very truly,

GEO

(encls.)

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH 31, 1916.

BULLETIN NO. 6.

In preparation for a short history of the Board of Indian Commissioners, which the secretary was directed to write under the supervision of a Committee composed of Commissioner Eliot (Chairman), Walker and Vaux, it was necessary to sketch a review of the Board's doings and recommendations from its beginning. A rough summary of the work and recommendations of the Board, taken from the annual reports - 1869 to 1915 inclusive - was drawn up.

Your secretary, believing that the summary would be of interest to the Board members, had copies made, and is sending one to each Commissioner.

This is only a rough summary -- it is not complete, nor has any attempt been made to draw conclusions from it; but even a cursory reading will show that the Board has not always been of the same mind on some policies.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

McD-JG.

S U M M A R Y
W O R K A N D R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S
O F
B O A R D O F I N D I A N C O M M I S S I O N E R S
F R O M A N N U A L R E P O R T S
1869 ----- 1915

* * * * *

April 1, 1916.

FOREWORD.

The Act creating the Board of Indian Commissioners, was approved April 10, 1869.

Two years before a Peace Commission was appointed by President Johnson, pursuant to an Act approved July 20, 1867, "to establish peace with certain hostile tribes" which empowered the Commission to hold councils and make treaties with the Indians, having in view the following objects:

To remove, if possible, the causes of war;

To secure, as far as practicable, the frontier settlements and the safe building of railroads to the Pacific Coast;

To suggest, or inaugurate, some plan for the civilization of the Indians.

The Peace Commission was composed of four army officers, one of whom was Lieut. Gen. W. T. Sherman and four civilians, one of whom was N. G. Taylor, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Among the recommendations made in its report to the President, the Peace Commission suggested that the President, from time to time, appoint persons in the distant territories, either civilians or military men, to make inspections of Indian

affairs and report to him and also, that a new commission be appointed, or the Peace Commission be continued, to meet the Sioux, in accordance with an agreement and to arrange with the Navajoes for their removal. A recommendation also was made that the authority of the commission be broadened and enlarged.

The report of the Peace Commission, printed in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (1868) in language almost brutal in its frankness, sets forth a shameful record of Indian treaties broken by the national government, of savage wars instigated and provoked by white men, of the wanton massacres of Indian women and children, etc.; a scathing indictment which bears the signature of four of the most famous officers in the United States army.

Although the Peace Commission was authorized to deal only with hostile Indians it would seem that its report suggested to President Grant the idea which found its realization in the Board of Indian Commissioners.

SUMMARY

Work and Recommendations

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

From Annual Reports

1869-----1915

* * * * *

The Board held its first meeting for organization, May 26, 1869 in the City of Washington: The Indian country was divided into three districts for convenience of inspection and reports and a committee was named for each district.

During the year conferences were held with bands of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians at Camp Supply, Indian Territory and with bands of Comanches, Kiowas, Apaches, Wichitas, Wacoos, Caddoes and Towacaroos at Fort Sill. Recommendations were made in respect to rations and clothing. One of the members visited the Indians in Alaska and another attended the Fall letting of supplies.

In its first annual report the Board laid down what proved to be the basic principles underlying some of the important policies adopted, reforms instituted and legislation enacted in the following years relating to Indians and their affairs. Some of the observations and recommendations

- 3 -

noted in this first report are as follows:

"Paradoxical as it may seem the white man has been the chief obstacle in the way of Indian Civilization. The benevolent measures attempted by the government for their advancement have been almost uniformly thwarted by the agencies appointed to carry them out. * * * to assert that the 'Indian will not work' is as true as it would be to say that the white man will not work. In all countries there are non-working classes."

"The policy of collecting Indian tribes upon small reservations contiguous to each other, and within the limits of a large reservation, eventually to become a State of the Union and of which the small reservations will probably be the counties, seems to be the best that can be devised. * * * When upon the reservation they should be taught as soon as possible the advantage of individual ownership of property; and should be given land in severalty as soon as it is desired by any of them and the tribal relations should be discouraged. * * * Titles should be inalienable from the family of the holder for at least two or three generations. The Civilized Tribes now in Indian Territory should be taxed and made citizens of the United States as soon as possible."

"The treaty system should be abandoned. * * * Existing treaties should be abrogated, whenever practicable. The

legal status of the uncivilized Indian should be that of
wards of the government. * * * The payment of money annuities
 to the Indians should be abandoned, etc. Schools should be
established to introduce the English language in every tribe.

* * * Every means in the power of the government and its
 agents should be employed to render settled and industrious
 habits on the reservation attractive and certain in its re-
 wards. * * * The honest and prompt performance of all the
 treaty obligations to the reservation Indians is absolutely
 necessary to succeed in the benevolent designs of the admin-
 istration. * * * There should be some judicial tribunal con-
 stituted within the Indian territory competent to the prompt
 punishment of crime whether committed by white man, Indian
 or negro."

1870

The purchasing committee recommended radical changes
 in the methods of letting contracts for Indian supplies and
 in advertising for goods - these changes were adopted and
 the new system, with such modifications as were required to
 conform to office management, resulted in large savings of
 money and better qualities of goods.

Committees visited the Quapaws and others in Kansas

and the Indian Territory; conferences were held at the Okmulgee council, Indian Territory with about a dozen tribes represented. A most important result of the year's work was the agreement made with the Osage Indians in Kansas by which the Osages were moved into Indian Territory. A visit was made to the Nez Perce in Idaho and the Umatillas in Oregon and a council was held with the Ogallalla Sioux in Dakota and with the Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico.

The Sioux council averted an Indian war; this was followed by a visit of Red Cloud, the great war chief of the Sioux, to Washington which resulted in the almost complete cessation of hostilities in the Indian country.

The Board recommended to the Secretary of the Interior the policy of placing the Indian reservations under the care of Christian denominations and the Board's Secretary, under instructions of President Grant, communicated through the Secretary of the Interior, proceeded to officially lay the matter before the churches. The result was an assignment of reservations to the respective church societies; this work was carried out by the Board. The first of the conferences with missionary societies was held by the Board.

The Board repeated its recommendations of 1869.

- 6 -
- 7 -
1871

Committees visited the Umatillas of Oregon, Warm Springs and Grand Ronde Reservations of Oregon, the Yakima, Tulalip, Swinomish, Lumni and S'Kokomish of Washington and two commissioners investigated some claims in California which were found to be fraudulent or of no value. They also visited the Hoopa Valley and Round Valley reservations in the same state.

Commissioner John D. Lang assisted in the removal of the Cherokees of North Carolina to Indian Territory.

The Board began the auditing of the accounts of the Indian Office and members inspected the purchase of annuity goods at New York. It was shown where economies had been made.

The Board approved the "Peace Policy" of President Grant in treating with the Indians. It recommended that boarding schools and not day schools should be used for the wild tribes as they bring the pupils under a continuous civilizing influence. The policy of missionary societies appointing agents for various reservations was approved. It called attention to the deplorable condition of the Mission Indians.

1872

Committee visited the Crow and Blackfeet agencies in Montana; Ft. Hall in Idaho; held a council with Utes in Colorado; visited Eastern Shoshones and Bannocks in Wyoming and also the Creek Nation.

Commissioner Lang was a member of a commission to negotiate with the Utes, and Commissioner Turney accompanied the Assistant Secretary of the Interior to the Upper Missouri. The letting of supplies was attended at New York.

A change was made in the Board's examination of the accounts of the Indian Office by Congress at the request of the Board. The decisions of the Board in most cases were overruled by the Secretary of the Interior, but, it was believed that a large amount of money was saved in the aggregate because of "a wholesome fear of the committee". The duties imposed were found to be onerous and often superfluous.

The Board approved the policy of removal of patronage in the Indian Office from political control by placing it in the hands of religious societies.

The report states that during the three years existence of the Board, its members, including the Secretary, had traveled an aggregate distance of 256,000 miles in the performance of duty, and noted that the experience of three years

- 8 -

had convinced the members of the inexpediency of attempting any general legislation to supercede the present laws regulating the Indian service.

The Board made the following recommendations:

To authorize the President, by proclamation, to extend the civil law for the punishment and prevention of crimes against each other over any civilized or partly civilized tribe;

A more stringent liquor law;

A more stringent law against trespassers upon reservations;

The organization of a Board of Inspectors, five in number, to be appointed by the President on recommendation of religious denominations, to visit the tribes, audit accounts, inspect agencies, examine agents, etc.

1873

Chairman Brunot at the instance of the Secretary of the Interior, visited the Sioux in Wyoming, the Crows in Montana and the Utes in Colorado, Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho and Red Cloud's reservation.

Because Congress had failed to appropriate funds for the Board, its members paid their expenses from personal funds and also contributed to maintain the office.

The accounts of the Indian Office were examined and the

purchase committee attended the letting of supplies in New York.

The Board opposed the making of Indian treaties through their chiefs on the ground that the opinion of the whole tribe should be obtained.

The recommendation for the enactment of a law authorizing the President to extend the laws of the United States over such tribes as were prepared for it was repeated. The Board further recommended that crimes between Indians should be repressed and punished, that there should be better liquor laws and better laws to stop exorochment of whites on Indian lands. A previous recommendation for the appointment of Indian inspectors was adopted by Congress.

1874

Commissioner F. H. Smith was a member of a special commission which visited the Northern, Brule and Ogallalla Sioux in an effort to prevent the outbreak of war.

The Chairman and five commissioners resigned.

The Secretary and one commissioner inspected the purchase of goods on the Pacific Coast, other members attended letting of supplies in New York.

Visits were made to most of the agencies in New York, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, Indian Territory, California,

Oregon, and Washington Territory.

The Board recommended that as soon as the Indian had reached a certain period of advancement he should be encouraged to renounce tribal relations, establish individual homes, etc., until the entire race became merged into the community at large.

The Board conducted an inquiry to ascertain the concensus of the opinion of Indian agents as to the ability and willingness of the Indians to become self-supporting.

1875

The Board examined the accounts of the Indian Office and attended the letting of supplies at New York. The purchase committee recommended legislation defining as misdemeanors all fraudulent bids and combinations intended to defraud by contractors for supplies and to prescribe penalties therefor; that the Board members be authorized to administer oaths to inspectors of goods and to make it the duty of the Indian Department to hold all contractors for supplies to strict fulfillment of their contracts.

The Board disapproved the proposal to turn over the administration of Indian affairs to the War Department from the Interior Department and approved the turning over of the Indians of New York and other states from the national to the state governments.

The Board investigated alleged frauds in connection with supplies at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. It urged that the educational system be extended to all the Indian tribes and the adoption of a "common school system" as a part of the Indian policy of the Government.

1876

Commissioners attended the letting of contracts for supplies at New York and St. Louis. The executive committee made the usual examination of Indian Office vouchers. A special commission investigated Indian conditions on the Pacific Coast.

The report on the "Peace Policy" in this report attracted national attention. It showed the progress that had been made by the Indians in the eight years the "Peace Policy" had been in force. It was stated "We need not raise any more wild Indians in our country; but, to avoid that, we must train up the children not only in the learning of the common school, but also in habits of industry and virtue".

The Board held that Indians should be consolidated on a few reservations and provided with permanent individual homes; tribal relations should be abolished, lands allotted in severalty, and not held or occupied in common; Indians should become citizens of the United States speedily.

The following recommendations were made:

Immediate compliance with existing treaties; Consolidation of agencies; More appropriations for education; Discontinuance of tribal relations; Extension of law for protection of life and property to all reservations where not in conflict with existing treaties; Allotments of lands to Indians; Establishment of industrial and agricultural boarding schools; Issue of supplies to heads of families; Increase of salaries of Indian agents.

1877

Commissioners visited the agencies in Nebraska and eastern Dakota to aid in selecting localities on the Missouri River for agencies for the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Sioux. Inspection made of agencies in Minnesota and the Upper Missouri.

The Board set forth the following: The ultimate solution of the Indian question is the absorption of all Indians into the body-politic, and their endowment with all the rights and duties and responsibilities of citizenship. The attainment of this end will be long and difficult. No one general act of legislation can secure it. No new theory or radical change of policy is needed for it. What is needed above all else is stability of purpose and stability of administration. Frequent changes of officers and agents in the Indian service can only work

confusion and disaster. Tenure of office, whereby experience may be conserved and utilized, is essential to any good permanent results.

It recommended the extension of law and government over all Indian reservations and the division of lands now held in common, and the endowment of each Indian family with a permanent home; that the United States Census Bureau revise all the forms for collecting Indian statistics so that "existing ignorance" on Indian matters "may be removed".

1878

Visited the two reservations in Wisconsin, the Southern Utes and Indians in Indian Territory, also supervised letting of contracts in San Francisco. The New York letting was attended.

Commissioner Kingsley, with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, visited several agencies in Indian Territory.

The vouchers of the Indian Office were examined by the executive committee.

The Indian agents were defended from attack; it was stated they were doing uniformly good service. The Board advocated security of title for Indians taking homesteads in order to prevent their losing lands to white settlers and again strongly opposed the plan for putting the administration of Indian affairs

under control of the War Department.

1879

The annual letting of supplies at New York was attended and the executive committee made the usual examination of the Indian Office accounts.

Committees visited agencies in Nebraska, Dakota, the Indians at San Carlos, Arizona and the Utes in Colorado. Noted an improvement in the character of the Indian agents.

The Board advocated titles to land in severalty and consolidation of Indian reservations with the consent of the Indians.

The following recommendations were made:

Confer titles in severalty, with limitations as to alienation; Protection of rights of Indians as between themselves and others; Liberal appropriations for educational and industrial schools; Appropriation for employing competent farmers and matrons on each reservation; Stringent liquor laws.

1880

Inspected the accounts of the Indian Office and purchase of supplies at New York and conducted an investigation of the Indian Bureau at the request of the Secretary of the Interior.

Visited San Carlos, Arizona and agencies on the Missouri River.

Commissioner Stickney was a member of a special commission, appointed by the President, which visited the Ponca Indians in Indian Territory and also the Indians in Dakota. He consulted with Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce Tribe in Indian Territory.

The Board advocated more industrial and boarding schools, a government inspector for Indian schools and again urged that the government allot lands in severalty to Indians.. Congress again failed to make an appropriation for the Board.

1881

Examined purchases at New York and the accounts of the Indian Office by the executive committee of the Board.

It again urged the allotment of lands in severalty; also the extension of law and government over all the Indian reservations and the establishment of more Indian schools like Carlisle and Hampton.

The following recommendations were made:

Government by law; Homestead rights; Education.

1882

The executive committee was relieved of the duty of examining the accounts of the Indian Office. Members examined purchases in New York. The Secretary visited schools in Indian Territory.

The Board advocated more industrial training, the reduction in number of agencies and repeated the recommendations of 1874 advocating the formation of a territorial form of government in Indian Territory.

1883

The notable feature of this report is the record of the first Mohonk Conference held October 10, 1883; the Board held an official meeting during the Conference.

Inspected supplies at New York and visited Carlisle and Hampton, also the agencies in Nebraska and Dakota, paying special attention to government and mission schools; also the Sioux in reference to the reduction of the reservation; also the Crow Agency, Montana.

At the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Commissioners Whittlesey and Fisk went to Indian Territory to adjust differences in the Creek Nation.

The Board advocated the making of appropriations for supplies a year in advance in order to insure a more prompt delivery of goods and recommended the extension of government and law over all reservations.

1884

Commissioners attended letting of contracts at New York;

the Board repeated recommendations for allotment of lands in severalty and extension of government and law over all reservations.

The Board stated that the time had come to declare, by an act of Congress, that every Indian born within the limits of the United States is a citizen of the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

The following recommendations were made:

Organization of a government in Indian Territory; Declaration by Congress that Indians are citizens of the United States; Prompt passage of a general allotment bill and the Sioux reservation bill; Large increase of the facilities for education - especially industrial.

1885

Commissioners attended lettings at New York, visited Carlisle and some agencies in North Dakota.

The Board advocated lands in severalty secured by patents, with protected titles.

(See paper by Commissioner Gates on "Land and Law as Agents in Educating Indians", page 13)

1886

Inspection of supplies at New York; Inspected the Mackinac Agency in Michigan and the Isabella Reservation in the same

state. The Indian schools at Genoa, Haskell and Chilocco were visited.

The following recommendations were made:

Appointment of competent agents to execute the Dawes allotment act, when became law; Application of civil service appointment; Protection of Indian reservations from intruders; Early passage of Mission Indian and Round Valley bills; Establishment of United States court and better government in Indian Territory; Provisions for assisting graduates of training schools in building homes.

1887

Inspection of bids at New York and St. Louis. The Board saw no advantage in opening bids at St. Louis.

Commissioners visited Carlisle, Lawrence and agencies of southern Dakota and those of Nebraska. Special mention was made of returned students from the East; also visited northern Dakota and made a special study of education in that section.

The report in commenting on the Dawes Act which became law February 8, 1887, calls the day on which it was approved by the President "Indian Emancipation Day".

The following recommendations were made:

Passage of Round Valley and Mission Indian bills; Establishment of courts at points accessible to all Indians; Pro-

vision for expenses of courts and public improvements, so long as Indian lands are exempt from taxation; Provisions for assisting graduates of training schools and other deserving Indians in building houses; Application of civil-service principles to all appointments in the Indian service.

1888

Visited Hampton; the Northern San Diego Training School (industrial) and the Tule River agency and inspected supplies at New York.

Took note of the distress among the California Indians. The Board approved the act appropriating money to enable Indians to buy material in order to start farming on their own allotments.

1889

Attended lettings at New York.

At a special meeting of the Board "after a long and frank conversation" with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs it was voted that the Board would "earnestly aid the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in carrying out the plans proposed by him for the education of the Indians and their progress to full American citizenship".

Commissioners visited the Indian reservation near Banning, California; the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, Indian Territory; Carlisle; Green Bay Reservation, at Keshena, Wisconsin and Commissioner Whittlesey visited Sisseton Agency, South Dakota as a member of a special commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The following recommendations were made:

The passage of Mission Indian and Round Valley bills; Larger appropriations for education; Measures for relief of Stockbridge Indians; Amendment of the Act of February 8, 1887 (Dawes Act) to equalize allotments; An act to declare legitimate the children of Indians married according to their own customs.

1890

Commissioners inspected lettings at New York; visited the Protere Reservation near Banning, California; Carlisle and Hampton; the Kaw, Osage, Ponca, Cheyennes, Arapahoos, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agencies and Chilocco School in Indian Territory; the Pueblo Agency, N.M., the Mission Indian Agency in California and all the Indian schools connected with those agencies; also Haskell Institute; Green Bay and La Pointe agencies in Wisconsin; several agencies in Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, as well as Indian schools in southeastern Alaska.

The following recommendations were made:

Permanent tenure of office in the Indian service; Discontinuance of agencies as soon as practicable; Great care to guard funds paid for Indian lands; Provisions for employment of educated Indians; Provisions for irrigating arid lands; The making of rations an incentive to labor; Larger appropriations for education.

1891

The lettings at New York and San Francisco were attended and visits were made to the following agencies: Eastern Cherokees, North Carolina; New York; Sisseton and Yankton, S. D.; White Earth, Minnesota; Devils Lake and Ft. Berthold, N. D.; Forts Peck and Belknap, Montana.

The following recommendations were made:

Provision for extending and increasing the facilities for education; Provision for survey of Indian reservations; Ample provision for irrigation of arid lands occupied by Indians.

1892

Commissioners inspected supplies at New York, and visited agencies and Indian schools in Indian Territory, Nebraska, Colorado, South Dakota, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

The following recommendations were made: The amendment to Act of March 3, 1891 (Act for adjustment of depredation claims) so that tribal funds held in trust by government are protected; Laws of 1871 and 1872 relating to contracts of agents and attorneys with Indians should be repealed; Relief for Stockbridges in Wisconsin; Provision for irrigation of arid lands occupied by Indians; Advocate permanente of employment for efficient employees in the Indian service and no appointments for political reasons.

1893..

Attended lettings at New York, San Francisco and Chicago. Visited the Indian school at Mt. Pleasant, Michigan; the Menominee Reservation, Wisconsin and the Tomah Reservation, Wisconsin. The Menominee lumber transactions were investigated, and it was found that a great deal of waste timber had been caused by the method of lumbering pursued during the last three years. The matter was reported to the Secretary of the Interior, and orders were issued to correct the business methods and to save the waste timber exposed to destruction.

v The following review is incorporated in the report:
 now
 "It is difficult to realize_A how great was the need of

reform in the Indian service 25 years ago. The commission found that under the old system such things as partnerships between the agent and trader, or the agent and contractor; receipting for supplies never delivered; overestimating the weight of cattle for the contractor; taking vouchers in blank to be filled with fraudulent sums; carrying false names upon the rolls; paying employees for whom there was no employment; reporting employees at higher or lower salaries than provided by law and using the differences for other purposes; farming out the appointments controlled by the agent; using the annuity goods for the agents or employees; trading with the Indians; selling them their own goods; selling annuity goods to whites; conniving with others to swindle the Indians out of annuities after distribution, and many other abuses had become so general that honesty and morality in the service were the exception. The commission devoted much time and thought to the correction of these abuses. Through their purchasing committee, consisting of Commissioners Stuart, Farwell, Campbell and Dodge, a new system of purchasing supplies was devised, and a form of advertising for proposals was adopted in accordance with the well-established and sound commercial principles by which only fair and honorable bidders could obtain a contract. Gradually the rules were improved as experience suggested, until

the forms and regulations now in force were adopted".

It was stated that large amounts have been saved every year since the old system of private contracts was abandoned; that army officers were made Indian agents by the Act of July 13, 1892, and that half of the agents were officers. The Board disapproved this act.

The Board disapproved the proposal to remove bonded school superintendents from operation of the civil service law, and advocated the extension of the civil service law to the whole Indian service.

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1894

Committee attended the letting of supplies at New York and Chicago; could see no value in establishing lettings at Chicago.

Visited the Indians in North Carolina, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, New Mexico, California and the schools at Carlisle and Hampton; these included the Navaho Indians of New Mexico and the Absentee Shawnees and Kickapoos of Oklahoma.

The prominent feature of this report is an exposition of conditions in Indian Territory in which reference particularly is made to the dangers threatening the allotment policy because of the indiscriminate leasing of Indian allotments and lack of educational facilities. The statement also strongly insists not only that the

members of the Five Civilized Tribes should be taxed but that Congress should make provision to reimburse to the state the amount lost to the state by the exemption of Indian land from taxation.

The following recommendations were made:

Modification of laws relating to leasing and sale of allotted lands; Placing of entire Indian service under regulations of civil service law; An increase of appropriations for education.

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1895.

Committees attended two lettings at Chicago and one at New York. Visited La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin and the Pyramid Lake and Walker River reservations in Nevada.

The Board demanded better government in Indian Territory.

The following recommendations were made: To provide, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior, for placing the Indian service in the hands of non-partisan commissioners and making permanent the office of Indian agent and others in the service; Provide for a superintendent of irrigation; Just government for Indian Territory; Provide for education of 10,000 or 12,000 Indian children and more field matrons; Provide better regulations of leases and prohibiting sales of

allotted lands; Provide payment of depredation claims without encroaching on Indian trust funds, which are needed for their support and education; Prohibit sale of liquor to Indians.

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1896

Lettings were attended at New York and Chicago and visits made to Eastern Cherokees, North Carolina, to Wisconsin, Dakota and Indian Territory.

It was noted that civil service had been extended to all Indian service employees.

Some improvement was noted in the government of Indian Territory in the past year.

No specific recommendations were made.

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1897

Committees attended two lettings at New York and also lettings at Chicago and San Francisco.

The following recommendations were made:
Emphasize important work of farming. Want increase in the number of teachers of farming; Increase in number of field matrons; Want ~~superior~~ supervisor of irrigation and superintendent of constructed ditches; Provide for water supply for Pima and Maricopa Indians; Want Indian agents under the civil service.

* * * * *

1898

Attended lettings at New York and Chicago.

The following recommendations were made: Permanent tenure of office in Indian service; Repeal or amendment of act of Congress of January 14, 1889, and a better system of managing the Chippewa timber interests adopted; Protection of Seneca Indians of New York; Allotment of New York reservations to individual Indians; Rejection of bill to restore Annette Island to public domain, and passage of act to grant titles in fee to Metlakahtlas; Want completion of Crow irrigation system.

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1899.

Committees attended lettings at New York and Chicago. The Board urged the adoption of measures to secure the earlier delivery at remote agencies of the supplies of clothing and food for the winter.

Visits were made to the Crow Reservation, Montana; attended Indian school conference at Los Angeles. Visits were also made to the reservations in California, Washington and Montana.

Featured in this report are the reforms urged and principles advocated by the Board since its beginning and a summary of the replies received from Indian agents to a questionnaire on the subject "Facts as to

allotted Indians" which had been sent out the previous year.

The following recommendations were made:
Stop issuing rations to able-bodied Indians who can support themselves if they will work; Establishment of permanent records of marriages, births, and deaths at each agency; Recognition of tribal marriages and hereafter require marriage licenses to be given to unallotted Indians; Registration of heirs of allotted Indians upon death; Encouragement of cattle raising; Breaking up of tribal funds into individual holdings; Law compelling attendance of all Indian children at school; Urge caution in leasing of lands of Indians; Urge letting of contracts for Indian supplies earlier in the season to insure earlier delivery at remote agencies; Urge appointment of agents for merit and fitness.

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1900.

Committees attended lettings at New York and Chicago. Doubtful the wisdom of four separate warehouses.

An investigation was made of the New York Indian situation and the report filed with the Governor of New York State. The Board repeated its recommendations of 1899.

* * * * *

Examined lettings at Chicago and New York.

The Board declared that to make all Indians self-supporting, self-respecting and useful citizens as soon as possible "the Indian Bureau should always aim at its own speedy discontinuance"; that the whole Indian system soon should end, that there should be a complete breaking up of all tribal funds and then, "Let the individual Indian have his own property. Then make him work. Cease to give him rations".

Much of the report is given to the New York Indian problem and, again, the Board emphasizes the "terrible need" of the Pima and Papago Indians of more water for irrigation. The Board recommended that Indian children should be put into schools with white children as rapidly as possible.

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1902

Committees attended lettings in Chicago and New York. (In this connection and in view of the present policy of the Board favoring a number of Indian warehouses, it is interesting to note that the Board renews, at some length, its former suggestions "that the business of the opening of bids for Indian supplies, the examination of samples and the awarding of contracts could all be done at Washington with great advantage to the service and with a marked reduction in expenditures. We are of

the opinion that provision for the maintenance of five separate warehouses at Omaha, San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago and New York, is entirely needless and involves useless expense. No warehouse seems to us to be needed save the two at New York and Chicago).

Two questionnaires were conducted, one covering mission work during the year by religious societies and the other touching the conditions of allotted Indians; both are summarized in tabulated form.

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1903..

Committees attended lettings at Chicago and New York.

The Board observed that the Government should strengthen the present Indian schools rather than start any more new ones; that the new Indian citizens needed guidance. It pointed out the need of courts and a school system in Indian Territory and recommended the breaking up of tribal funds and that the government should not perpetuate a separate system of Indian schools.

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1904..

Inspected lettings at New York, Chicago and St. Louis and the Board again protested against the number of Indian warehouses.

At considerable length the report set forth the necessity of breaking up tribal funds, to accustom the Indians to personal responsibility for individual property; also insisted on the necessity of enforcing marriage regulations and agents making permanent family records.

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1905

Inspected supplies at New York, St. Louis and Chicago; again one center for opening bids was recommended and the "needless expense of superfluous warehouses" was criticised; declared there should be better liquor laws to diminish drunkenness among the Indians.

The Board recommended that physicians in the Indian service should be better equipped with surgical instruments; a sanitarium school for children suffering from tuberculosis; more pay for Indian police; more unrestricted trade with Indians; and repeated its recommendations barring children born after a fixed date, or having a right, save through inheritance, of tribal funds.

* * * * *

1906

Attended lettings at New York and Chicago.

Again advocated the breaking up of tribal funds into individual holdings. The Board saw great danger from too much Indian legislation and disapproved the Burke Act of May, 1906.

A feature of the report is its strong commendation of the administration of Indian affairs under Commissioner Jones.

The Board reiterated its suggestions that the government should provide the equivalent school taxes where Indian allotments were not taxed; that the Indian Bureau should work for its own abolition, that a careful record of marriages, births and deaths should be kept and that old tribal school property should be sold for school purposes.

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1907

Attended lettings at New York, Chicago and St. Louis.

Called attention to the fact that great tribal funds constantly provoke claim agents and claim lawyers to fraudulent claims and to deeds of plunder. "If the agents kept careful ~~records~~ registers of relationship it would be most helpful in securing justice to all concerned, prevent needless litigation, but many of these registers are not efficiently kept up at many agencies".

The Board held that tribal funds should be broken up to enable the individual to develop his own responsibility; that the agency farmers should give the Indians more practical instruction and advice in farming and stock raising and that more field matrons were needed; commended highly the "outing system" in vogue at Carlisle,

"the Indians learn the meaning of American citizenship by living in it". Commented on the administration of the Burke law.

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1908.

Inspected supplies at New York and San Francisco; attended opening of bids at Washington. The Board advocated the more careful inspection of goods by experts and strenuous efforts to eradicate tuberculosis and trachoma; also the need of better tribal records, more field matrons and the breaking up of tribal funds. Much space is given to observations on Indian schools.

* * * * *

1909

Inspected supplies at New York, St. Louis and Chicago.

Visited Carlisle, Haskell, Sherman Institute, Salem School at Chemawa, Oregon, the Puyallup School at Tacoma, the agency of the New York Indians at Salamanca, New York, the Navaho agency, Ft. Defiance, Arizona, the Yakima agency, Washington, the Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota, White Earth agency, Minnesota.

The Board again advocated the establishment of only one Indian warehouse and again the division of tribal funds into individual holdings. Urged great importance

of beginning suits to protect the full bloods on the White Earth agency; the immediate necessity of providing irrigation water to the Pima Indians; the release of Apache prisoners of war at Fort Sill; taking action to preserve the timber on Red Lake Reservation; and the checking of the growing "peyote" habit.

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1910 and 1911

Attended lettings at New York and Chicago.

Advocated the cutting down of the number of Indian warehouses to two; breaking up tribal funds; larger appropriations for health; increase in the number of field matrons.

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1912

Attended lettings at Chicago and St. Louis; investigated the Oklahoma situation, Commissioner Vaux, with special attention paid to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Fort Sill Apaches.

The Board repeated many of its recommendations, emphasizing the need of vigilance in respect to affairs at the White Earth agency.

* * * * *

1913

Inspected samples at Chicago and St. Louis.

Investigation by Commissioner Moorehead of conditions in the Five Civilized Tribes; Secretary Phillips assisted in the removal of the Apache prisoners at Fort Sill to New Mexico.

The following recommendations were made: Investigate the question of public domain allotments in reference to the restricting the expenditure of allotments; Expenditures for allotment and irrigation of lands should be accompanied by appropriations to enable the Indians to improve and cultivate these lands; Study of Indian treaties in reference to the determining the validity of alleged unfulfilled claims; Let the Indian make use of his own funds as far as possible; Put Indian children in public schools; Careful attention to Pueblo Indians in New Mexico and Arizona.

* * * * *

1914.

Attended lettings at San Francisco and Chicago.
Field investigations: Menominee Reservation by Commissioner Ayer; Ft. Sill Indians in Oklahoma by Commissioner Ketcham; Mescalero Apaches, New Mexico by Commissioner Ketcham; Papago Indians, Arizona and New Mexico by Commissioners Eliot and Ketcham;

Pueblo Indians, New Mexico, Commissioners Eliot and Ketcham.

Among the recommendations made were a revision of the rules and regulations of the Indian service; giving larger responsibilities and greater discretion to superintendents; the extension of the civil service; constructive and safe-guarding irrigation and forestry legislation; reimbursable appropriations to encourage industry and legislation to carry out the recommendations made in special reports written during the year by Board members.

The Board apparently reversed its policy as to the number of Indian warehouses for it argued against the reduction from five to three.

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1915

The following inspections were made: Flathead and Fort Peck Reservations, Montana, by Commissioner Ketcham; Indians of the Northwest Coast by Commissioner Eliot; Choctaw Indians of Oklahoma by Commissioner Moorehead; the Ute Indians of Colorado and Utah by Commissioner Knox; the administration of Indian affairs in Canada by Secretary F. H. Abbott.

The following recommendations were made: that Congress re-take its jurisdiction over restricted Indians in Oklahoma; that appropriations for emergency rations be

adequate; that the act providing for probate of Osage estates in the state courts be repealed; that the number of Indian warehouses be a matter of discretion with the Secretary of the Interior.

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BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

LEGISLATION.

APRIL 3, 1916.

BULLETIN NO.7.

The Senate passed the Indian Appropriation Bill March 29.

The appropriation of \$10,000 for the Board of Indian Commissioners was retained in the bill.

The following shows the important and interesting changes which the Senate made in the Senate Committee Bill:

G E N E R A L.

The Senate took out of the Committee Bill the amendment to section 5 of the Act approved June 25, 1910, which was intended to make it unlawful for any person to induce an Indian to execute any contract purporting to convey any land or interest therein, held in trust by the United States -- The Committee wanted this act amended to include personal property and live stock issued in trust of Indians, etc.

(See third paragraph, page 2, Board Bulletin No.4, dated March 11, 1916).

C A L I F O R N I A.

FT. BIDWELL SCHOOL - The Senate refused to agree to Committee's increase, from \$21,800 to \$35,375.

M I N N E S O T A.

(See page 4, Board Bulletin No.4, March 11, 1916.)

The Senate first voted down the Committee amendment to appropriate \$6,000 to pay the expenses of the General Council of the Chippewa Indians, but just before the bill came to a final vote, Senator Clapp had this action reconsidered and it was re-inserted and passed with the bill.

The amendment which Senator Clapp had the Committee agree

to, amending the act approved June 30, 1913, relating to the Chippewa roll and which changed the language of the act to provide that it would not be necessary to fix the "quantum of Chippewa Indian blood of allottees as near as it reasonably could be ascertained", by making it only necessary to prove that the allottee was of full Indian blood or mixed blood, was voted down in the Senate.

Commissioner Moorehead made a special trip to Washington to meet a delegation of full-blood Chippewas from White Earth Agency, headed by Chief A-bow-e-g-e-shig, and Mr. C. C. Daniels, who, formerly- for the Department of Justice- had charge of the suits in the White Earth litigation. Commissioner Moorehead hurried to Washington to help this protesting delegation fight the item for the \$6,000 appropriation, referred to above, and the effort to change the language of the act relating to the Chippewa rolls, referred to above.

Commissioner Moorehead did not return to Andover until the Senate had voted against both propositions. Senator Clapp's success in having the vote on the \$6,000 item reconsidered and then passed was attained as mentioned above, in the last few minutes preceding roll call on the whole bill and after Commissioner Moorehead had left Washington. There is little doubt that, had he not come to Washington, all of the amendments proposed by Senator Clapp would have gone through.

A week before coming to Washington Commissioner Moorehead was notified from the office that Senator Clapp purposed having the Senate Committee insert in the bill an item which would have the effect of compelling the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to ALL PURCHASERS of Indian allotments in the White Earth country. The effect of this would be to absolutely smother any further efforts to secure redress for the Indians who have been cheated of their holdings.

Another amendment which Senator Clapp purposed putting through, gave the County Courts in the Minnesota Indian country certain probate jurisdiction, which, also, would have operated against the interests of the Indians.

Commissioner Moorehead started a vigorous campaign, and, with some assistance from the office and some cooperation from the Indian Office, Senator Clapp was induced to discontinue his efforts to have the Committee accept his amendments. Although it would have been the source of satisfaction had the \$6,000 item been eliminated by the Senate, it is believed that it was of minor consideration to the attempt to change the Chippewa roll legislation and to make it mandatory on the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to all purchasers of allotments.

RED LAKE RES. - The Red Lake Forest Reserve amendment was retained by the Senate.

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that the White Earth delegation, headed by Gus Beaulieu, apparently, was much opposed to the Red Lake Forest Reserve legislation which was introduced by Senator Nelson. Your secretary had a talk with Mr. Beaulieu about the matter and the latter has just forwarded to the office a typewritten memoranda, setting forth his views. This will be submitted to Commissioner Moorehead, who is particularly well informed on White Earth, Red Lake and Cass Lake matters. You have already received a copy of Senator Nelson's Bill -- It is No.1323.

M O N T A N A.

BLACKFEET, FLATHEAD AND
FORT PECK IRRIGATION SYSTEMS -

There was an animated contest over this particular piece of legislation; but, with the exception that the paragraphs are re-arranged and some of the language is changed, the amendments went through and the bill retains the provisions, which assess the charges of construction, etc., against the land irrigable by the system on each reservation, instead of spreading it over the entire reservation, and the tribal funds heretofore covered into the treasury in partial reimbursement of appropriation made for constructing the irrigation systems are to be placed to the credit of the tribes.

(See page 5, Bd. Bulletin No.4, March 11, 1916).

N E B R A S K A.

GENOA SCHOOL - The Senate increased the appropriation for the Genoa School as recommended by the Committee, from \$89,800 to \$103,100. Of this increase, \$7,000 is to be used for quarters for physicians, principal, teacher and clerk, and \$6,500 for repairing a government bridge across the Niobrara River, which was recently injured by flood waters.

N O R T H D A K O T A .

**SISSETON & WAHPETON
SIOUX INDIANS -**

The Senate inserted an item authorizing the United States Court of Claims to adjudicate all claims of whatsoever nature which the Sisseton and Wahpeton band of Indians may have or claim to have against the United States, etc.

O K L A H O M A .

FT. SILL MIL-

ITARY RESERVE - The Senate refused to concur in Committee's amendment, to pay the Woman's Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America \$10,000, as reimbursement for buildings on Fort Sill Military Reserve.

U T A H .

UNCOMPAGHRE RES. - The Senate inserted an item, providing that the lands and also all the minerals therein within the former Uncompahgre Indian Reservation, which were specially reserved for future action of Congress in the act approved March 3, 1903, and the remainder of the lands within even numbered sections in said reservation reserved in the act approved June 7, 1897 as containing certain minerals and which were by a subsequent act authorized to be sold and disposed of in tracts not exceeding 40 acres, shall, unless otherwise reserved, be immediately opened to settlement, etc.

W I S C O N S I N .

ST. CROIX CHIPPEWAS - The Senate refused to concur in the Committee's amendments, appropriating \$125,000 in settlement of claims against the United States.

(See bottom, page 8, Bd. Bulletin No.4, March 11, 1916).

I N D I A N O F F I C E .

An item was put into the bill by the Senate, requiring that the Secretary of the Interior, on or before the first of July 1917, shall cause a system of book-keeping and accounting to be installed in the Bureau of Indian Affairs which will offer a ready analysis of expenditures by appropriations and by units of the service, showing for each activity or class of work the expenditures for salaries and wages of employees, etc.

On the first Monday in December 1918, and annually thereafter, a detailed statement of expenditures for the preceding fiscal year- made up in accordance with the new system of book-keeping- shall be transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior.

\$12,000 is appropriated for the expenses of installing this new system of book-keeping and accounting.

-----c0o-----

Accompanying this bulletin is a copy of the Senate Indian Appropriation Bill.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

MoD-JG.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MONROE LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

*Copy to Mr
Ayer as President
4/7*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

April 6, 1916.

In re- Reports Indians
Arizona - Peyote:

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I have just received your letter of
March 31, with your interesting report on the
Indians of Arizona and on the subject of peyote.
I am having copies made for the members, and
as soon as I have followed the routine- that is,
have received Chairman Vaux's O.K. on your
report- I will send a copy to the Secretary of
the Interior and to Commissioner Sells.

This is just a letter of acknowledg-
ment -- I will write you later.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago,
Ill.

McD-JC.

April 11, 1938

My dear Mr. Roosevelt,

I thank you for the letter of April 8th and for the trouble you have taken to write to me.

I want to thank you very much for the letter of April 8th and for the trouble you have taken to write to me. You are very kind and thoughtful. I am very glad to hear of the success of the "M. T. Day" and of the fact that it is now being held in New York.

By the way, I hope that you will be able to get up to New York for the convention I am organizing. It will be a very important one and I hope you will be able to attend it. I am sure you will find it very interesting and profitable.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Charles C. Brownell,
Secretary of the American
Society for the Study of
Evolution, N. Y.

April 14, 1916

Dear Mr. Smiley:

I was delayed some time in getting the report of Banning fixed up. I forwarded them to you the morning that you left. Of course, I know your son will forward them, but I write you about them anyway.

We received a dear letter from Mrs. Smiley and thank her most sincerely, as we do you, for the many good wishes and good times that you have given us.

I have made up a report on the different schools in the United States, suggesting that there be a range established at every big military school and all the boys allowed target practice. In that case, the country should be divided north and south in three parts. Each year there should be prizes offered and there should be a shoot-off amongst the schools in each division and then a general shoot off in some central place for the prizes.

I have thought perhaps this might jar

you and President Vaux; but if it does, I, at least, in
hopes your wives will stimulate you and bring you
through all right.

Mrs. Ayer joins me in kindest
wishes to both of you.

Your devoted friend,

Mrs. Sarah Stanley

[Handwritten signature]
4/27

April 14, 1916

Dear Mr. Vaux:

I send you copy of a recommendation I have made to the Secretary of the Interior in regard to having rifle ranges established at the Indian schools where Indians are going through the military drills; therefore fitting them for use in case they should be called upon as soldiers or scouts.

I wrote Mr. Smiley that he would undoubtedly be jarred as you would with this report on account of your usual saintly spirit that did not believe evidently in coercion; but, as I told him, I believe your two wives will bring you around all right.

I had such a lovely time with the Smileys before they started home and enjoyed every minute of it.

I suppose you 'ere this have received a copy of our report on the Indians at Ranning.

With kindest regards from M. S. Ayer and myself to yourself and dear wife and family, I remain

Your devoted friend,



April 14, 1916

My dear Mr. McDowell:

I am forwarding you today two reports recommending to Secretary Lane that there should be target ranges provided for the different Indian schools and provision made that these men be made good shots by target practice.

I feel very seriously on this question-- that there is an enormous amount of good vitality thrown away in carrying these men through a military life of four or five years with muskets but never allowing them to fire a shot; thereby leaving their military training worthless for any possible use.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'E. H. H.' or similar, written in a cursive style.

April 17, 1918

Mr. E. W. Smith,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

For a few days I have been thinking of you,
and especially of the

to which I have been thinking of you,
you are the position of traveling salesman at
present; I am not sure that I am not to
be considered as such.

I am very much interested in the
of the same.

Yours very truly,

Personal

April 17, 1916

Dear Secretary Lane:

I came to the office today to the Indian Commission office in connection with a recommendation, recommending that all Indian schools where their students have drills, guns, etc., be provided with rifle ranges that they may become proficient shots, in connection with their military drills.

I feel that in a short time we would have thirty or forty thousand of these people who would be good shots and certainly they are already trained as soldiers by the soldiers and game guards, susceptible to military drill and to being shot; and I do not think there is an Indian of an Indian ever employed as a soldier or scout except he was over drilled.

I sincerely hope that you will agree with these recommendations.

Yours very sincerely,

Gen. Franklin M. Davis,

Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Copy

April 21, 1916.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Your letters of April 11th and 14th have been received at this office. Your report on "Target Practice for Indian Schools" will be referred to Mr. McDowell upon his return from the Chicago lettings of Indian supplies.

We have sent today to your Chicago office about fifteen copies of your report on the Menominee Indian Reservation. Practically all of these reports have been sent out and we are keeping only a few copies for the office files.

Respectfully yours,

Clerk.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago,
Illinois.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOT, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

*Copy to Mr. Ayer
at Fairmont Hotel
see #12415*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

April 21, 1916.

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Respectfully yours,

Earl Y. Henderson
Clerk.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago,
Illinois.

Rec'd
2348

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
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MALCOLM MCDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1916.

Mr. J. A. Faber,
Secretary to Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Amnd
4/27

Dear Mr. Faber:

Mr. McDowell has requested me to write you to ascertain whether Mr. Ayer will be in or near San Francisco around the fifth to ninth of May.

The letting of contracts for Indian supplies takes place at San Francisco the first part of May and the Purchases Committee of this Board is very anxious to have one of the Commissioners attend this letting. If Mr. Ayer can be in San Francisco about this time we will notify him immediately upon what day the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs makes the first awards.

Very truly yours,

Earl Y. Henderson
Clerk.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
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DANIEL SMILEY, MONONGA LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

April 25, 1916.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

Your letter of April 20 from Pasadena is just received. The typewritten matter, which I called "summary of the work of the Board", is not a history of the Board -- it is not intended for publication; but was merely a lot of memoranda hastily jotted down so that I could get an idea of the trend of the Board's work and policies from the beginning. The memoranda were all taken from the printed annual reports of the Board, and the several visits which you made to the tribes mentioned in your letter were not in the annual report.

The report from you on the "Timber proposition of the White Mountain Apaches", dated March 4, 1915, was transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior March 5 following. Why this was not included in the 1915 annual report, I do not know; but, probably, because of the lapse in the secretaryship- practically from June first until November first. The Board's 1915 annual report was written and on its way through the Department when I was elected secretary.

By reference to the card index of our files, I find that there was a report on "Indians of California and Arizona" by you, which was sent to the office August 18 of last year and later transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior. Of course, this will go in this year's report, which will be printed in the fall -- That is why it was not included in this memoranda which I sent you.

However, the history of the Board will include it, for I shall not close my story until some time this fall, because I want to get in all I can prior to the next session of Congress. The history will

E. E. A. -----2.

include, not only what is indicated in the "summary of the work of the Board", which I sent you, but also matter which will be taken from the files, and will be up to the last minute before it is printed.

Mr. Vaux and I attended the letting of the supplies for the Indian service in Chicago last week.

I am wondering if you cannot go to the Indian warehouse in San Francisco, which is located at 608 Howard Street, and of which Mr. William B. Collier is superintendent, and put in a few hours inspecting some of the samples submitted by bidders, so that you can make a little report. Thus, we will cover two of the warehouses this year, and it will help us much.

I understand that Mr. Meritt, assistant commissioner of Indian Affairs, will attend this letting.

I know that Mr. Vaux would be delighted if you can do this, and I am trying to get as much work out of our Board during this fiscal year as possible. This may not appear very gracious on my part to ask you to do this, after you have done so much in Arizona and California, but you will appreciate my eagerness to have this a most result-getting year for the Board.

I want to thank you for getting Mr. Smiley to go with you to visit the reservation at Banning.

When you have time, will you make up a memorandum, so that we can draw up an expense voucher for you? We have so much money unexpended that it will be difficult for us to convince the Congressional committees, next winter, that we need any money at all.

It is barely possible that Mr. Vaux may run out to Oklahoma to look into the situation on several reservations there, and that Major Knox will go into New York on an automobile trip and inspect several of the reservations in western New York. I am going to Hampton and Carlisle

E. F. A. -----3.

to look into the matter of returned students and will try to get out on some reservation before the close of this fiscal year, even though the Comptroller is in doubt as to whether my expenses may properly be paid out of our appropriation.

We have received your report on the "Target Practice in Indian Schools" and have sent it to the Secretary of the Interior, although the Secretary's Office has advised me that you wrote the Secretary about this matter. I have acknowledged to your Chicago office the receipt of your reports on "Peyote" and on the "Indians in Arizona".

At Chicago, I spent one afternoon and night at Hubbard Wood, at the new home of Harold Iokes, who, you know, married Anna Wilmarth- and had a delightful time. Their new home is very beautiful, and when the grounds have been improved it will be one of the show places of Hubbard Wood.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm Macdowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Fairmount Hotel,
San Francisco,
Cal.

McD-JG.

Senator LANE. They would not lose them within 24 hours, would they?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not like to have a Senator, after having been informed of a certain state of facts, and when the commissioner tells him a certain state of facts to come back after talking with a person for whom I have a great deal of respect but who is absolutely full of misinformation—

Senator LANE. Now, I do not know anything about it. I have a right to know about it, have I not?

The CHAIRMAN. You certainly have that right.

Senator LANE. Then I have a right to see whether it is true or not. I said I did not know. I simply asked for 24 hours to look it up.

Mr. MERITT. May I make this suggestion, that if my statement is not found to be true, the bureau will withdraw this item from the bill?

Senator LANE. I will say, Mr. Meritt, that I do not suppose you had any knowledge of it, but I thought there might be something that you did not know about, and about which this woman might have some knowledge that you did not present, and it is worth while to look into it.

Mr. MERITT. We have no objection to having the matter fully investigated.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you another item, Mr. Meritt?

Mr. MERITT. Was the item for the \$10,000 on the Yuma Reservation adopted?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; that is agreed to.

Senator LANE. I do not know about that either. What is it?

Mr. MERITT. It is for an improvement—

Senator PAGE. It is to appropriate \$10,000, reimbursable from the people who have taken lands adjacent to the river.

Senator LANE. And is it all right?

Mr. MERITT. The reservation has recently been flooded, and it is necessary to give the Indians employment and money to provide roads for them.

MISSISSIPPI—SCHOOL FACILITIES.

Mr. MERITT. The next item is on page 35 of the bill, and the justification is to be found on page 235 of the House hearings. The item is as follows:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the condition of the Indians living in Mississippi and report to Congress on the first Monday of next December as to their need for additional land and school facilities, \$1,000, to be immediately available.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the Mississippi Choctaw item?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir. There are about 1,200 Indians living in Mississippi and considerable complaint has been made as to the condition of those Indians. We are only asking for \$1,000 to make the investigation, and to submit a full report to Congress at the next session regarding the condition of those Indians.

Senator LANE. I move to amend that by taking that \$1,000 out of the per capita payments that you have here for Oklahoma. How would that do?

Mr. MERITT. That money would not be available for this purpose. Senator PAGE. I move we approve it.
(The item was agreed to.)

MENOMINEE (WIS.) INDIAN MILLS.

Mr. MERITT. On page 59 of the bill we would like to have incorporated this item of legislation. I will read the item and explain it in detail. It should be inserted at the bottom of page 59, as follows:

Section three of the act of March twenty-eight, nineteen hundred and eight (thirty-five Statutes at Large, page fifty-one) is hereby amended to read: "That the lumber, lath, shingles, crating, ties, piles, poles, posts, bolts, logs, bark, pulp wood, and other marketable materials obtained from the forests on the Menominee Reservation shall be sold under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. The net proceeds of the sale of all forest products shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Menominee Tribe of Indians. Such proceeds shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, and the interest shall be used for the benefit of such Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe."

The justification for the item is found on page 408 of the House hearings.

I will say that under the existing law we are required to sell the products of that mill for cash, and we are somewhat handicapped in competing with other milling operations. This legislation is favored by Senator La Follette. It is also favored by the Board of Indian Commissioners. Mr. Ayer, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, has made a special investigation of this matter and has urged this legislation. It is favored by the Indian Bureau and everybody who has any knowledge of the situation. There can be no objection to it. It is simply allowing the Secretary of the Interior to sell products of this mill on time, instead of for cash.

The CHAIRMAN. And in addition to that it was agreed to by the committee last year, agreed to in the House, but the Indian bill failed.

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Senator PAGE. Will you allow me to make a statement here, because there is a chance for debate?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Senator PAGE. The question is whether the United States, either directly or as the guardian of its wards, should sell its goods on credit. The principle that has almost always obtained in regard to these sales is that they should be sold for cash. They should offer the goods to the highest bidder and the terms of the sale should be cash.

Now, I at one time made a very careful investigation of this Menominee project. I went over there and spent several days. It is one of the largest lumber projects that I know of—I guess it is the largest, is it not, Mr. Commissioner, among the Indian reservations?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir; it the largest that we have.

Senator PAGE. It is a very important matter, and it has been very unsuccessful up to this time, as I am informed. Am I right about that, Colonel?

Mr. HANNAN. It depends upon the measure of success. If you charge up to the project the mal-administration of the preliminary

stages of that project it is not a success measured in dollars and cents. But under the administration of that project since it started and is a going concern, and without the charge for that mal-administration, it is a success, and it is a success upon another ground, that it is teaching these Indians business and industry. Measured in that way it is a big success.

Senator PAGE. I want to approve entirely of what Senator La Follette's secretary has said about that matter. It is an effort, or perhaps I might say an experiment to test out the quality of the Indian as to his ability to manage large business enterprises for himself. My own impression, from what I examined there, is that the white superintendent in whose charge the matter was, was not a successful business man. The building of that mill, which is one of the finest mills in the country, involving an expenditure of—how many dollars, Col. Hannan?

Mr. HANNAN. I can not give you the exact figures.

Senator PAGE. It is a very extravagantly built mill.

Mr. HANNAN. As I recall, the mill itself, separating the mill from the other proposition, cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

Senator PAGE. I think you have it very much too low, but that is only an impression. It is a good mill; it is well built. There are two rivers that supply the stumpage which converge at the mill. Everything seems to have been laid out with pretty fair judgment but it has proved a bad venture for the Indians, at least up to a recent date. Now the question is, whether we should adopt a new plan in regard to sales and sell on credit. Inasmuch as the Department has recommended it, and inasmuch as Senator La Follette, who has taken great interest in the matter recommends it, I am not inclined to interpose an objection, although I think there would be a great opportunity for debate in regard to whether we ought to go into the plan of selling goods on credit; whether the men who manage that enterprise there are big enough to sell large quantities of those goods on credit and be careful with regard to the credits, and in regard to their reliability and responsibility of the men to whom they sell. But I am not going to object. I simply want to state to the committee here and for the purpose of the record, that it is not altogether certain that we are pursuing the right course here. However, as I have said, I am not going to interpose an objection, certainly not in view of the fact that Senator La Follette is strongly in favor of it.

Senator LANE. Have you any lumber there?

Mr. MERRITT. Yes, sir, there is quite a large amount of lumber.

Senator LANE. How much?

Mr. MERRITT. I could not tell you the exact amount, but it is estimated they are losing probably \$50,000 a year because of the failure to get this legislation.

Senator LANE. You have now to accept bids, have you? Sell to the highest bidder?

Mr. MERRITT. We have to sell to the highest bidder and for cash.

Senator LANE. And you want to extend 60 or 90 days' credit, like the ordinary mill does?

Mr. MERRITT. Yes, sir. We have to compete in the open market with other milling concerns, and we want to be placed upon the same basis.

Senator LANE. And by having that license probably you could sell off and get rid of this lumber now on hand, you think?

Mr. MERITT. Yes, sir.

Mr. KELLOGG. May I say a word, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. KELLOGG. Mr. Nicholson, the superintendent of this reservation is a personal friend of mine; I visited him three times this summer, and through his courtesy I went through the whole plant there and found that there is 45,000,000 feet of lumber lying there subject to fire at any time.

Senator LANE. Would this help?

Mr. KELLOGG. Certainly; it would help. It is just like selling postage stamps, the way they are doing it now.

Mr. HANNAN. I think the record ought to show that the criticism I passed on the maladministration of this contract at the outset was no directed against the man who laid out the plan and who built this mill and laid out the whole operation, but the operation is charged with the loss that was sustained upon 40,000,000's of stumpage, and, perhaps, more than that, that was cut just prior to the adoption of this plan.

Senator PAGE. You do not understand me, Colonel, do you, as saying that the mill was badly laid out?

Mr. HANNAN. No, sir; I do not want the criticism to lie against that man. It is against Mr. Braniff, who laid that project out, because he was a man of vision, and laid out a plan there that must work out.

Senator PAGE. And in view of the hundreds of millions of feet of lumber that must come in there, I have never believed that the mill was any better than it ought to have been built.

Mr. HANNAN. Surely.

Senator PAGE. Have you any idea as to the cost of that mill?

Mr. KELLOGG. It was about a million dollars.

Senator PAGE. Colonel Hannan said \$100,000.

Mr. HANNAN. The whole operation has cost about a million dollars; that is, the laying out of the roads, the booms, and the whole improvements, the railroads that have been built, and everything.

Mr. MERITT. That includes the entire operation.

Mr. HANNAN. That includes the entire outfit.

(The amendment was agreed to.)

ALLOTMENT, LAC DU FLAMBEAU RESERVATION.

Mr. MERITT. The next item we would like to have incorporated is on the same page and reads as follows:

The allotment of any Indian on the Lac de Flambeau Reservation in the State of Wisconsin, or any part of such an allotment, with the consent of the allottee, or in case of death of his heirs, may be leased for residence or business purposes for terms not exceeding twenty years, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe and with the consent of the Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Tribe, to be obtained in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may require, the unallotted tribal lands within the said reservation may be leased under like conditions and for similar terms and purposes.

The justification for this item is found on pages 408 and 409 of the House hearings. The Lac du Flambeau Reservation is consid-

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM MCDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

April 26, 1916.

Menominee Mills:

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

In reading the printed hearings before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs I noticed the discussion on the item in the Senate Indian Bill relating to the Menominee Indian lumber mills, and was glad to see that Mr. Meritt took occasion to call the attention of the Committee to the fact that you had made a special investigation of the matter and urged the particular legislation set forth in the amendment which was under discussion at the time.

I have torn out the pages of the report and am sending them herewith so that you may read it.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Fairmount Hotel,
San Francisco,
Cal.

Enclosure.

McD-JG.

Copy to
Mr. Ayer
at Bureau
of Forest,
Hotels, Promentia
573

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

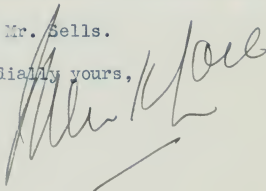
April 29, 1916.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have your letter of April 15th relative to providing rifle ranges for the Indians, and have also received from the Board of Indian Commissioners your report.

I am very much interested in this, and am taking the matter up with Mr. Sells.

Cordially yours,



Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

I approve of the
ranges.

April 29th, 1916.

Dear Mr. Henderson:-

I have yours of April 24th and in response thereto beg to advise that I only stop here a couple of days before going on. It will be impossible for me to change my plans and as Mr. Dockweiler is on the ground I would suggest that you call on him.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Earl Y. Henderson,
Clerk, Indian Commission,
Mines & Mining Building,
Washington, D.C.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

MAY 1, 1916.

BULLETIN NO.9.

=====

There is enclosed for your information and comments a Report on Target Practice for Indian Schools, by Commissioner Ayer, also, Report on the Morongo Indian Reservation, by Commissioners Ayer and Smiley.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

McD-JG.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MORONG LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM MCDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1916.

578
Acknowledged this
and attached letters
and forwarded copies to
Mr. Ayer 91. Hotel Bonaventure
Jackson Wash.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I am enclosing a letter from Commissioner Sells addressed to you and sent to you in my care, in which the Commissioner makes some observations on your report of conditions of the several tribes you visited in Arizona and California.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago,
Ill.

Enclosure: 1.

McD-JG.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

MAY -4 1916



My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have received, by reference from the Board of Indian Commissioners, a copy of your report addressed to said Board, dated March 29, 1916, and pertaining to conditions as observed by you on several of the Arizona and California reservations.

I desire to thank you for your interest shown in these matters and for your kind words used in regard to the work of employes of the Indian Service throughout this district.

There is one reference in your report to the conditions at Camp McDowell which seems to call for a statement from me. I note that you suggest that the best plan would be to extend the reservation up the river for a distance of about five miles and there make a diversion which would supply water for not only the Indians living now on the reservation, but for perhaps 500 more Mojave Apaches who are scattered about Arizona. I beg to state that this plan has been heretofore submitted to this Bureau by the engineers of the Irrigation branch, and has been given consideration..

The principal obstacle in carrying out such a plan is perhaps the water right situation. Several years ago the waters of both the Salt River and the Verde were adjudicated by a court decree which is quite famous as an interpretation of irrigation law, and in this decree the Camp McDowell Indians obtained 390 miners' inches of water. This amount of course is adequate only for 1300 or 1400 acres of land, and unless more water could be secured the great expense of extending the reservation and building a long canal and diversion works would not be justified. The water in that section of Arizona is already appropriated, and the appropriators are jealously guarding their rights. It would be possible to secure more water only by an agreement satisfactory to the present water right owners and probably also satisfactory to the court, whereby a portion of the flood waters might be stored. It is not thought that this is within reach of the Indian Bureau, as the expense would be enormous when compared to the amount of land that could be irrigated.

I was glad to note your interest in this matter, and assure you that I have given much thought and consideration to the various schemes for benefiting the Camp McDowell Indians, and up to the present time have not found

a method that seemed satisfactory to me, except that of utilizing this water at a place on the Salt River reservation where diversion would be easier and under better control. However, the Indians themselves have not fully agreed to a plan of this kind, and I have therefore not attempted, so far, to put it into force and effect, and am still giving the matter careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "C. E. Smith".

Commissioner.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
C/o Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Carbon herewith.

May 8th, 1916.

Hon. Cate Sells,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Interior Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:--

Referring to your letter of May 4th, addressed to
Mr. Edward E. Ayer, forwarded to Mr. Ayer's office by the Secretary
of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Mr. Ayer is still in the West and will not return until the
first part of June. I have forwarded copy of your letter to him.

Yours truly,



Secretary.

*Copy to Mr. Agos
at Hotel Americana,
Jaena, 5/15/16*

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

LEGISLATION: MAY 13, 1916. BULLETIN NO.11.

=====

The Indian Appropriation Bill passed the House and Senate yesterday and needs only to be signed by the President to become a law.

A digest of the bill as passed will be made and bulletined in a few days.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,
Secretary.

MoD-JG.

May 16, 1916.

Dear Mr. Smiley:

We received your note of May 3rd, with great pleasure. I am very glad that you thought well enough of the general report and especially that you countenanced the target proposition, but I had already recognized certainly a rather belligerent nature in both your makeup and that of chairman Vaux, so I am not surprised at the attitude that you have taken in the target practice for the Indians.

Mrs. Ayer joins me in the kindest love to both you and Mrs. Smiley.

Yours sincerely,

Table showing amounts carried in the Indian Appropriation
Bill as passed by the House and Senate, EXCLUSIVE OF AMOUNTS
APPROPRIATED OUT OF TRUST FUNDS BELONGING TO THE INDIANS.

[illegible]

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

LEGISLATION:

MAY 16 1916

BULLETIN NO. 12.

You have been advised by bulletin No. 11, of May 13, 1916, that the Indian Appropriation Bill- carrying in round numbers appropriations and authorizations aggregating something close to \$12,000,000- passed both House and Senate on May 12 and is now being engrossed, and it is believed will receive the President's signature the latter part of this week. When the bill, as a law, is printed as a Congressional document, you will receive a copy. This may be delayed for a week or so longer.

Attached to this bulletin is a photostat of two pages in the Congressional Record of May 11, which is a table showing amounts carried in the Indian Appropriation Bill as passed by the House and Senate, EXCLUSIVE OF AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED OUT OF TRUST FUNDS BELONGING TO THE INDIANS. While some of the print is rather obscure, this copy of the table is sent you for your information. You will note that the items in this table include only appropriations and do not include authority for the expenditure of tribal funds for the benefit of the Indians.

From the tribal funds there will be expended something over \$4,500,000.

A grouping of the items taken from the table published in the Congressional Record of May 11 and from the bill itself, follows:

Education,.....	(all gratuity),.....	\$ 4,279,962.
Support and (gratuity,....	\$699,000
civilization, (reimbursable. 563,240..	1,262,240.
Irrigation,.....	gratuity,....	\$ 150,000
	reimbursable. 1,877,000	2,027,000.
Administration, legal, etc.,(all gratuity)..		1,177,500.
Industrial and agri-(
cultural encourage-(gratuity,....	\$430,000	
ment,.....	(reimbursable. 300,000,.	730,000.
Relieving distress and		
preventing disease,....(all gratuity),.....		395,000.
Buildings and repairs,.. " " ,.....		401,721.

Suppression of liquor traffic, (all gratuity),	\$	150,000.
Prevention diseases of cattle, etc. " "		100,000.
Paying assessments, judgments, compromises, etc.,(all gratuity),		182,500.
Roads and bridges,gratuity,	\$32,000	
	reimbursable, 89,166, ..	121,166.
Fulfilling treaties, ... (all gratuity),		82,120.
Purchase of lands,gratuity,	\$26,500	
	reimbursable, 8,320, ..	34,820.
Miscellaneous, (including Board's appropriation of \$10,000),(all gratuity),		21,308.

In addition to the items listed in the table referred to above, the bill authorizes the following:

Payment, Choctaws,	\$300.00	per capita.
" Chickasaws,	200.00	" "
" Seminoles,	300.00	" "

MEMPHIS INDIANS:

For self-support, etc.,\$300,000.

UTE INDIANS:

Civilization and self-support, 300,000.

CHIPPEWAS OF MINNESOTA:

Support and civilization,	185,000.
To pay scalers and checkers from sale of timber,	25,000.
To pay expenses of holding tribal council and sending executive committee to Wash.,	6,000.

BLACKFEET:

For the purchase of cattle, 100,000.

KIOWA, COMANCHE & APACHE, OKLA.:

For agency expenses,	25,000.
" maintenance and support of Indians,	250,000.

The above are the important items; there are a number of small items aggregating some \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Some of the more important features of the Bill follow:

ANTI-LIQUOR LAW:

The bill amends the anti-liquor act of 1897, by making its provisions apply to beer and other intoxicating liquors, and hereafter, (quoting the amendment) "THE POSSESSION by a person of intoxicating liquors in the country where the introduction is prohibited by treaty or federal statute SHALL BE PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF UNLAWFUL INTRODUCTION".

(Note: This amendment will materially strengthen the hands of the authorities in the enforcement of the anti-liquor law. It will make it easier for them to convict, for it places the burden of proof on the party arrested, because the mere possession of liquor on a reservation will be deemed sufficient evidence to convict).

INDIAN WAREHOUSES:

The bill provides for ONLY TWO permanent warehouses -- They probably will be located in Chicago and St. Louis.

EDUCATION:

The appropriation of \$1,550,000 for the support of day and industrial schools not otherwise provided for, carries a provision that, not to exceed \$200,000 of it may be expended for the tuition of children enrolled in public schools, and not to exceed \$40,000 may be used for the support and education of deaf, dumb or blind children.

An important elimination in this bill concerns the per capita limitation, which was fixed by the Act of April 30, 1908, in which there was a per capita limitation of educating any Indian child in any Indian school for which appropriation was made, of \$167.00. It was found that this limitation was not practical, so every appropriation bill, up to the present one, carried a provision which allowed the expenditure of school appropriations without restriction as to per capita expenditure. The Senate endeavored to have this provision incorporated in the present bill, but the House conferees would not allow it, so it "went out".

The hearings before the sub-committee of the House, when it was drafting the appropriation bill, developed the fact that a large number of schools greatly exceeded the \$187.00 limit.

What the effect of this elimination of a saving clause will be, is problematical; but the following list, which we have prepared from the printed proceedings of the hearings of the 29 schools for which specific appropriation is made, shows the per capita expenditure, based on enrollments and attendance:

<u>Schools.</u>	<u>Enrollment.</u>	<u>Attendance.</u>
Ft. Mojave, Arizona,.....	\$ 176.25	\$ 179.00
Phoenix, " ,.....	163.48	185.43
Truxton Canyon " ,.....	164.43	175.27
Riverside, California,.....	160.59	189.59
Ft. Bidwell, " ,.....	271.04	318.87
Greenville, " ,.....	240.23	279.62
Lawrence, Kansas,.....	158.96	184.19
Kickapoo, " ,.....	151.58	191.04
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.,.....	166.40	179.96
Pipestone, Minn.,	199.09	224.03
Genoa, Nebraska,.....	160.51	178.25
Carson City, Nevada,.....	162.76	185.65
Albuquerque, New Mexico,....	174.90	180.64
Santa Fe, " " ,....	163.72	175.74
Cherokee, North Carolina,...	128.57	189.03
Bismark, North Dakota,.....	158.58	195.59
Ft. Totten, " " ,.....	176.18	197.77
Wahpeton, " " ,.....	161.82	185.39
Chillico, Oklahoma,.....	140.00	168.00
Cherokee Orphan, Oklahoma,..	190.38	269.14
Salem, Oregon,.....	150.00	213.50
Carlisle, Penna.,	157.43	279.58
Flandreau, South Dakota,....	166.00	187.00
Pierre, " " ,....	221.00	221.00
Rapid City, " " ,....	170.00	195.00
Tacoma, Wash.,	183.00	228.00
Hayward, Wisconsin,.....	150.93	178.95
Tomah, " ,.....	170.49	204.65
Shoshone, Wyoming,.....	166.00	178.72

Although there has been sent you in previous bulletins considerable information about this bill, your attention is specifically directed to the following provisions:

EMPLOYMENT OF FARMERS:

Hereafter no man can be employed as a farmer or expert farmer at a salary in excess of \$50 per month, unless he first files a certificate of competency that he is a farmer of actual experience and qualified to instruct others in the art of practical agriculture, the certificate to be certified and issued by the President or Dean of a State agricultural college. This does not apply to Indians employed or to be employed as assistant farmers.

This provision was put in with the idea of improving the service.

LEASING OF LANDS:

The allotted lands of any Indian susceptible of irrigation may be leased for a period not exceeding 10 years, if the Indian, by reason of old age or other disability, cannot personally occupy or improve his allotment.

FUNDS - INCOMPETENT INDIANS:

The pro-rata share of any Indian who is mentally or physically incapable of managing his or her own affairs may be withdrawn from the treasury and expended for the benefit of such Indian, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

This provision gives the Secretary wide discretionary powers in this matter.

IRRIGATION:

Several provisions of the bill have to do with the irrigation of the reservations on the Gila River. Senator Ashurst was particularly energetic in getting these measures passed -- He said that now he can do some effective work of great benefit for the Gila River Indians. These are Pimas.

In one important particular the bill meets the views long held by this Board, for, in the provisions relating to the irrigation systems in the Montana reservations, the law is changed so that the cost of construction, etc., is borne by the land benefited thereby and not by the reservation as a whole, and the amounts heretofore drawn from the tribal funds, in partial reimbursement of appropriations made for constructing these irrigating systems, are to be placed back again to the credit of the tribe.

Irrigation projects- new and old- are featured in the bill, as even a cursory examination of the photostat of the table will show. Your attention is particularly called to the irrigation projects in the Montana reservations.

SCHOOLS:

Generally speaking, all the schools received additional appropriations.

SEMINOLES, FLA.:

The item in the bill appropriating \$8,000 for the relief of distress among the Seminole Indians in Florida, is really for the purchase of land for them.

CHIPPEWAS, MINN. - ENROLLMENT:

You will note an appropriation of \$5,000, to continue the Commission for the enrollment of allottees within the White Earth Reservation- Chippewas- in Minnesota.

An effort was made to change the law in regard to determining the degree of Indian blood among these White Earth Chippewas, so that it would only be necessary, if the amendment carried, to prove that an Indian was a mixed breed and he could then sell his allotment. The prompt work of Commissioner Moorehead had much to do with stopping this legislation.

RED LAKE, MINN.:

The bill carries a provision for establishing a forest reserve and for the sale of timber within

the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota.

There will be a separate bulletin issued on this later on.

CHOCTAWS - MISSISSIPPI:

The bill appropriates \$1,000, to be immediately available, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the condition of the Indians living in Mississippi.

This is something which should have been done years ago.

MENOMINEE, WIS.:

Commissioner Ayer's recommendation relating to the method of the sale of all forest products from the saw mill in the Menominee Reservation is incorporated in the bill, for the bill provides that the lumber, laths, shingles, etc., shall be sold under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

It is understood that the Secretary will adopt Commissioner Ayer's suggestions.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

McD-JG.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

LEGISLATION:

May 24, 1916.

BULLETIN NO.13.

The President approved the Indian
Appropriation Bill, for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1917, May 18th.

Enclosed is a copy of this Act, known
as Public No.80, 64th Congress, (H.R.10385), ap-
proved May 18, 1916. Please keep for reference.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

McD-JG.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

GENERAL:

JUNE 7, 1916.

BULLETIN NO. 14.

Chairman Vaux and the secretary leave for the Osage Nation and the St. Louis lettings for Indian supplies this evening (June 7) and will be gone about two weeks.

A controversy between the City of San Diego and the Guyamaca Water Company relating to certain water rights which involve the welfare of the Indians on El Capitan Reservation, near San Diego, has unexpectedly come to the surface. Two bills, which were referred, not to the Indian Committees, but to the Committees on Public Lands, and a hearing in the matter before the Commissioner of the General Land Office, were brought to the attention of Commissioner Ketcham. He immediately telegraphed Commissioner Dookweiler in Los Angeles, and the latter is looking into the matter and probably will take it up direct with the Secretary of the Interior.

Commissioner Ayer is expected home in Chicago from his western trip before the 15th of this month. He has visited and reported on several reservations in Arizona and California. On his visit to the Morongo Reservation in California he was accompanied by Commissioner Smiley.

Commissioner Smiley is now home at Lake Mohonk.

Commissioner Knox is visiting and inspecting the

Mt. Pleasant Indian School, Mich., and looking into the condition of the Oneida Indians, near Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Commissioner Moorehead is deep in the valley of the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania somewhere on a scientific expedition.

Commissioner Eliot completed his inspection of a number of Indian schools in Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska the early part of March.

Commissioner Dookweiler attended the lettings of Indian supplies at San Francisco, and Chairman Vaux, accompanied by the secretary, attended the lettings at Chicago.

The secretary recently went to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and to the Carlisle Indian School to get some material for the use of Commissioner Gates, who has in hand an investigation of the methods, etc., used in "following up" so-called returned students.

The office force is at work on the data for the Committees on Returned Students, Status of the Indian, Peyote and History of the Board, and will have much of this material ready for use before the last of this month.

Last week the secretary received a decision from the Comptroller of the Treasury which appears to be favorable, in the matter of the right of the Board, or any member thereof, to use the secretary or other employees of the office to go to

points outside of Washington to secure information for the use and benefit of the Board or members.

Both Houses of Congress practically are "marking time" until after the Republican and Democratic Conventions. Only 3 bills affecting Indians- and one of them is the Indian Appropriation Bill- have been passed and signed by the President up to date.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

McD-JG.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LEGISLATION:

JUNE 10, 1916.

BULLETIN NO. 15.

There are enclosed herewith for your
information copies of the following bills, acts
and reports concerning Indian legislation:

Public No. 43
Public No. 45
S. Report 401
S. 3646
S. Report No. 347
S. 5313
S. 5335
S. 6048
S. J. Res. 114
S. Report No. 301
S. Res. 137
S. Res. 198
* *
H. Report No. 459
H. R. 13566
H. R. 13625
H. R. 13723
H. R. 13846
H. R. 14731
H. R. 14732
H. R. 14734
H. R. 15321
H. R. 15576
H. R. 15733.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

*Answered
6/15*

Neorit, Wis., June 14, 1916.

Hon. Edw. B. Ayer,
Chicago, Ill.

✓

Dear Sir:

Will you please send me for my information a copy of proposed selling rules which you recommended to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior? I seemed to have mislaid my copy.

The bill passed and was approved, as you know, as well as the \$300,000 item for farm extension, etc. I am now asked by Department to present recommendations for proposed regulations for sale of products and desire to have the benefit of those already agreed upon in conference.

Trusting you had a splendid and healthful trip, I am,

Very sincerely,

A. G. H. H. H.

Superintendent.

WEC.

Sent 6/15

*See letter to
Mr. Grant 6/17/16*

June 17, 1916.

Dear Mr. McDowell:

Enclosed I send a report addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, on the malpractice of transferring Indian Agents.

I wish you would please have copies made for the different members of the Commission and see that the recommendations are properly forwarded to Secretary Lane.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Malcolm McDowell,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

June 17, 1916.

Mr. Geo. Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I hand you this report on the transferring of Agents, which I wish you would please have transmitted to Secretary Lane in the usual manner.

During the time I have been on the Indian Commission I have been studying more or less the changing of Indian Agents from post to post. It seems in some cases a man cannot be promoted unless he takes another place. Of course, I don't know under what administration the practice grew up of changing these men about so frequently and at such great distances, but whenever it was and whoever made the change, it was a very unbusinesslike proposition.

Our Indian Reservations reach from Florida to Maine, from Fort Yuma to the British Possessions, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, taking in all sorts of climate, all sorts of methods of doing business, all sorts of lumbering, all sorts of agriculture, and a man may be an absolute expert in one of these places and be a fool in a district with which he was unfamiliar. In fact, he cannot be competent both in Louisiana and in Washington. Who would have any confidence in my business ability if I owned an automobile factory in Detroit, a sugar plantation in Louisiana, a cattle range in Arizona, a cotton plantation in Texas, and a lumber mill in the State of Washington, if every year or two I would take the man out of my sugar plantation and put him in charge of the cattle range in Arizona, and almost as bad methods as these are

Geo Vaux Jr 6 17 16

being made all of the time under this, to my mind,absurd rule, and I strongly recommend to the Secretary of the Interior and the Indian Department, that a change be made in this method of doing business.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM MCDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

June 26, 1916. *Answered 6/28*

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

You will recall that ^{at} the annual meeting of the Board, in February last, it was voted to hold a special meeting of the Board, before the usual fall meeting at Lake Mohonk, at such place and time as the Chairman of the Board might select.

I am directed by Chairman Vaux to advise you that it is his purpose to call a special meeting of the Board on or about August first at New York or Boston, and he would appreciate it if you would promptly advise me of the time and place most convenient for you. August first falls on Tuesday.

A number of important matters will be brought up before the Board, for Chairman Vaux and Commissioners Ayer, Smiley, Knox and Eliot have made inspection trips since the February meeting, and Chairman Vaux and Commissioner Dockweiler have attended the letting of contracts for supplies at the Indian warehouses in Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

Chairman Vaux is earnestly desirous of a full attendance at this special meeting, to take up the annual report of the Board's doings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

May I urge you to send me a speedy response to this letter?

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Chicago, Ill.

McD-JG.

Chicago, June 28, 1916.

Dear Mr. McDowell:

I have your letter of June 26th in regard to my Report, and also notice of the meeting of the Board in New York or Boston.

I doubt very much whether I will be able to attend, but, of course, if I can come, I will go wherever the meeting is to be held.

Yours very truly,



Mr. Malcolm McDowell,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

GENERAL:

JUNE 30, 1916.

BULLETIN NO.16.

=====

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter
dated June 17, 1916, from Commissioner Edward
E. Ayer to Chairman Vaux.

A copy has been transmitted to the
Secretary of the Interior for his consideration.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

McD-JG.

(COPY)

Chicago, June 17, 1916.

Mr. Geo. Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I hand you this report on the transferring^{*} of Agents, which I wish you would please have transmitted to Secretary Lane in the usual manner.

During the time I have been on the Indian Commission I have been studying more or less the changing of Indian Agents from post to post. It seems in some cases a man cannot be promoted unless he takes another place. Of course, I don't know under what administration the practice grew up of changing these men about so frequently and at such great distances, but whenever it was and whoever made the change, it was a very unbusinesslike proposition.

Our Indian Reservations reach from Florida to Maine, from Fort Yuma to the British Possessions, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, taking in all sorts of climate, all sorts of methods of doing business, all sorts of lumbering, all sorts of agriculture, and a man may be an absolute expert in one of these places and be a fool in a district with which he was unfamiliar. In fact, he cannot be competent both in Louisiana and in Washington. Who would have any confidence in my business ability if I owned an automobile factory in Detroit, a sugar plantation in Louisiana, a cattle range in Arizona, a cotton plantation in Texas, and a lumber mill in the State of Washington, if every year or two I would take the man out of my sugar plantation and put him in charge of the cattle range in Arizona, and almost as bad methods as these are being made all of the time under this, to my mind, absurd rule, and I strongly recommend to the Secretary of the Interior and the Indian Department, that a change be made in this method of doing business.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) EDWARD E. AYER.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

356 CH AR 31 GOVT.

WASHINGTON D C 410PM JULY 10 1916

EDWARD E AYER,

330

RY EX BLDG CHICAGO ILLS.,

CHAIRMAN VAUX HAS ISSUED CALL FOR SPECIAL MEETING OF BOARD

TUESDAY MORNING JULY 25 HOTEL MANHATTAN NEWYORK 10 O'CLOCK

MCDOWELL SECY

340PM.

*"Phoned to Mr Ayer
7/11/16*

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MONROE LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM MCDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

July 10, 1916.

Call for special meeting
Board of Indian Commissioners.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I am directed by Chairman Vaux to send out
a call for a special meeting of the Board of Indian
Commissioners, to be held at the

Hotel Manhattan, New York City,

Tuesday, July 25th., at 10, A.M.

The Chairman desires me to urge you to make
every effort to attend this special meeting.

Faithfully yours,

malcolm mcdowell

Secretary,

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Chicago, Ill.

*P.S. I am sending you this letter
as a matter of record - your fellow com-
missioners will be very sorry to miss you.
me*

Chicago, July 18, 1916.

Dear Mr. McDowell:

I wish you would be kind enough to send me a list of the Indian Reservations and a list of those in charge of them.

I feel quite sure, as much as I regret it, that it will not be possible for me to come to New York for the meeting on July 25th. It is 100 to 1 that it will be very warm and in that case, of course, there is only one place where it is any hotter, and that is Atlantic City.

Please convey my prognostications to dear Mr. Vaughn, - bless him.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Malcolm McDowell,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

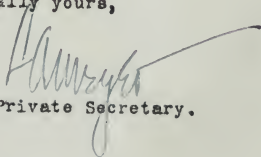
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1916.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

Secretary Lane requests that I send to you the attached copy of a letter which has just been received from a superintendent of an Indian agency, and which seems to him to contain an abundance of good sense.

Cordially yours,



Private Secretary.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Member, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Enclosure, 10963.

1-038 a

INCLOSURE 10963

**FROM
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.**

6-3946

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Indian Service

Yakima Agency,
Port Simcoe, Washington,
July 27, 1916.

Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a copy of your annual report for 1914, some two months ago, and have read with much interest the first ten pages dealing with the Indian problem. Much has been written, laudatory, eulogistic, and otherwise during the past ten years, but one single page of your report contains more actual facts as to the true condition of the Indian today than can be found in a volume of similar reports. I speak from over ten years' actual field experience, during which time I have come in personal contact with thousands of Indians of various tribes, types, and degrees of civilization. I have never felt that it behooved one in my subordinate position to criticize any policy or system of dealing with the Indian, but the statements embodied in your report have echoed convictions that I have had for several years.

To my mind there is nothing which has so pauperized and demoralized the Indian as our past method of leasing his land, transacting all of his business, and doling out his money in small amounts sufficient to keep him in idleness and dissipation from year to year. I am not referring to the old, uneducated,

or indigent Indian, whom the Government is in duty bound to care for, but of those who are young and strong and have had the advantages of schooling far in advance of the sons of some of our own race.

The more I study the matter and observe the progress we are making the more convinced I become that our entire system is wrong. Take the child entering school; he finds everything furnished free; food, clothes, books, etc.; has in many cases an allowance of \$5.00 to \$10.00 a month spending money. He grows up with the illusion that the Government owes him a living, for he has been getting it without any effort all the years he was attending school. When he finishes school he finds that his funds have been carefully cared for, placed on interest for him, and amount to several thousand dollars. He has probably inherited several allotments, and finds himself with an income of from \$500 to \$1000 per annum. What does he proceed to do? Build himself a home and start to earning his own living? No, in nine cases out of ten, yes, in ninety-nine out of a hundred, he will begin to haunt the agency office, asking for money for his support. Upon being informed that this money must be used for improving his land and purchasing stock, tools, etc., he finally agrees to this, only to either mortgage or dispose of the property at the first opportunity and squander the proceeds. And can we blame him? Having never been obliged to work for a single thing since he can remember, he still carries

the illusion that he can continue to be a parasite upon the Government. Then again how many white boys brought up under the same conditions would not do the same? How many sons of rich parents can we call to mind who squandered their inheritance before they settled down and amounted to anything. Yet these boys have the advantage of an intelligent and industrious posterity, while the Indian boy is handicapped in this respect. Would it not be much better to say to the young Indian when he becomes of age and finishes his schooling: "Here is your 80 acres of land which the Government has apportioned you. We will hold this land for you a few years until you find your bearings and learn something about business methods, but we will not transact your business for you. We are ready and willing to advise you at any time, but you will have to depend upon your own efforts and whatever revenue you are able to derive from this land for your support". From my own observation I have no doubt but that in many cases he would lease it for 5 years, collect all the rental in advance, and blow in the money within a few months. However, when he discovered that by so doing he had cut off his income, he would proceed with more discretion another time.

It appears useless to try and convince an Indian by talking that he should conserve his resources. I recall to mind very distinctly an Indian on one of the large reservations in Oklahoma, with an income of \$1,900 per annum, derived from rentals

and annuities, who came to me repeatedly with the request to sell 40 acres of his own allotment under the noncompetent act, giving as his reason, that he wished to purchase a team, with which to farm. I spent considerable time, without result, endeavoring to convince him that if he did not have business ability enough to save sufficient out of his present income to pay for a team, that he certainly could not hope to make a success of a farming venture; that when he disposed of part of his land he was cutting down the source of his income, in other words, "killing the goose that laid the golden egg". This Indian had the advantage of a fair Indian school education, yet I was unable to make him see wherein he erred in his reasoning. Now what was lacking in this case? Answered in one word, "experience". This case is not an exception, but typical. Just so long as we continue the system of writing his leases, collecting his rentals, purchasing his supplies, and replevying his property, we surely cannot expect to make anything of him but a weakling and a dependent. What if he does make mistakes and some bad bargains at first, he will soon learn that he must rely upon himself, and when he finds that he cannot call on the Government for assistance every time he runs a little "short", as he generally expresses it, he will proceed to plan for the future.

There will of course be many ready to criticise this so-called harsh treatment of the Indian, by those who know him only from story books and historical legends, yet I believe the change can be brought about so gradually as not to excite comment. The first step would be a complete abolishment of the present leasing regulations, not only giving him the privilege, but making it obligatory for every able-bodied Indian possessed with ordinary intelligence to handle his trust lands as he saw fit, regardless of what use he might make of the proceeds, this to be followed as soon as some showing had been made, with removing restrictions entirely. In many cases involving only a negligible quatum of Indian blood, patents in fee should be issued immediately. Frankly I do not think our present system of leasing his lands and handling his money tends to educate him for the responsibilities of citizenship and except in the cases above mentioned would not favor turning him loose completely on his own resources after having honeyed him along all these years like a spoiled child. While there is no question in my mind but what the "root hog or die" policy would make a man of him, yet we might justly be criticised for our past neglect in not having better prepared him for this responsibility. We certainly will never learn the Indian to handle his own affairs as long as we do it for him, no more than we could expect to learn a baby to walk by always carrying him. We must change our present system in handling

his funds. Let us force upon him the obligation of looking after his own affairs. Would it not be better for him to suffer a little from his own mistakes and indiscretions while he is yet under the protection of the Government with respect to alienating his land, than to continue doling out to him from year to year sufficient money to keep him in idleness, then all of a sudden cut him loose entirely without the advantage of any business experience whatever? What if he does make mistakes and squander his income, he will then see the necessity of work and the conservation of his resources, while his realty is yet under the control of the Government, then as soon as he has learned to manage his own affairs with some degree of success, impose the further responsibility of fee simple title to his land. Just so long as we continue to attend to the details of his business, just that long will his progress be hampered and the time when he is able to assume the full responsibilities of a citizen and taxpayer be deferred.

We must cease groping in the dark and adopt some definite policy and stick to it. One of the most serious drawbacks to progress has been our numerous changes in policy. During the short time I have been connected with the Indian Service, six different persons have held the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and five that of Secretary of the Interior, each with his own idea as to the proper solution of the Indian problem. No single plan has been tried out for a sufficient

length of time to prove its effectiveness.

I am sure the plan outlined in your report will meet with the approval of everyone who has first hand knowledge of the Indian, his nature, habits and condition. There will of course be some opposition at first from those who allow their sympathies to run away with their better judgment, and also I regret to say from a class of people who wish to prolong their Government jobs. This last class, I believe, however, is comparatively small, yet is quite active in making such representations as to excite considerable misplaced sympathy for the Indian.

I sincerely trust that you will be permitted to put your plan into effect, which to my mind means the beginning of an era of progress for the Indian race. I am sure that you will have the support of all broad minded and thinking people who have had an opportunity to observe our past mistakes. Let us hope that each and everyone connected with the Service will put his shoulder to the wheel and assist you in carrying out your policy, which needs only time to prove it to be the right one.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd.) W. J. Lovett.

August 7th, 1916.

Mr. Malcolm McDowell,
Sec'y - Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. McDowell:--

I have yours of August 2nd and contents noted. I feel very thankful to the splendid members of the Board for missing me, and I regret it was impossible for me to attend the meeting. I shall certainly be at Mohonk.

I have looked over the annual report, and herewith return same. It looks all right to me in every way.

Yours very truly,

Eha

GEORGE VAUX JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
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WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

Chicago, August 14th, 1916.

Dear Sir:--

As an Indian Commissioner I am very much interested in the different positions held by Agents in the Indian service, and locations where such services were rendered.

Will you kindly write me at 1515 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ills., stating different positions held by you in the Indian service, length of time, giving dates, and where services were rendered, in each case.

Yours very truly,

Above letter sent to all Indian Agents.

Changes in Positions
Officers in Charges of Reservations, Schools and Indians,
(August 14th, 1916)

SUMMARY

No Change-----	10
One " -----	17
Two Changes---	24
Three " ---	17
Four " ---	20
Five " -----	17
Six " ---	9
Seven " ---	3
Nine " ---	2
Ten " ---	1

Reports from 120

Mr. Edward E. Ayer's inquiry dated August 14, 1916.

October 8th, 1916.

Dear Mr. Ayer:--

I am sending you herewith statement showing changes in positions of Officers in Charge of Reservations, Schools, and Indians, in response to your inquiry of August 14th, 1916.

The statement covers reports from 120. Hope this is as you want it and that you will understand it. I have included the names and addresses of Agents, etc. who have not changed positions for comparison with the others.

The name of the Agent, etc., and where located on date of your inquiry, comes first.

The first date mentioned is when they started in the service, and where they started follows.

The second date shows the first transfer, and where they were transferred to follows, and so on.

The last date shows when they were transferred to the position, or when employment started in the position they occupied when they answered your inquiry.

The difference between dates shows how long they were at each place.

Trust you will excuse the delay in sending you the report, caused by the very severe illness of Mrs. Febo which started right after you left and continued five or six days. All during that time it looked as though she would have to go to the hospital and be operated upon for gall stones or something of that nature. I was away from the office at times and when I was at work was so unnerved it was pretty difficult to do anything. She is some better now but the probability is she will have to be operated upon if she has another bad spell.

I did not like to trust the work to any one in the office as it was a very difficult matter to give you the condensed information in many cases where there were long and rambling letters, and I had to do considerable referring to what records I have, and considerable figuring.

Hope you and Mrs. Ayer will have the usual good time on your trip.

Yours very truly,

Joe

No Change (9)

H. R. Hummer - Canton. S.Dak.

Began - October, 1903

A. S. Nicholson - Neopit, Wis.

Began - July, 1910

Axel Johnson - Macy, Neb.

Began - 1914

G. H. Ansley - Salamanca, N.Y.

Began - March, 1914

W. H. Wisdom - Cantonment, Okla.

Began - March, 1905 - Stroud, Okla.

Resigned - June, 1906

Reinstated - September, 1906, assigned to Cantonment, Okla.

J. H. Brennan - Pine Ridge Agency, S.Dak.

Began - September, 1900

J. C. Wright - Pawhuska, Okla.

Began - 1883

F. C. Morgan - Dixon, Mont.

Began - December, 1903

Dr. R. S. Buckland - Baraga, Mich.

Began - August, 1904

D. H. Reed - Bishop, Cal.

January, 1909 - Pine Ridge Reservation,

August, 1915 - Bishop, Cal. (After various resignations).

One Change (17)

D. M. Carr - Ft. Simcoe, Wash.

1909 to 1911 - Office Secretary of the Interior

July, 1912 - Ft. Simcoe, Wash.

S. F. Stacher - Crown Point, N.M.

July, 1903 - Sack & Fox Boarding School, Okla.

Resigned after two years service account ill health.

1905 (fall) reinstated and assigned to Santa Fe, N.M.

and stationed 30 miles from Indian Boarding School, and

Resigned on account of having no place for wife and family.

Reinstated - May, 1906 - Navajo Springs, Colo.

1909 - (latter part) - Crown Point, N.M.

One Change (Continued)

Leo Crane - Keams Canon, Ariz.

June, 1903 - Indian Office, Washington.
 May, 1910 - Transferred on account of ill health to
 Leupp (Navajo) Reservation.
 June, 1911 - Keams Canon, Ariz.

C. H. Gensler - Supai, Ariz.

January, 1914 - Supai, Ariz.
 June, 1914, position abolished, transferred to Pima Indian School,
 Sacaton, Ariz.
 May 10, 1916, Supai, Ariz.

E. Stecker - San Carlos, Ariz.

January, 1908 - Anadarko, Okla.
 April, 1915 - San Carlos, Ariz.

W. A. Van Voorhis - Fallon, Nev.

July, 1903 - Port Gamble School, Washington, under the
 Cushman School at Tacoma, Wash.
 January, 1907 - Fallon, Nev.

W. W. Bennett - Laona, Wis.

April, 1903 - Union Agency, Indian Territory,
 March, 1911 - Laona, Wis.

H. D. Lawshe - Schurz, Nev.

March, 1912 - San Carlos, Ariz.
 March, 1916 - Schurz, Nev.

J. E. Henderson - Cherokee, N.C.

1905 - Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.
 1912 - Cherokee, N.C.

C. V. Stinchecum - Anadarko, Okla.

April, 1910 - Indian Office
 April, 1915 - Anadarko, Okla.

J. W. Dady - Bayfield, Wis.

January, 1908 - Lame Deer, Mont.
 January, 1912 - Bayfield, Wis.

R. C. Craig - Belcourt, N.Dak.

April, 1906 - Cheyenne River School, South Dakota,
 February, 1915 - Belcourt, N.Dak.

One Change (Continued)

W. E. Dunn - Hammon, Okla.

May, 1905 - Hammon, Okla.

February, 1906 - Resigned as family could not live in that climate and poor school facilities for child.

October, 1906 - Reentered service 9 Ignacio, Colo.

January, 1907 - Hammon, Okla.

C. M. Barber, - Muskogee, Okla.

September, 1899 - Nelson, Okla.

September, 1900 - Academy, Okla.

September, 1913 - Register of the U.S. Treasury,

January, 1915 - reentered service at Muskogee, Okla.

L. W. White - Lac du Flambeau, Wis.

November, 1900 - Fort Shaw, Mont.

January, 1904 to November, 1905 - Examiner in Pension Office, Reentered service November 1905 to October, 1910 - Keshena, Wis.

Entered John Hopkins University for one year

Reentered service at Chillicothe, Okla., July, 1911.

September, 1914 - Lac du Flambeau, Wis.

C. E. Norton - Whiteagle, Okla.

January, 1908 - Anadarko, Okla.

July, 1914 - Whiteagle, Okla.

G. A. Hoyt - Otoe, Okla.

June, 1910 - Concho, Okla.

July, 1914 - Otoe, Okla.

Two Changes

C. L. Ellis - Browning, Mont.

January, 1899 - Kiowa Agency, Okla.

January, 1903 - Went into banking business.

February, 1906 - reentered service Kiowa Agency, Okla.

October, 1909 - Special Agent, Indian Office.

April, 1915 - Browning, Mont.

E. A. Hutchinson - Covelo, Cal.

December, 1913 - Main Office, Washington.

March, 1914 - Yakima Agency, Wash.

November, 1914 - Covelo, Cal.

A. E. Reynolds - Warm Springs, Oregon.

August, 1910 - Fort Hall, Idaho.

June, 1914 - Crow Agency, Mont.

July, 1915 - Warm Springs, Oregon.

B. W. Jermak - Elbowoods, N.D.

March, 1901 - Indian Office, Washington.

May, 1909 - Osage Agency, Okla.

February, 1913 - Elbowoods, N.Dak.

F. B. Brandon - Lower Brule, S.Dak.

1908 - Fort Sill, Okla.

Resigned, offered and accepted position Kiowa Agency, Okla. served two years.

Fort Sill, Okla., served 3 1/2 years.

Superintendent Lower Brule Agency, S.Dak. (Does not give dates).

Two Changes - (Continued)

P. R. Wadsworth - Dulce, N.M.

April, 1910 - Special Indian Agent
October, 1913 - Examiner of Inheritance in Indian Service,
June, 1915 - Dulce, N.M.

B. K. Miller, - Greenville, Cal.

July, 1901 - Chillico, Okla.
April, 1908 - Carlisle School
January, 1912 - Transferred to Chillico at own request,
June, 1915 - Greenville, Cal.

C. B. Boyd - Campo, Cal.

November, 1904 - Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dakota,
April, 1905 - San Carlos Reservation, Arizona,
June 30, 1911 - Campo, Cal.

R. W. Leech - Wagner, S.Dak.

October, 1900 - Rosebud, S.Dak.
September, 1903 - Sac & Fox Agency, Oklahoma,
July 31, 1905 - resigned,
September, 1905, reinstated - Rosebud, S.Dak.
February, 1916 - Wagner, S.Dak.

J. F. House - Rapid City, S.Dak.

April, 1893 - Crow Creek Boarding School,
September, 1893 - Rosebud, S.Dak.
November, 1901 - Supervisor of Indian Schools,
October, 1904 - Rapid City, S.Dakota, at own request.

R. D. Mossman - Sisseton, S.Dak.

November, 1898 - Keshena, Wis.
June, 1899 - White Earth School,
July, 1899 - Cheyenne River School, eight years,
Resigned,
January, 1909 - Sisseton, S.Dak.

H. E. Wadsworth - San Jacinto, Cal.

1900 - Shoshoni Agency, Wyoming,
1912 - Salem School, Oregon,
July - 1916 - San Jacinto, Cal.

W. F. Dickens, - Red Lake, Minn.

1901 - Shawnee Agency, Okla.,
November, 1910 - Colony, Okla.
May, 1913 - Red Lake, Minn.

O.C. Upchurch - Wellpinit, Wash.

1912 - Havasupai, Ariz.
After six months, transferred to Winnebago, Neb.
May, 1914 - Wellpinit, Wash.

L. M. Compton - Tomah, Wis.

March, 1891 - Anadarko, Okla.
September, 1891 - Neah Bay, Wis.
January, 1893 - Harlem, Mont. (Oct. 1894 to Aug. 1895 - Univ. of Mich.)
August, 1895 - Tomah, Wis. *Page 4.*

Two Changes - (Continued)

M. D. Colgrove - Sorrento, Idaho.

January, 1900 - Cheyenne River Boarding School, So. Dak.
 November, 1901 - Yankton Boarding School, South Dak.
 November, 1910 - Sorrento, Idaho.

J. E. Jenkins - Banning, Cal.

1897 - Special Indian Agent,
 1906 - Resigned
 1912 - Appointed to investigate Indian Probate matters,
 resulting in Mott report. special examiner in 30,000
 land suits at Muskogee, and livestock inspector at Crow Res-
 ervation, Montana.
 1914 - Ute Mountain Agency, Colorado (Formerly Navajo Springs).
 1916 - (April) - Banning, Cal.

C. H. Allender - Cass Lake, Minn.

May, 1907 - So. Ute School, Colorado,
 1908 - Transferred by request to Grand Junction, Colo.,
 Left service.
 Reentered service September, 1909 - Rainy Mountain School, Okla.,
 November, 1909 - Lovelocks, Nev.
 July, 1912 - Cass Lake, Minn.

C. M. Buchanan - Tulalip, Wash.

October, 1894 - Tulalip, Wash.
 October, 1908 - Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.
 May, 1909 - Tulalip, Wash.

G. W. Cross - Cloquet, Minn.

1905 - Rosebud Reservation, So. Dak.
 1907 - Navaho Reservation, N.M.
 1911 - Cloquet, Minn.

C. F. Mayer - Onigum, Minn.

May, 1910 - Bureau of Indian Affairs,
 June, 1913 - Wind River Reservation, Wyoming,
 September, 1914 - Onigum, Minn.

F. Snyder - Santa Fe, N.M.

December, 1893 - Hoopa, Cal.
 December, 1901 - Klamath, Oregon,
 October, 1902, Transferred at own request to Phoenix Indian School,
 December, 1914 - Santa Fe, N.M. Indian School.

O. L. Babcock - Winnebago, Neb.

September, 1907 - Standing Rock, School abolished June, 1911.
 July-1911 -- Colorado River Agency,
 December, 1915 - Winnebago, Neb.

T. P. McCormick - Pala, Cal.

1902 - Darlington, Okla.
 1906 (fall) - Rosebud, So. Dak.
 1910 (March) - Pechanga Reservation, California,
 September, 1913 - Reservations of Southern California consolidated,
 headquarters - Pala, Cal.

Three Changes

J. J. Taylor - Camp Verde, Ariz.

September, 1909 - Navajo Springs Agency, Colo.
 August, 1911 - San Carlos Agency, Ariz.
 January, 1913 - Mayasupai Agency, Ariz.
 June, 1913 - Camp Verde, Ariz.

A. R. Frank, - Ibapah, Utah.

September, 1902 - Carlisle
 1902--(Beginning December) - Mesa Grande, Cal.
 1911 - Grand Portage, Minn.
 August -1915 to May, 1916 - Bay Mills, Mich. School closed
 and turned over to public school.
 May, 1916 - Ibapah, Utah.

E. G. Murtough - Las Vegas, Nevada.

1900 - 1904 - Moqui School, Ariz.
 1904-1906 - Santee School, Neb.
 1906-1912 - Yankton School, S. Dak.
 1912 to date - Las Vegas, Nevada.

E. L. Chalcraft - Siletz, Oregon.

October, 1884 - Puyallup Agency, Washington, to September, 1894,
 February and again July, 1894 was offered Salem Training School
 and declined. Accepted and took charge of Salem School
 November, 1894, by orders of Commissioner, remained
 until March 31, 1895, and was removed "for reasons
 satisfactory to the Office", without any charge being made.
 May, 1900, reinstated - Shoshone Agency, Wyoming, remained
 until October, 1900, when was appointed Supervisor of
 Indian Schools.
 October, 1900 - began work as Supervisor at Standing Rock Agency
 and continued until September, 1904, when was appointed to Salem
 School again at own request.
 September, 1904 - began work at Salem School
 June, 1912 - transferred to Jones Academy, Okla., against my wish
 and under protest.
 July, 1912, took charge Jones Academy and relieved at own
 request in June, 1914, to accept Superintendency at
 Siletz Agency, Oregon.

J. B. Mortself - Hoopa, Cal.

September, 1899 - Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.
 December, 1903 - Hoopa, Cal.
 November, 1912 - Carson School, Nevada.
 April, 1915, transferred back to Hoopa, Cal.

C. D. Wagner - Santa Clara, Utah.

January, 1909 - Miles, Wash.
 November, 1909 - Pendleton, Oregon.
 March, 1910 - Wadsworth, Nevada.
 May, 1911, resigned; reinstated October, 1914, Navajo Springs, Colo.
 March, 1915 - Santa Clara, Utah.

Three Chances (Continued)

F. M. Conser - Riverside, Cal.

1891 - 1897 - Indian Office
 1897 - 1906 - Special Indian Agent and Supervisor Indian Schools,
 1906 - 1909 - Chief Clerk, Indian Office,
 1909 - Riverside, Cal.

J. B. Rice - Stewart, Nev.

November, 1903 - Acomita, N.M.
 December, 1903 - Martinez, Cal.
 January, 1913 - Wahpeton, N.Dak.
 April, 1915 - Stewart, Nev.

P. T. Lonergan - Albuquerque, N.M.

December, 1905 - Ft. Defiance, Ariz.
 January, 1908 - Pala, Cal.
 August, 1910 - Parker, Ariz.
 July, 1911 - Albuquerque, N.M.

S. J. Bionstra - Grand Rapids, Wis.

July, 1910 - Keams Canon, Ariz.
 October, 1911, La Pointe, Wis.
 March, 1915 - Tomah, Wis.
 January, 1916 - Grand Rapids, Wis.

J. R. Wise, - Lawrence, Kans.

August, 1893 - Indian Office, Washington.
 October, 1904 - Carlisle Indian School,
 May, 1908 - Chilocco, Okla.
 April, 1911 - Lawrence, Kans.

C. E. Shell - Valentine, Ariz.

September, 1895 - Rosebud, S.Dak.
 January, 1901 - Greenville, Cal.
 September, 1903 - Pala, Cal.
 August, 1906 - Darlington, Okla.
 January to August, 1910, out of service account of health.
 August, 1910 - Valentine, Ariz.

A. R. Snyder - Mayetta, Kans.

June, 1907 - Pine Ridge Reservation.
 August, 1909 - Cherokee, N.C.
 February, 1912 - Lac du Flambeau, Wis.
 September, 1914 - Mayetta, Kans.

R. L. Russell - Toledo, Iowa.

1903 - Rosebud Agency, S.Dak.
 1904 (fall) - Iowa
 1911 - Indian Office
 1913 - Toledo, Iowa.

Three Changes (Continued)

E. J. Bost - Wittenberg, Wis.

December, 1899 - Koom's Canon, Ariz.
 August, 1901 - Ft. Defiance, Ariz.
 August, 1903 - Ft. Yates, N.Dak.
 March, 1907 - Wittenberg, Wis.

Ira C. Deaver - Wyandotte, Okla.

January, 1902 - Sacaton, Ariz.
 March, 1904 - Mesa, Ariz.
 February, 1905 - Yuma, Ariz.
 January, 1908 - Wyandotte, Okla.

C. E. Coe - Roseburg, Oregon.

February, 1903 - South Dakota Day Schools.
 September, 1906 - Havasupai, Ariz.
 January, 1910 - Camp McDowell, Ariz.
 July 1, 1910 - Salt River Reservation. Salt River was added to
 Camp McDowell and agency changed to Salt River.
 May, 1916 - Roseburg, Oregon.

Four Changes

C. M. Ziebach - Ft. Totten, N.Dak.

February, 1894 - Cheyenne River Agency, S.Dak.
 October, 1899 - Standing Rock Agency, N.Dak.
 April, 1901 - Fort Belknap Agency, Montana.
 November, 1905 - Supt. and Special Disbursing Agent for
 Kickapoo, Sac, Fox and Iowa Indians in Kansas,
 November, 1906 - Fort Totten, N.Dak.

J. S. Johnson - Nespelen, Wash.

1899 (Four months) - Chamberlain, S.Dak.
 1899-1900 - Pierre, S.Dak., eight months,
 1900 - 1902 - Fort Belknap, Mont., two years,
 1902-1906 - Hoopa, Cal.
 1906 to date - Nespelen, Wash.

C. T. Coggeshall - Scottsdale, Ariz.

January, 1902 - Indian Office, Washington.
 July, 1909 - Greenville, Cal.
 December, 1909 - Upper Lake, Cal.,
 January, 1910 - Ukiah, Cal. under consolidation of territory.
 January, 1912, Round Valley, (under consolidation) California,
 and transferred to Martinez School, Riverside County, Cal.
 October, 1912 - Banning, Cal. (under consolidation),
 April, 1916 - Scottsdale, Ariz., to date.

Four Chances (Continued)

C. F. Bierce - Flandreau, S.Dak.

September, 1887 - Santee Agency, Nebraska.
 August, 1892 - Oneida, Wis.
 February, 1900 - Flandreau, S.Dak.
 July, 1910 - Supervisor of Indian Schools
 February, 1913 - Flandreau, S.Dak.

F. Gilman - Fort Bidwell, Cal.

1906 - Fort Lewis School near Durango, Colo.
 February, 1907 - Shiprock, N.M.
 September, 1907 - Sacaton, Ariz.
 September, 1910 - Santon, Ariz.
 March, 1915 - Fort Bidwell, Cal.

E. Minor - Germantown, Kansas.

March, 1897 - Hackberry, Ariz.
 June, 1898 - San Jacinto, Cal., to June 30th, 1902.
 Resigned.
 Reinstated, August, 1903 - Parker, Ariz.
 April, 1904 - Ignacio, Colo.
 June, 1904 - Neah Bay, Wash.
 November, 1906 - Germantown, Kansas.

W. G. West - Ignacio, Colo.

July, 1900 - Yankton, S.Dak.
 1901-1907 - Ray Mills Day School, Mich.
 1907-1908 - White Earth, Minn., School Inspector,
 1908-1912 - " " Chief Clerk.
 1912-1914 - Cantonment, Okla.
 July, 1914 - Ignacio, Colo.

T. B. Wilson - Tacoma, Wash.

November, 1893 - Puyallup Consolidated Agency
 December, 1898, - Indian Office
 March, 1909 - Shawano, Wis.
 July, 1910 - Coveño, Cal.
 November, 1914 - Tacoma.

J. W. Shafer - Jackson, Cal.

April, 1901 - Browning, Mont., nearly three years.
 Resigned.
 Reinstated - Dulce, N.M., 15 months
 Kiowa Agency, Okla. nearly two years, and by own request
 transferred to the tanding Rock Agency, N.Dak.
 there one year and transferred to
 Bismarck, N.Dak. school by request of Bismarck Supt. .
 resigned, out of service about a year, reinstated
 Fort Defiance, N.M., for few months, then transferred by
 request of Supt. at Tuba, to Tuba, Ariz., there three years,
 and by own request transferred to
 Horton, Kansas, remained one year, and transferred to
 Ft. McDowell, Ariz. remained three years, at own request transferred to
 San Carlos, Ariz., remained little over year and transferred to
 Jackson, Cal. Served as chool farmer, industrial teacher, etc.

Four Changes (Continued)

C. C. Covey - Bismarck, N.Dak. (Ft. Yates)

February, 1900, - Pine Ridge, S.Dak.
 July, 1903 - Neesh Bay, Wis.
 June, 1904 - Lemhi Agency, Idaho
 July, 1905 - Warm Springs, Oregon.
 May, 1912, resigned at Warm Springs, Oregon.
 April, 1913, reentered service at Navajo Springs, Colo.
 December, 1914 - Standing Rock Agency, Ft. Yates

R. Perry - Albuquerque, N.M.

Fort Shaw, Montana, Feb. 1 to Sept. 30, 1894
 Fort Totten, N.Dak., Sept. 1895 to July 1895
 Lac du Flambeau, Wis., July, 1895 to Oct. 1902
 Out of service Oct. 1902 to Feb. 1903, Resigned.
 Fort Peck, Mont., Feb. to October, 1903
 Navajo Agency, Fort Defiance, Ariz. October, 1903, to Nov. 1906.
 In field Nov. 1906 to Feb. 1908.
 Albuquerque, N.M., Feb. 1908 to date.

C. W. Rastall - Harlem, Mont.

1900 - Fort Apache Agency, two years, resigned. Reentered
 1903 - Yankton Agency, transferred to Siletz Agency, and until
 1906 at Siletz Agency.
 1906-1908 - Cheyenne River Agency
 1908-1912 - Pierre Indian School, resigned, reinstated
 August, 1913, Rosebud Agency,
 April, 1916 - Harlem, Mont.

B. L. Swartzlander - Pendleton, Oregon.

December, 1900 - Grand Junction, Colo.
 May, 1901 - Fort Totten, N.Dak.
 April, 1904 - Winnebago School, Neb. to August, 1904.
 Position abolished, and transferred --
 August, 1904 to Phoenix, Ariz.
 September, 1905 - Klamath Agency, Oregon,
 June, 1909 - Pendleton, Oregon.

W. W. Scott - Concho, Okla.

1901 - Muskogee, Okla., with Dawes Commission,
 1903 - General Land Office, Special Agent,
 1908 - Chief of Field Division, General Land Office, headquarters
 Enid, Okla.
 1910 - Crow Agency, Mont.
 1914 - Concho, Okla.

R. P. Stanton - Pawnee, Okla.

February, 1898 - Pine Ridge, S.Dak.
 1903 - Fort Shaw, Mont.
 1905 (About) General Land Office
 1905 - Darlington, Okla. Account health conditions transferred
 1907 (About July) Rosebud, S.Dak.
 1909 - Otoe Agency, Okla.
 July, 1914 - Pawnee, Okla.

Four Changes (Continued)

P. J. Everett - Ashland, Wis.

1895 - Darlington, Okla.
October, 1895 - Crow Creek Agency, S.Dak.
1900 - Greenwood, S.Dak.
1908 - Neopit, Wis.
March, 1913 - Ashland, Wis.

W. B. Freer - Klamath Agency, Oregon.

September, 1895 - Hoopa, Cal.
February, 1897 - Siletz, Oregon,
August, 1897 - Hoopa, Cal. Transferred back at own request,
and remained until August, 1901.
Transferred, on account of responsibility too great to
Philippine Bureau of Education
Resigned, 1904 and reentered same service 1906.
July, 1908, reentered service at Phoenix, Ariz.
January, 1910, Darlington, Okla.
November, 1912, Supervisor Indian Schools, headquarters Guthrie,
Okla.
July, 1914 - Klamath Agency, Oregon.

J. D. Oliver - Nixon, Nevada.

April, 1899 - Chilocco, Okla. Shoe and harness maker.
April, 1891 - Otee, Okla., Industrial Teacher, one year, resigned.
1893 - reinstated at Grand Junction, Colo., shoe and harness maker,
1896 - Fort Lewis, Colo., Industrial Teacher,
1898 - Grand Junction, Colo., Industrial Teacher and Band Master,
Resigned.
February, 1903, reinstated, Carson City, Nevada, shoe and harness
maker and band master, then Engineer and Disciplinarian
February, 1911 - Nixon, Nevada - Superintendent.

Horace J. Johnson - Stroud, Okla.

May, 1892 - Black Foot Agency, Mont., about five years,
Resigned, December 31, 1896,
October, 1897 - re-stated - Clontarf Indian School, Minn.,
until school abolished, June, 1899.
June, 1898 - Morris, Minn.
September, 1898 - Sac & Fox Indian School (probably Oklahoma, does
not give state).
September, 1903 - Round Valley, Cal.
July, 1910 - Crow Creek Agency, S.Dak.
March 31, 1912 - Stroud, Okla.

W. A. Light - Mescalero, N.Mex.

September, 1895 - Rosebud, S.Dak.
October, 1898 - Keam's Canon, Ariz.
January, 1899 - Otee, Okla.
August, 1899 - White Eagle, Okla.
November, 1899 - Pawnee, Okla., to April, 1901.
These three schools under one agent at that time.
April, 1901 - resigned.
September, 1901 - San Felipe, N.Mex.
April, 1902 - Hayward, Wis.
June, 1916 - Mescalero, N.Mex.

11

Five Changes

H. J. McQuigg - Hayward, Wis.

June, 1907 - Rosebud, S.Dak.
June, 1908 - Bismarck, N.Dak.
January, 1909 - Truxton, Ariz.
June, 1909 - Cheyenne Agency, S.Dak.
January, 1910 - Tucson, Ariz.
June, 1910 - Hayward, Wis.

J. A. Buntin - Lame Deer, Mont.

1893 - Riverside Boarding School, Okla.
1902 - Ignacio, Colo.
January, 1904 - Riverside Boarding School, Anadarko, Okla.
January, 1908 - Fort Sill Boarding School near Lawton, Okla.
June, 1911 - Shawnee, Okla. De
December, 1914 - Lame Deer, Mont.

W. F. Haygood - Crow Creek, S.Dak.

April, 1894 - Chilocco, Okla.
1898 (summer) - Darlington, Okla., at own request.
April, 1899 - Winnebago, Neb.
1904 - Fort Hall, Idaho.
1912 - Rosebud Agency, S.Dak.
July, 1913 - Pawhuska, Okla.
March, 1915 - Crow Creek, S.Dak.

J. C. Hart - Oneida, Wis.

April, 1893 - Ft. Bennett, S.Dak.
July, 1914 - Anadarko, Okla.
August, 1895, Darlington, Okla.
July, 1896 - Cherokee, N.C.
August, 1898 - Tacoma, Wash.
March, 1900 - Oneida, Wis.

R. A. Cochran - Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

1893 to 1895 - Indian Office, Sec'y to Commissioner,
1895 to 1896 - Chilocco, Okla.
1897 to 1898 - Quapaw Indian School,
1899 to 1900 - Wyandotte
1901 to 1905 - Rice Station
1905 to date - Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
(Does not state where Wyandotte, Rice Station and
Quapaw are--what states.)

S. B. Davis - Genoa, Neb.

January, 1896 - Darlington, Okla.
September, 1896 - Chemawa, Oregon.
1898 - Warm Springs, Oregon.
1899 - Rapid City, S.Dak.
1904 - Supervisor of Indian Schools.
May, 1907 - Genoa, Neb.

Five Changes (Continued)

O. J. Green, - Shawnee, Okla.

October, 1894 - Tomah, Wis.
 Pierre, S. Dak.
 Resigned.
 Fort Bill, Okla.
 Fort Lewis, Colo.
 Omaha Agency, Neb.
 Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
 Sac & Fox Agency, Okla. (Shawnee)

Among Winnebagoes in Wisconsin, one year,
 " Omahas in Nebraska, one year,
 " Pimas in Arizona, one and a quarter years,
 " Miscellaneous tribes in Colorado, one and a half years,
 " Sac and Fox in Iowa - six and a half years,
 " Sioux in South Dakota, eight years,
 " Sac and Fox, Shawnee and related tribes in Oklahoma,
 two and a quarter years.
 (Does not give dates he started at different places.)

F. T. Mann - Pipestone, Minn.

November 1904 to November, 1906 - Hayward, Wis.
 November, 1906 to May, 1907 - Kiowa Agency, Okla.
 May, 1907 to November, 1907 - Indian Office, Washington,
 November, 1907 to November, 1909 - Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.
 November, 1909 - October, 1911 - Greenville School, Cal.
 October, 1911 to present time - Pipestone, Minn.

R. J. Bauman - Blackrock, N.M.

October, 1902 to November, 1904 - Lower Brule, S. Dak.
 November, 1904 to July, 1905 - Hoopa, Cal.
 July, 1905 to October, 1905 - Cantonment, Okla.
 November, 1905 to May, 1908 - Colony, Okla.
 May, 1908 to November, 1910 - Standing Rock, N. Dak.
 December, 1910 to present time, Black Rock, N.M.

Miss M. V. Gaither - Springfield, S. Dak.

Crow Creek Reservation, S. Dak., 1886-1892
 Carlisle, Pa. - 1892-1893, --Teacher,
 Umatilla, Oregon, 1893-1904
 Carlisle, Pa., 1904-1912, --Field Agent for girls at Indian School,
 Salem, Oregon - 1912-1914
 Springfield, S. Dak. - 1914 to present time.

A. H. Kneale - Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

September, 1899 - Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
 1901 - Darlington, Okla.
 July, 1902 - (About) - Wind River, Wyo.
 1908 - Crow Agency, Mont.
 July, 1908 - Winnebago, Neb.
 1913 - Supervisor
 January, 1915 - Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

Five Changes (Continued)

W. Runke - Tuba, Ariz.

November, 1901 - Tuba, Ariz.
 March, 1906 - Paguitch, Utah, to December, 1909; school abolished.
 January, 1910 - Klamath Agency, Oregon.
 November, 1910 - Greenwood, S.Dak.
 February, 1912 - Pala, Cal.
 October, 1913 - Southern Ute Indian Schools (does not state where).
 July, 1914 - Tuba, Ariz.

C. J. Crandall - Pierre, S.D.

April, 1892 - Pi-estone, Minn.
 January, 1895 - Chilocco, Okla.
 September, 1896 - Sacaton, Ariz.
 August, 1897 - Lower Brule, S.Dak.
 February, 1900 - Santa Fe, N.Mex.
 February, 1912 - Pierre, S.Dak.

L. L. Odle - Yuma, Ariz.

April, 1905 - Rapid City, S.Dak.
 February, 1908 - Chilocco, Okla.
 June, 1910 - Phoenix, Ariz.
 November, 1911 - Denver, Colo.
 April, 1912 - Albuquerque, N.M.
 May, 1913 - Yuma, Ariz.

E. M. Garber - Taholah, Wash.

June, 1906 - Cantonment, Okla.
 June, 1908 - Klamath, Oregon.
 July, 1909 - Umatilla, Oregon.
 April or May, 1911 - Colville, Wash. Position abolished.
 October, 1911 - Yakima, Wash.
 December, 1911 - Roseburg, Oregon.
 September, 1914 - Taholah, Wash.

A. F. Duclos - Parker, Ariz.

September, 1894 - Lower Brule, S.Dak.
 May, 1897 - Cheyenne River, S.Dak. February, 1899, position discontinued.
 February, 1899 - Shoshone Agency, Wyo.
 July, 1901 - Phoenix, Ariz.
 July, 1905 - Lemhi Agency, Idaho.
 April, 1908 - Fort Mojave, Ariz.
 December, 1915 - Fort Mojave and Colorado River Agencies consolidated, headquarters - Parker, Ariz.

Five Changes (Continued)

F. C. Campbell - Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.

August, 1890 - Genoa, Neb.
 February, 1893 - Omaha Agency, Neb.
 November, 1895 - Poplar, Mont.
 September, 1898 - Fort Shaw, Mont.
 September, 1909 - Fort Peck, Mont.
 February, 1913 - Cheyenne, S. Dak.

Six Changes

O. H. Waddell - Owyhee, Nevada.

1900 - 1902 - Fort Defiance, Ariz.
 1902 - 1903 - Riverside, Cal.
 1903 - 1907 - Whiterocks, Utah.
 1907-1908 - Winnebago Agency, Neb.
 1909 - 1912 - Various positions in Reclamation Service,
 1913 - Tongue River, Montana.
 March, 1916 - Owyhee, Nevada.

H. H. Miller - Fort Hall, Idaho.

December, 1893 - Otoe, Okla.
 December, 1898 - Fort Bidwell, Cal.
 May, 1903 - Western Shoshone School and Agency, Nevada.
 November, 1905 - Fort Mojave, Ariz.
 November, 1906 - Kam's Canon, Ariz.
 November, 1910 - Fort Belknap, Mont.
 November, 1914 - Fort Hall, Idaho.

W. M. Peterson - Whiteriver, Ariz.

1896-1899 - Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.
 1899-1902 - Haskell Institute, Kans.
 1902-1903 - Chilocco, Okla.
 1903-1906 - Fort Lewis, Colo.
 1906-1910 - Alloting Agent among Makahs of Washington and
 Navajos of New Mexico and Arizona.
 1910-1913 - Supervisor of Indian Schools
 1913 - Whiteriver, Ariz.

Six Changes (Continued)

J. Breid - Lapwai, Idaho.

February, 1903 - Tower, Minn.
 May, 1904 - Kean's Canon, Ariz.
 July, 1906 - Fort Belknap, Mont.
 October, 1907 - Ctoe, Okla.
 November, 1909 - Indian Bureau, Washington, charge of field health work. Remained in Washington until October, 1911, being sent to the office to the field as Supervisor of Indian Schools. Remained in the field as Supervisor until March, 1912.
 March, 1912 - Phoenix, Ariz.
 May, 1916, Lapwai, Idaho.

C. L. Woods - Neah Bay, Wash.

1887 - 1900 - Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
 1900 - 1901 - Lemhi, Idaho.
 1901 - 1903 - Standing Rock, No. Dak.
 1903 - 1906 - Ft. Belknap, Mont.
 1906 - 1906 - Havasupai, Ariz.
 1906 - 1906 - Ft. Hall, Idaho. (Mr. Woods evidently made mistake on last date, and on following date)
 1906 - Neah Bay, Wis.

C. L. Davis - Rosebud, S. Dak.

April, 1890 - Ctoe, Okla.
 November, 1892 - Colony, Okla. Left April, 1896, account of health. Transferred soon after to San Carlos, Ariz., and remained until August, 1897.
 August, 1897 - Sisseton, S. Dak.
 1898 (Autumn) - White Earth, Minn.
 July, 1901 - Fort Totten, N. Dak.
 November, 1906 - Supervisor of Indian Schools,
 June, 1911 - Rosebud, S. Dak.

C. E. Burton - Santee, Neb.

April, 1895 - Martinez, Cal.
 September, 1895 - San Jacinto, Cal.
 April, 1898 - Santa Fe, N.M.
 1899 - Kean's Canon, Ariz.
 1905 - Grand Junction, Colo.
 1910 (about July) - Springfield, S. Dak.
 November, 1914 - Santee, Neb.

J. S. Spear, - Bullhead, S. Dak.

January, 1894 - Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
 October, 1898 - Omaha School, Neb.
 October, 1899 - Fort Yuma, Cal.
 March, 1906 - Fort Lewis, Colo. School discontinued in 1910.
 October, 1910 - Transferred to Nevada Agency, Nevada.
 February, 1911, resigned on account of wife's illness
 October, 1911 - Reinstated, Navajo Springs, Colo.
 May, 1913, transferred to Omaha and Winnebago Agencies in fulfillment of Commissioner Valentine's promise.
 July, 1914, peremptorily transferred to Bismarck, N.D.
 August, 1916 - Standing Rock (No state given, Standing Rock Agency is in North Dakota.)

Six Changes (Continued)

December, 1892 - May, 1894 - Ft. Belknap, Mont.
May, 1894 - November, 1894 - Kickapoo Reservation, Kansas.
November, 1894 - August, 1895 - Sac and Fox, Okla.
August, 1895 - September, 1899 - Yakima, Wash.
September, 1899 - June, 1903 - Western Shoshone Reservation, Nev.
June, 1903 - February, 1913 - Carson City, Nev.
February, 1912 to date, headquarters, Reno, Nev.

1896 to 1900 - Zeshena, Wis.
1900 o 1902 - Tomah, Wis.
1902 to 1905 - Poncah, Minn.
1905 to 1911 - Yakima, Wash.
1911 to 1913 - Rocky Ford, Colo.
1913 - Albuquerque, N.Mex.
1913 to 1915 - Kiowa Agency, Okla.
August, 1915 - Grand Portage, Minn.

January to August, 1893 - Fort Mojave, Ariz. (Probationary)
August, 1893 to January, 1895 - Chillico, Okla.
January, 1895 to June, 1897 - Parris Indian School, Cal.
June, 1897 to April, 1900 - Albuquerque, N.M.
April, 1900 to October, 1901 - U.S. Indian Agent, Quapaw School, Okla
(Supt. and Acting Indian Agent)
October, 1901 to October, 1904 - Carlisle Indian School, Penna.
October, 1904 to April, 1911 - Special Indian Agent and Supervisor
of Indian Schools.
April, 1911 to date, Chillico, Okla.

January, 1896 - Guapaw Agency, Indian Territory.
February, 1893 - Pine Ridge, S.Dak.
August, 1893 - Cheyenne Boarding School, Okla.
September, 1893 - Phoenix, Ariz.
May, 1897 - Perris Indian School, California.
Founded and built Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal. and Supt.
Perris and Sherman Institute as one school from 1901 to 1903.
Abolished Perris in 1903, thereafter until spring 1909,
Supt. of Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal.
1909 - Superintendent of Indian Schools.
Resigned, Summer, 1911.
Reinstated, February, 1912 - Carson School, Nev.
May, 1912 - Soboba Agency, California.
July, 1916 - Chemawa, Oregon.

Nine Changes

C. H. Lipps - Carlisle, Pa.

February, 1893 - White Rock, Utah.
 June, 1900 - Red Lake, Minn.
 August, 1901 - White Earth, Minn.
 February, 1904 - Chillicothe, Okla.
 August, 1906 - Wahpeton, N. Dak.
 December, 1906 - Nez Perce Reservation, Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
 October, 1909 - Supervisor of Indian Schools for Northwest District
 February, 1910 - Scho ls of Five Civilized Tribes (does not state where.)
 October, 1910 - returned to Northwest District.
 February, 1914 - Carlisle Indian School, Penna.

J. M. Brown - Phoenix, Ariz.

June-August, 1894 - Otoe, Okla.
 August, 1894 - March, 1897 - White Eagle, Okla.
 March-September, 1897 - Horton, Kansas.
 September, 1897-July, 1898 - Winnebago, Neb.
 July, 1898 - October, 1900 - Lawrence, Kans.
 October, 1900-1901 - Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
 October, 1901 - 1908 - Morris, Minn.
 October, 1908-1910 - Ft. Shaw School, Mont.
 May, 1910-April, 1915 - Muskogee, Okla.
 April, 1915 - Phoenix, Ariz.

Ten Changes

F. A. Virtue - Porterville, Cal. (Tule River)

December, 1895-July, 1896 - Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
 February, 1897 to October, 1897 - Pyramid Lake, Nev.
 October, 1897-November, 1898 - Klamath, Oregon.
 November, 1898-September, 1901 - Wind River, Wyo.
 September, 1901 - October, 1903 - Grand Junction, Colo.
 October, 1903-Dec. 20, 1903 - Carson, Nev.
 April, 1904 - June 15, 1904 - Sherman Institute, Cal.
 September, 1904-July, 1910 - Tule River, Cal.
 July, 1910-1911 - San Juan Grande (does not state where it is).
 August, 1911-March 1915 - Shivwits, Utah.
 March, 1915 - to date, Tule River.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN
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FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
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WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

1916-3

Chicago, August 14th, 1916.

Mr. Amos R. Frank, Supt.,
Ibapah, Utah.

Dear Sir:--

As an Indian Commissioner, I am very much interested in the different positions held by the Agents in the Indian service, and locations where such services were rendered.

Will you kindly write me at 1515 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ills., stating the different positions held by you in the Indian service, length of time, giving dates, and where service was rendered in each case.

Yours very truly, *Edward E. Ayer*

Entered the Indian Service, September, 1916.

Places stationed	Position	Length of Service.
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Carlisle	Teacher	Sept to Dec. 1912
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① Mesa Grande, Cal.	Teacher	1902 to 1908
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Mesa Grande, Cal.	Superintendent	1908 to 1911.
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② Grand Portage, Minnesota.	Supt.	1911 to 1915
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③ Bay Mills, Michigan.	Supt.	Aug. 1915 to May, 1916. School closed and turned over to public school.
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④ Goshute Indian School, Ibapah, Utah.		May 1916 to present time.
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Very truly yours,

Amos R. Frank,
Supt. and Spl. D. A.,
Goshute Indian School,
Ibapah, Utah.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1893-5

Oneida, Wis., Aug. 17, 1916

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Chicago, Ill.

188

Dear Sir:

Replying to your inquiry of the 14th instant, I took the Civil Service examination for Superintendents in the spring of 1892, at Garden City, Kansas. My appointments have been as follows:

- ① April 1893, Supt. & Prin. Trn., Ft Bennett, So. Dak.
- ② July, 1894, transfer to Kiowa Boarding School, Anadarko, Oklahoma, as Supt.
- ③ August 1895, transfer to Arapaho Boarding School, at Darlington, Oklahoma, as Superintendent.
- ④ July, 1896, transfer to Cherokee, North Carolina, as Supt., and Agent for N. C. Cherokees.
- ⑤ August, 1898, transfer to Puyallup Agency, Tacoma, Washington as Supt., and Agent for the Puyallup Consolidated Agency.
- ⑥ March 5, 1900, transfer to Oneida Boarding School, Oneida, Wis., as Superintendent, and given charge of the Oneidas of Wisconsin July 1, 1900, which position is still held.

Service has been continuous since entering the service April 7, 1893.

Very truly yours,
J. B. Hart,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1893-5

Indian School,
Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Aug. 17, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,

Bureau of Mines Building,

Washington, D. C. Send to 1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of August 14th, relative to to the
different positions held by me in the Indian Service, I have the
honor to report as follows:

Indian Office, Sec. to Commissioner,	1893 to 1895;
① Chillicothe Indian School, Disciplinary, 1895 to 1896,	
② Quapaw Indian School, Superintendent, 1897 to 1898,	
③ Wyandotte " " " 1899 to 1900,	
④ Rice Station " " 1901 to 1905,	
⑤ Mt. Pleasant " " 1905 to present date.	

Very respectfully,

H.A. Cochran
Superintendent.

H.A.C. (B)

Seneca, N.Y.
8/17/16-

Mr. Edward E. Ayer, Pres.
Chicago, Ill

My dear Sir:

Complying with
your request of the 14th inst.,
I have the honor to state
that I entered the Indian
service as clerk, at Darlington
Okla, January 1, 1896. Remained
there for about 8 months - Then
to Chemawa, Ore. school, as
clerk & asst. Supt. - Transferred in
1898 to Warm Springs, Ore.
as Supt. boarding school. After
about one year's work there,

was transferred to Rapid City, S.D. School, as Sup⁽³⁾.

From there - in 1904 - went into field work as Supervisor Indian Schools. On May 20, 1907, took ⁽⁴⁾ charge of Enova school and, have remained in charge since that date.

Last winter the Com. appointed me as one of several Sup^s to aid in the introduction of the new course of study.

I have not given exact dates of above changes, because I haven't the data before me -

As one of the Indian
Commissioners you are,
no doubt, interested not
only in the different positions
held by the Agents, but in
the work accomplished.
Therefore, I respectfully
suggest that you visit
a number of the reserva-
tions and schools. Genoa
would be pleased to have
you visit her at your
convenience.

Yours respectfully
Saml B Davis
Supr.

EDWARD E. AYER
RAILWAY EXCHANGE BUILDING
CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

SAC & FOX SANATORIUM,

Toledo, Iowa.

1903-3
August Seventeenth,
Nineteen Hundred
And Sixteen.

Mr. Edward A. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

In response to your letter of August 14, requesting information as to the different places I have served in the Service, I beg to say that I received my first appointment in 1903 which was Physician at the Rosebud Agency, South Dakota. In the fall of 1904 I was promoted and transferred to Kiowa, where I served until September 1911 when I was again promoted and assigned to the Indian Office, serving there as Chief of the Health Section until October 1913 when I was again promoted and sent here as Superintendent.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Russell
Superintendent.

RLR.V

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1905-2

Fond du Lac School,
Cloquet, Minn., August 17, 1916.

Hon Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners
Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Mr. Ayer:

Replying to your favor of Aug 14, have the honor to inform you that I entered the Indian Service as Teacher at the Rosebud Reservation, So. Dak, in the year 1905. I remained there for two years as Day School Teacher.

In 1907, I was transferred to the Tohatchie Boarding School, Navaho Reservation, N.M. I was Principal of the Tohatchie Boarding School for four years.

I was transferred to the Fond du Lac Reservation in 1911, as Supt & Spcl. Disb. Agent. I will have been here five years next November.

Very respectfully,

W. C. Crow
Supt. & Spcl. Disb. Agent.

2001916

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1910-
no change

Neopit, Wis., August 17, 1916.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

Replying to your letter of August 14, I officially entered the Indian Service under date of July 1, 1910, as Superintendent of Keshena Indian School, by transfer through executive order from the U. S. Treasury Service.

Prior to this time I had served as Deputy Naval Officer, U. S. Customs Service, in the District of Port of New York, since 1901, which officer audits the accounts of the Collector of Customs daily.


While on this duty naturally I acquired a very varied experience on governmental administration through various details on matters concerning administration, finance and accounts, and also with all the nationalities of the world through the customs revenue service.

My direct experience with Indians prior to date of appointment here dates of course back from my boyhood days in Wisconsin and father's lumbering days. Also to time spent various years in vicinity of New York Indians where I would spend my leave, some amongst the everglades, and Canadian Indians of the Down East provinces. I also had benefit of a month's investigation and learning here in June, 1910, when I came out to

look over the Menominee proposition.

I figure my best experience to handle Indian affairs acquired through my experience in study of social conditions of the slums of the large cities and direct contact with every nationality of the world, the emigrant to this country, and of course reading and study of the writings of various men on the making of the West and the Indian. To one who has studied the ^{and has sympathy for them.} dependent peoples of the world, the Indian is not a new story. It is another race in another form. Close application to the Indian since directly in the Indian Service has, of course, rounded out my experience.

Sincerely,


Superintendent.

MEC.



HASKELL INSTITUTE
UNITED STATES INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL
LAWRENCE, KANS.

August 17, 1916.

1892-3

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 14th instant making inquiry as to the length of time I have been in the Indian Service, and the positions I have held. In reply I have to state that I entered the Indian Service as a clerk in the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., in August, 1892, my work being that of corresponding clerk in the Land and Law division. I continued there until October, 1904, when I was offered and accepted transfer and appointment, with promotion, to the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School. I continued there until May, 1908, when I was transferred and promoted to the position of Superintendent of the Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma. From the latter position I was transferred to Haskell Institute on April 1, 1911, as Superintendent.

During my employment as Clerk in the Indian Office, I was detailed during the summer of 1898, by

Mr. Edward E. Ayer -2-

that Office to act as assistant manager of the United States Indian Congress held in connection with the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Nebraska, and served in that capacity for five months.

Should you wish any further, or more detailed information, I shall be glad to supply the same if possible, upon being advised.

Very sincerely,

J. R. D. Wise
Superintendent.

JRW-ELH

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1905-1

Red Moon School, Hammon, Okla.

August 17, 1916.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bld'g.
Chicago, Ill.
My Dear Mr. Ayer:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of 14th. inst. in regard to my term of service in the Indian Dep't. and in reply I make the following statement.

Entered the Service at San Carlos, Ariz. May 5, 1905 as farmer with knowledge of irrigation and was appointed from Wichita, Kas.

Served as farmer at San Carlos until Feb. 2, 1906, resigned as I my family could not live in that warm climate and on account of poor school facilities for my child.

Re-entered the service Oct. 17, 1906 at Southern Ute Agency, Ignacio, Colo. as farmer. Transferred from position as farmer at Southern Ute to Principal at Red Moon Boarding School, Hammon, Okla. Jan. 5, 1907. Served as Principal until Jan first, 1908, was promoted to position of Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agt. at the new Red Moon Agency Hammon, Okla. and have served in this capacity to date.

Kindly advise if any further knowledge is desired.

Respectfully,

William E. Dunn
Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agt.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1910-3

Wisconsin Winnebago Agency, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

August 17, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ills.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 14th, expressing your desire to be advised of the different positions held by me in the Indian Service and the time served in the different positions.

I entered the Indian Service on July 10, 1910, as Farmer at Moqui Reservation, Arizona, with headquarters at Zemes Canon, under H. M. Miller, Superintendent, at \$720 per annum. I worked in the above position for a period of seven months, when I was promoted to the position of Additional Farmer, through the recommendation of Superintendent Miller's successor, Superintendent L. A. Lawshe, at a salary of \$900 per annum, which position I filled until October 1911, when I was ^{appointed} ~~promoted~~ to the position of Expert Farmer, at La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin, at a salary of \$1200 per annum. I filled the above position until March, 1915, when I was transferred to a similar position at Tomah Agency, Wisconsin,

under the jurisdiction of Superintendent L. M. Compton, of the Wisconsin Winnebago Indians, who I succeeded as Superintendent of said Indians, at a salary of \$1400 per annum, on January 1st of the present year, which position I am filling at the present time. I have also had the commission of Deputy Special Officer, in the service of suppressing liquor among Indians, under the direction of Chief Special Officer, H. A. Larson, Denver, Colorado, which commission I still hold.

Since being employed in the Indian Service, I have also passed the Civil Service examination for Dairymen, in the Department of Agriculture, and was offered that position in said Department in April, 1915, in the Rocky Mountain Region, at \$110 per month and expenses, which position I declined because of the fact that I had been transferred to Tomah Agency shortly prior to that time.

Trusting that the above furnishes the information desired by you, and awaiting your further pleasure in the matter, I am,

Respectfully,

Samuel J. Brewster

EJS-AM

Supt. of S.D.A.



4032

1904 - 5

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

United States Indian School

PIPESTONE, MINNESOTA

August 17, 1916.

Mr. Edward F. Ayer, Indian Com'r,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of the 14th instant I have to say
that I have served the government under the Indian Bureau in
the following capacities and for the periods specified:

Clerk,	Hayward School, Wis., Nov., 1904 to Nov., 1906
Do.	Kiowa Agency, Okla., " 1906 " May, 1907 (1)
"	Indian Office, Washington, May, '07 " Nov., 1907 (2)
"	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont., Nov., 1907-Nov., '09 (3)
Superintendent	Greenville School, Cal., Nov., 1909-Oct., 1911 (4)
"	Pipestone School, Minn., Oct. 1911-Present time. (5)

Trusting that this information will be of service to you,

I am,

Very respectfully,

Superintendent.

FTM.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1891-2

Tomah, Wis., Aug. 27, 1916.

Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Ayer;

In reply to your letter of the 14th inst asking about the time I had been in the Indian service and the various locations where this service was rendered I have to state the following;

Principal teacher and disciplinarian,

Kiowa School, Anadarko, Okla.
March 1891 to Sept. 1891.

- ⑦ Superintendent Neah Bay School, Neah Bay, Wash.
Oct. 1891 to Jan. 1893.
- ⑧ Supt. Fort Belknap School, Harlem, Mont.
Jan. 1893 to May 1897 with the exception of Oct. 1894 to Aug. 1895 in attending University of Michigan.
- ⑨ Supt. Tomah School, Tomah, Wis.
May 1897 to the present time. This last has been continuous service.

Very truly,

H. M. Lupton
Supt.

Record
of Agent

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1895-4

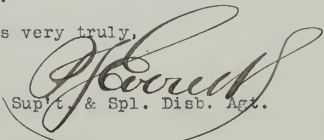
The La Pointe Indian Agency,
Ashland, Wis., August 17, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

Replying to your favor of the 14th instant. The writer entered the Indian Service as Issue Clerk at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Darlington, Oklahoma, in the year 1895. I remained there until October of the same year, when I was transferred to the Crow Creek Agency, South Dakota, as a Clerk, where I remained until 1900. During that year I was transferred to a like position at Yankton Agency, Greenwood, South Dakota, remaining there until 1908. I was then appointed to the position of Special Disbursing Agent in charge of the financial operations in connection with the lumbering and manufacturing industry on the Menominee Reservation at Neopit, Wisconsin, where I remained until March, 1913. Since the latter date I have been acting as Superintendent & Special Disbursing Agent for the Bad River Chipewewa tribe at this point.

Yours very truly,


Sup't. & Spl. Disb. Agt.

E-G

~~1902-1~~
1902-3

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Seneca School & Quilaw Agency,
Wyandotte, Oklahoma.
August 18, 1918.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Bureau of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Building, Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

In compliance with your request of the 14th instant for
data on the different positions held by me in the Indian
Service, I submit the following.

I have the honor to report that prior to my entering
the Indian Service, I had been a practical farmer, County
School teacher, Village School Principal and Teacher in the
Reber's State Reform School.

X During August 1901, I took the Civil Service Examination
for Forester, and was appointed Gardener at the Pima Indian
Training School of the Pima Indian Agency, Sacaton, Arizona.
I began my service at this place as Gardener, January 11,
X 1902. I served in this capacity for about one year. In
January 1907, I was promoted to the position of Agency Forester
of the Pima Agency at Sacaton, Arizona. I served in this
capacity until March 1, 1904.

During the Summer of 1903, I successfully passed the
Civil Service Examination for Teacher and for Clerk. On

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Leech Lake Indian Agency,
Onigum, Minn., Aug. 18, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of August 14, 1916, I have to advise you that I entered the Government Service on July 7, 1890 as a clerk in the Census Bureau and was transferred to the Pension Office under the Civil Service soon thereafter. About July, 1902 I was transferred to the General Land Office where I was employed until May 12, 1910 holding the position at that time as chief of the mails and files division. I was transferred on May 12, 1910, at my request, to the Bureau of Indian Affairs where I was employed in the allotment section until the latter part of June, 1913, when I was transferred to the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, as Chief Clerk. On September 21, 1914 I was transferred to and assumed charge of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota as Superintendent.

Very truly yours,

Carl F. Mayer,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

U. S. Indian School,

Wittenberg, Wis., August 18, 1916.

Mr. Edwin B. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to give you the information called for in your letter of the 14th.

I was first appointed as teacher at Kean's Canyon, Arizona, and entered on duty there Dec. 20, 1898; salary \$650 a year. I held this position about three months, and in March, 1899, I was transferred to the position of Industrial Teacher in the same school at a salary of \$720.00 I held the position of Industrial Teacher until July 1, 1900, when I was transferred to the position of clerk in the same school at \$840.00 a year. I held the last named position until August, 1901, when I was transferred to Fort Defiance, Arizona, as chief clerk at the Navajo Agency at \$1200.00 a year. This position was held until August, 1903, when I was transferred to a like position and salary at the Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, N. Dak. I remained there until March, 1907, when I was appointed Superintendent of this school at a salary of \$1500.00, where I have since

remained. Salary was raised Dec. 16, 1909, from \$1300 to \$1350, and on July 1, 1910, it was raised to \$1400, since which it has remained the same.

Hoping the above is the information wanted, I am

Very respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. J. Post".

Superintendent.

EJB/LMB.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1894-5

Personal
information.

Shawnee Indian School,
Shawnee, Oklahoma,
August 18th, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,

Member Board of Indian Commissioners,

1515 Railway Exchange Building -

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

I have your letter of the 14th, making inquiry as to the different positions held by agents in the Indian Service and locations where such services were rendered. In reply thereto, I have to advise you that I entered the Indian Service in October, 1894, at Tomah, Wisconsin, as teacher, having passed the Civil Service examination for such position. Since that time I have been continuously employed in the Indian Service with the exception of a few months and have been located as follows:

Years in Service.	Place.	Position.	Salary.
-------------------------	--------	-----------	---------

1	Tomah, Wisconsin	Teacher	\$540.
1	Pierre, S.D.	Teacher	600.

Resigned from service at Pierre on account of death of father; was out about three months.

1	Fort Sill, Okla.	Teacher	600.
1 1/2	Fort Lewis, Colo.	Teacher	660. & 720.
3	Omaha Agency, Nebraska.	Principal teacher (By request)	660.

Above service was in Boarding schools, after which I spent several years in Day schools.

6	Pine Ridge, S.D.	Self - Day school teacher -	600.
		Wife - Housekeeper -	300.
1/4	Sac & Fox Agency, Okla.	Asst. Superintendent	840.

Resigned from service here on account of malarial conditions; was out of service about three months.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pima reservation, Arizona.	Self D.S. Teacher -	\$720.
		Wife - Housekeeper	300.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sac & Fox agency, Toledo, <u>Ia.</u>	Superintendent &	
		Agent -	1000.
2	Do	Do	1200.
2	Do	Do	1400.
1	Lower Brule, S.D.	Do	1600.
2	Shawnee, Oklahoma -	Do	1600.

To shorten the thing a little, it will be seen that I have been employed in various capacities as follows:

Among the Winnebagos, in Wisconsin - one year.
 Among the Omahas in Nebraska - one year.
 Among the Pimas, in Arizona - one and a quarter years.
 Among miscellaneous Indian tribes in Colorado - one and a half years.
 Among the Sac & Fox Indians in Iowa - six and a half years.
 Among the Sioux, in South Dakota - eight years.
 Among the Sac & Fox, Shawnee and related tribes in Oklahoma - two and a quarter years.

I feel that my experience in the Indian Service has been wide and I am well acquainted with a large number of Indian tribes, know their peculiarities and their needs. I have spent years on a reservation where the Indians were my only neighbors. I have been employed in as well as had supervision over day schools, reservation boarding schools, non reservation boarding schools.

Any further information you may desire I shall be pleased to furnish.

Very respectfully,

G. J. Green
 Superintendent.

Dictated.
 OJG/ELS

1907-2

Winnebago Indian School,
Winnebago, Nebraska.
August 18, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Ry. Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear sir:

In reply to your letter of the 14th inst., I make the following statement:

Feb. 1904, entered the Insular Service, Teacher, P. I.

Mar. 1907, came home and transferred to Federal Service.

September 1, 1907, took charge of Day School, Standing Rock.

July 1, 1908, I was called temporarily to Issue Clerk,
on the same reservation. Regularly appointed Sep't.

November, 1908, was transferred to Lease Clerk, Standing Rock.

June, 1910, was appointed Principal of Grand River Boarding
school, same reservation. School abolished June, 1911.

① July 1, 1911, took charge of the Colorado River Agency.

② December 1, 1915, took charge of the Winnebago Agency.

Salaries-	Day School,	\$600.	
	Issue Clerk	800.	
	Lease "	1000.	Promoted to \$1200.
	Principal	1200.	
	Sup'tm C.R.	1400.	
	" Winne	1600.	

In the P. I. I entered at \$900. Six months later was promoted to \$1100; one year later was promoted to \$1200; six months later was promoted to \$1400.

Trusting the above will be sufficient for your purposes,

I am,

Very respectfully,

Omar L. Labcock
Superintendent.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL
CARLISLE, PA.

August 18, 1916

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

Your letter of August 14th, requesting me to give you a statement of the different positions I have held in the Indian Service, has been received. In reply I have to advise as follows:

Entered Service February 1, 1898, as teacher, Uintah Boarding School, White Rock, Utah.

Promoted in May, 1900, to position superintendent Uintah Boarding School. Transferred in June, 1900, to position superintendent boarding school, Red Lake, Minn. Transferred in August, 1901, superintendent boarding school, White Earth, Minn. (At that time, the position now known as Principal of the reservation boarding school was then designated as superintendent.)

In February, 1904, transferred to Chillico Indian School, Oklahoma, as assistant superintendent. In August, 1906, transferred as superintendent, Wahpeton Indian School, North Dakota. In December, 1906, transferred and promoted to superintendent Nez Perce Indian reservation and schools,

Mr. E. E. A...#2.

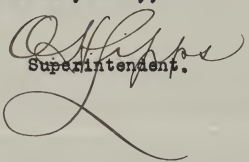
Fort Lapwai, Idaho. In October, 1909, promoted to position supervisor Indian Schools for the northwest district. In February, 1910, I was detailed to assume charge of the schools of the Five Civilized Tribes and to reorganize them, and was in charge of those schools until October of the same year, when I returned to resume supervision of the northwest district.

In February, 1914, I was placed in charge of the Carlisle Indian School, and acted as supervisor in charge of that school until June 30, 1915. On July 1, 1915, I was appointed superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School, which position I still hold.

Hoping that this information is what you desire, I remain,

Yours very truly,

OHL:SR


Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
U. S. INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

PHOENIX, ARIZONA August 21, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Ayer:-

Replying to yours of August 14, 1916, I entered
the Government Service in Signal Corps of U. S. Army
August 18, 1890, and transferred to the Indian School
Service as principal teacher Otoe Agency, Otoe, Okla.,
June 1, 1894. In this Service I have had the following
positions:

- Principal teacher Otoe, Okla. June-Aug. 1894
- ① Supt. Ponca School, White Eagle, Okla., Aug. 1894-March, 1897
- ② Supt. Potawatomie School, Horton, Kans. Mar.-Sep. 1897
- ③ Supt. Winnetago School, Nebr., Sep. 1897-July, 1898
- ④ Principal Haskell Inst., Lawrence, Kans. July 1898-1900. (Oct)
- ⑤ Supt. Oglala Boarding School, Pine Ridge, S.D., Oct. 1900-Oct. 1901
- ⑥ Supt. Morris, non-resv. school, Morris, Minn., Oct. 1901-Oct. 1908
- ⑦ Supt. Ft. Shaw School, Mont. (non-resv.) Oct. 1908-1910
- ⑧ Supervisor of Schools, Muskogee, Okla., May, 1910-Apr. 1915.
- ⑨ Supt. Phoenix Indian School, Apr. 1915-

Very truly yours,

J. B. Brown
Superintendent.

JEB
(EB)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Otoe Agency,
Otoe, Oklahoma.
August 18, 1916.

1910-1

Honorable Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Ayer:-

I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated Aug. 14, 1916 wherein you request information about the different positions I have held in the Indian Service and in reply thereto I beg to Advise that I entered the Indian Service in the capacity of Expert Farmer at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian Agency, Concho, Oklahoma on June 24, 1910 and held that position until June 30, 1914. Salary \$1200 per annum.

On July 1, 1914 I assumed charge of the Otoe and Missouria Indian reservation and my present title is Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent. . Salary \$1500 per annum. I am holding this position at the present time.

I trust I have given you the desired information.

Very respectfully,

George A. Hoyo
Supt. & Spec. Disb. Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

Asylum for Insane Indians,

Canton, South Dakota, August 18, 1916.

No change

Edward E. Ayer, I. C.,

#1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your query of the fourteenth instant, I beg to state that I began my connections with the Indian Service as Superintendent of the Asylum for Insane Indians, Canton, South Dakota, October 1, 1908 and am serving in the same capacity at this date. Have not served in any other position or place. Service has been continuous.

Any further information desired will be gladly furnished upon request.

Very truly yours,

H. R. Hammer, M.D.

Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agent.

HRH/HRH

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Ponca Indian Agency,

Whiteagle, Oklahoma.

August 18, 1916.

1908-1

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of August 14, 1916, is received, and there is enclosed herewith for your information a report showing my service with the Indian Department since January 1908, which I hope will be satisfactory for your information,

Very respectfully,

Charles E. Norton
Superintendent.

CEN*IC

Encl.

Statement of services under the Department of the
Interior, United States Indian Service, of

Charles E. Norton, Age, 35; Race, White; Married, Yes.

Where Employed.	Posi- tion.	Sal- ary.	Term of Service From- To	Character of Service
Kiowa Indian Agency,	Assistant:	:	:	General
Anadarko, Okla.	Clerk.	\$ 900.	Jan. 1908: July 1908:	office work
Same	Same	1000.	Aug. 1908: June 1909:	Cash Acct.
Same	Same	1140.	July 1909: Dec. 1909:	same
Same	Clerk	1400.	Jan. 1910: Jan. 1912:	same
Same	Clerk &	:	:	Disburs.
	S.D.A.	1800.	Feb. 1912: June 1914:	Officer.
Ponca Agency,	Supt. &	:	:	:
Whiteagle, Okla.	S.D.A.	1800.	July 1914: Present	General

5-378.

INCLOSURE

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FROM

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

6-1201 B

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Lac du Flambeau School & Agency,
Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin.

August 18, 1916.



Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Member of Board of Indian Commissioners,
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request of August 14,
I beg to advise that I have served in the Indian Service
in the capacity and length of time as indicated below:

Entered the Service at Fort Shaw, Montana,
as physician - November, 1902. Remained there until
January 1st, 1904.

Served as medical examiner in the Pension
office in Washington for one year.

Reentered the Service as physician at Keshena,
Wisconsin, November, 1905. Remained there as physician
until October 1st, 1910.

After a year's post graduate work at Johns-Hopkins, reentered the Service as physician at Chilocco, Oklahoma, July 1911. Remained as physician at Chilocco until September 30, 1914, when I became Superintendent at this school and agency and have remained here since in that capacity.

Very truly yours,

L. W. White

LWW DD

Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Copy.

Chicago, August 14th, 1916.

Dr. L. W. White, Supt.,
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.



Dear Sir:--

As an Indian Commissioner, I am very much interested in the different positions held by Agents in the Indian service, and locations where such services were rendered.

Will you kindly write me at 1515 Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, Illinois, stating different positions held by you in the Indian service, length of time, giving dates, and where service was rendered, in each case.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Edward E. Ayer.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

5-1100

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRSEd-Emp.
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H V B

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

AUG 25 1916

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

There is inclosed herewith a letter, addressed to you by Lawrence W. White, Superintendent of the Lac du Flambeau Indian School, Wisconsin, which contains information concerning his services, which was requested by you.

Very truly yours,


Assistant Commissioner.

JW-8-23.

(Copy to Lac du Flambeau School)

Aug 18, 1916
?

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Osage Indian Agency
Pawhuska, Okla
Aug. 8, 1916

Mr. Edw. E. Ayer,
#1515 Railway Exchange Bldg
Chicago, Ill

Dear Mr. Ayer:

Replying to your letter of Aug. 14, 1916 asking for a statement of the different positions held by me in the Indian service, and the different places same was rendered, I beg to state that I have served continuously in the service for the past 33 years, and I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of the "Indian School Journal" of September 1906, a monthly magazine published at Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Okla., containing a sketch of my services since entering the service, which was written by Mr. McCowan formerly Superintendent of the Chilocco Indian School, who first entered the service under me as one of my employees and served for several years in such capacity.

I have attached a memorandum of my services since the date of issue, with the enclosed magazine.

Very respectfully,

Geo. Wright
Superintendent

The Indian School Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH IN THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
AND PRINTED BY INDIAN APPRENTICES AT THE INDIAN PRINT SHOP, CHILOCCO, OKLAHOMA

VOLUME SIX

FOR SEPTEMBER

NUMBER TEN

MEMORY PICTURES OF THE U. S. INDIAN SERVICE

By S. M. McCOWAN

AS ONE grows older and the waistband lengthens memory retrieves more and more from the thickets of the past.

The land of Long Ago seems nearer as the road grows longer and the mind loves to go back and dig up rare bits buried there and almost forgotten.

I entered the Service in 1889 at Rosebud, South Dakota. J. Geo. Wright, now Inspector in charge of Indian affairs in Indian Territory, had just taken possession of agency affairs, relieving agent—who had succeeded in his short term of three years in accumulating a fine assortment of enemies. He left in a hurry unheralded, giving no previous notice of the exact time of departure.

Even then Mr. Wright was considered an old employee, having served several years, while his father was agent, in various capacities from farmer to clerk. Mr Wright was (and is) tall, lean and clean looking; a good business man, an extremely hard worker, a strict disciplinarian, honest and honorable. He had the best interests of the Indians at heart, and tried by every means in his power to induce them to abandon the wild life, to leave the villages for settlement on good farms along creek bottoms. It was essential, in his opinion, to break up tribal relations, to segregate clans, and to this end he sought to teach the dignity and importance of the individual and the family.

For the benefit of those who state in their frenzy that there is no chance for promotion in the Indian service, I give in chronological order a concise history of his progress from

the lowest to one of the highest positions in the service.

Employed as Agency Clerk at Rosebud Agency, S. D., 1883 to 1889, six years, and as Agent in charge of said Agency from 1889 to 1896, seven years, when appointed Inspector.

Appointed Agent at Rosebud Agency in 1889 by President Harrison—Secretary Noble—on recommendation of Sioux Commission, comprising General George Cook, Major William Warner, of Missouri, and Honorable Charles Foster, of Ohio.

Reappointed Agent in 1893 by President Cleveland—Secretary Hoke Smith—endorsed by Indian Rights Association, which procured letters from all army officers and other persons who had visited the Agency, and which are on file in the Department.

Rosebud and Pine Ridge Sioux Agencies, Dakota, join and are practically of equal size. These, with Standing Rock Agency, were then considered the most important and responsible Agencies in the service.

During seven years' services as Agent at Rosebud, at least eight changes were made at Pine Ridge. James G. Wright (father of J. Geo. W.) served as agent at Rosebud Agency from 1882 to 1886—administration strongly endorsed by Indian Rights Association.

In 1882, at the time of the appointment of James G. Wright as Agent, all Indians at Rosebud lived in tepees in the immediate vicinity of the Agency, spending time in idleness, and no schools were established. In

1896, when Agent J. Geo. Wright left the Agency, practically all the Indians had been located on allotments, 23 day schools were in successful operation (10 built by Wright Sr., and 13 by Wright Jr.), acknowledged to be among the best in the service, and contract made for boarding school, thus providing for all the children on the reservation, about 1250; also by Wright Jr. sub-issue stations and slaughter houses were built in different parts of the reservation, issue of beef changed from hoof to block, and many other reforms inaugurated. During such service at the Agency no charge was ever made against integrity or personal conduct. Management and results accomplished endorsed by visiting officials and others, including the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Appointed Inspector in 1896 by President Cleveland—Secretary Hoke Smith—without solicitation.

Reappointed Inspector March 27, 1900, by President McKinley—Secretary Hitchcock. Reappointed Inspector by President Roosevelt January 1905.

As Inspector was constantly engaged in inspecting and making special investigations, the most important being as follows:

In June and July 1896, by order of Secretary Hoke Smith, investigation of matters pertaining to La Point Agency, Wisconsin, of charges submitted to Indian Rights Association, during progress of which Mr. F. E. Leupp, agent of Indian Rights Association, visited and conferred with Inspector and endorsed findings.

November and December 1896, by order of Secretary Francis, made extensive investigation of alleged timber frauds in connection with estimating and sale of pine timber on Red Lake reservation, Minnesota, necessitating camping in tents and work accomplished in deep snow and severe cold weather. Results demonstrated work of estimating quantity and value of timber, which had required several years, had been improperly done and was entirely unreliable, Indians defrauded of large amounts by reason of undervaluation by Government estimators. Report was endorsed and accepted by Department, and resulted in suspension of all work, entire corps of 30 estimators removed, all pending sales stopped and entire system of estimating and sale changed.

Report of Inspector in this case, together with all testimony, was forwarded to United States Senate by Secretary, in response to



J. GEORGE WRIGHT.

Senate resolution dated May 11, 1897 (see Senate document 85, 55th Congress, 1st Session; also included in document 70, 55th Congress, 3rd Session).

In 1897, report of investigation at Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, resulted in change of Agents and several subordinates.

Also, following orders of Secretary Bliss, a special investigation of affairs at Kiowa Agency, Oklahoma, was made, requiring several months time.

Also, by direction of said Secretary, investigation at Crow Agency, Montana, resulted in disclosure of fictitious and fraudulent vouchers in Agency accounts, aggregating over \$50,000, covering several previous years, and reported by other Inspectors as correct, and in change, by order of Secretary, of Acting Agent (army officer), and some fifteen employees. Recent annual report of Auditor for Interior Department, June 30, 1903, shows settlement and recovery in the case of over \$55,000.

A special investigation of affairs at Fort Peck, Montana, also disclosed much irregularity in accounts, resulting in retirement of Acting Agent (army officer).

In June 1898, sent to San Francisco, Cal., alone, to open bids and award contracts for supplies for western agencies, and so far as known work was accomplished in a satisfactory manner, no criticism or comment in reference thereto having been reported.

In August 1898, assigned, *under protest*, by Secretary Bliss, to duty in Indian Territory, service required being most perplexing and exacting.

In the annual report of the commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1899, he states in connection therewith:

"The first important step that was required by the Department under the Curtis Act was the location in the Indian Territory under the provisions of section 27, of an Inspector with authority to supervise the management of the affairs of the various tribes coming under the control of the Government. This responsible duty was imposed upon Mr. J. George Wright, who, for a number of years, had been connected with the Indian Service, first as an Indian Agent at Rosebud Agency, S. D., and afterwards as an Indian Inspector, and whose qualifications for the work were beyond question and directed to take complete supervisory control of all affairs of the Indian Agency and of all other matters whatsoever over which the Government was charged by the act or any other law of Congress to exercise authority, except the matters coming under the control of the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. Since his assignment to this work, Inspector Wright has been constantly engaged in dealing with the many questions that have arisen in the Territory, and the manner in which he has treated the subjects upon which it has been necessary for him to report through this office, gives proof that no mistake was made in his selection for the important station of U. S. Indian Inspector for Indian Territory."

From September 1902 to June 1903, absent

standards of living, treated all fairly and alike, and erased from the slate the Territory's nasty record of shame and infamy.

He might have made millions during his long life of authority over the five nations. Many men would have made millions and counted it legitimate gain. But Wright is made of different clay. He is ultra sensitive about his honor—as fastidious about it, as fussy about it, as a white dove about the whiteness of its beautiful plumage. Neither is his head swollen because of years of almost absolute authority over an empire, nor his bank account by reason of countless opportunities for graft. He was clean when he entered the service—he is polished now.

The eastern end of the great new state of Oklahoma is at this time looking for a man to represent it in the world's greatest arena, the Senate. Why not Wright? *Why not?* Time and experience have ripened his faculties. He hasn't a green spot nor a rotten one on him anywhere. He is a shrewd, careful business man, of splendid executive ability, an experienced diplomat, an honorable gentleman. What more does the new state want? Whatmore can it reasonably expect?

But he has more. He has friends among the statesmen and high officials at Washington numbered by the hundreds—good friends and true. He would be welcomed there and would walk into his own. It would be just like going home. The new state will want countless favors from Congress, wouldn't it be wise to send a representative there who could and would get these favors without fail?

Wright was an ardent advocate of the day school, and eagerly accepted every challenge

From 1898 to 1907 detailed as Inspector to the Five Civilized Tribes Indian Territory and later Oklahoma. (Covered into Civil Service by Executive order of President Roosevelt in 1908).

Appointed Commissioner to Five Civilized Tribes at \$5,000.00 1907 (Succeeding Commissioner Tams Bixby resigned); served in such capacity until December 1914 when such office and that of Indian Agent of the Five Tribes (held by D. H. Kelsey) were abolished and consolidated together under the head of "Superintendent to Five Civilized Tribes" by Act of Congress, which provided that such new Superintendent should be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to which position Mr. Gabe Parker was appointed. February 1915 appointed Superintendent of the Osage Indian Agency and at present occupying such position.

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From September 1902 to June 1903, absent from Territory on account of severe, lingering and critical illness of typhoid fever.

As I write the announcement is made that Major Wright has been selected to take charge of business affairs in the Osage Nation, in addition to his present duties in the territory.

Probably there never existed anywhere, even in graft-ridden China, such chaotic business conditions, such grafting, such open dealing, such a tangle of true and false, of honesty and dishonesty as were prevalent in the Indian Territory from 1880 to 1900. Grafting had been carried on so long and so fully that it was not considered bad; being justified by custom it became opportunity, when Mr. Wright assumed charge he had "time of his life." But he won, brought order and system out of chaos, taught new

standards of living, treated all fairly and alike, and erased from the slate the Territory's nasty record of shame and infamy.

He might have made millions during his long life of authority over the five nations. Many men would have made millions and counted it legitimate gain. But Wright is made of different clay. He is ultra sensitive about his honor—as fastidious about it, as fussy about it, as a white dove about the whiteness of its beautiful plumage. Neither is his head swollen because of years of almost absolute authority over an empire, nor his bank account by reason of countless opportunities for graft. He was clean when he entered the service—he is polished now.

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But he has more. He has friends among the statesmen and high officials at Washington numbered by the hundreds—good friends and true. He would be welcomed there and would walk into his own. It would be just like going home. The new state will want countless favors from Congress, wouldn't it be wise to send a representative there who could and would get these favors without fail?

Wright was an ardent advocate of the day school, and eagerly accepted every challenge to debate his favorite system's worth. In those days any belief that took into consideration the humanity of the Indians was rank heresy. Carlisle was the great Indian school, and the Carlisle idea was to snatch the babe from its mother's arm and keep them separated forever. Major Wright fought such doctrine vigorously, and almost single-handed for many years, but has lived to glory in the triumph of his belief.

I shall never forget my first impressions of Rosebud Agency. It lay in the cradle of the hills; the pretty, shrubbery-lined creek of the same name singing at its feet; the hills on every side rising far above, the aerial perspective including peaks of buttes of fantastic design riding the winds of space. The agency buildings were low and ugly looking, placed as though dumped there by a cyclone.

tired of its toy. Around about were dozens of cabins, abodes of Indians and squaw men employed at the agency.

It is the generally accepted belief that this location was selected by the big chief, Spotted Tail, with sinister design. At any rate he did not live long enough to carry out any contemplated massacre. He was riding up the Rosebud creek one day when one of his bitter enemies, Crow Dog, (an exceedingly ill-favored brutish-looking man) stepped out of the bushes behind him and shot him thru the back.

In pursuing his policy of breaking up tribal relations Major Wright had more than once recommended the abolishment of the practice then in vogue of issuing beef on the hoof to the Indians. The custom was to issue live animals to the chiefs of clans, or tribal sub-chiefs. This custom was a good graft for the headmen who took what they chose and gave likewise. The distribution was unequal and unsatisfactory to the masses.

This method of issue was not only unsatisfactory but revolting and disgusting.

There was no education about it. It appealed to every savage sense, but aroused no esthetic feeling.

I saw the last issue of this kind and the picturesque scene will retain its vividness, and evoke its thrills to the end.

Let me describe it for you.

In the middle of a thousand-acre vale fringed with knobby hills stood a corral filled with milling cattle. At the foot of the hills, between the knobs, here and there over the valley perched single and in groups hundreds of cone-shaped tepees. Ponies of every color nibbled of the short grass on every hand. Dogs, countless as the stars, of every school of canine architecture, of low and high degree—curs, mongrels, bastards—lean, lank, wolfish, roamed about with nose to ground or bristles erect snapping and snarling at every object, or fighting each other singly or in packs for the pure love of combat.

There were 3,000 Indians present, arrayed in all their native finery. Buckskin suits were still plentiful, and many of them were gorgeously trimmed in beads, beaver, and porcupine quills. A few braves still owned buffalo robes, but there were not many of these left even at that time; now you cannot find a half dozen in the entire Sioux nation. Beef issue day was a gala day indeed; a day for show, for parade, for display of vanity and for love-making. The early part of the day was spent in clannish conclave and social

tattle. I was surprised—for I had devoured Cooper's many Indian tales—to hear them laugh and see them disport themselves in game and gaiety.

As the time approached for the issue the excitement grew until it became intense. The "bucks" painted and armed themselves, bestrode their best ponies and lined up in front of the gate through which the wild cattle were to emerge. The women and children retired to the rear. As the cattle were driven out the clan to which they were issued gave chase, and very soon the plain was covered with a motley crowd of mounted Indians and scurrying cattle. The Indians were allowed to carry guns and they used them in shooting their badly frightened quarry. Usually the young men amused themselves by crippling the steer, shooting and breaking one foreleg and then a hind one, meanwhile laughing joyously at the victim's helpless struggles and cries of pain and rage. When an animal was killed the women came up and dressed it, often devouring the entrails as they toiled.

About 5,000 animals were issued that day, and hundreds would be running, chased by numerous eager hunters, at a time, while the rifle shots sounded like a sure-enough battle. It must have reminded the Indians of their former buffalo hunts, and I know they were keenly disappointed when the order went forth to issue thereafter on the block and to the head of each family.

Numerous accidents occurred during the exciting chase and slaughter. I saw an angry long-horned steer turn quickly and rush at one of the hunters. The pony he rode turned like a flash throwing him heavily to the ground where he lay stunned, while the vicious steer jumped over him and continued after the horse. Some of his companions went up to him, felt him over and found that a leg had been unjointed. So one of them took hold of his arms while another laid hold of his injured member, and both pulled. The joint slipped into place, and he mounted and continued the chase.

Another, an old man, was thrown breaking both legs. The women came up with a travois, rolled him on it and went off to a distant tepee. These little incidents were matters of course and caused nothing more than casual remark.

I was supervisor of day schools, of which there were 19 on the reservation. The only

boarding schools then were the St Francis (Catholic), and the St. Marys (Episcopal). My duties kept me on the "go" most of the time and often late at night. One night I came to the Rosebud crossing—there were no bridges anywhere then—and started over the ice-encrusted stream. It was about six times its ordinary width owing to recent rains. After the rains it had turned cold. I did not know how solid the ice was, and it was so dark I could not investigate. When we reached the middle of the stream the ice broke and down we went into six feet of ice water. I stood up in the wagon and yelled at the ponies and they reared on their hind legs snorting and pawing. I was badly frightened and the water was bitterly cold. The ponies I drove were wild, running away with me whenever they wanted to, and this night I was glad of their devilish wildness for they reared and plunged, breaking the ice in front of them with terrific strokes of their forefeet, until they drew me out on the opposite bank, a wetter but wiser being.

One of our pastimes was hunting wolves by moonlight. In the winter season they became bold and often dangerous. I was coming home one night about midnight and was followed for several miles by a pack. One of the missionaries, Mr. Cross, delighted in nightly hunts for these silent prowlers. One night several of the employees organized for a hunt and started about 10 o'clock. We soon separated. I went down the Rosebud and after a mile or so stood for twenty minutes perfectly still hoping to see a moving wolf-form on the bluff some 200 yards away. At last patience was rewarded. I raised my gun and aimed deliberately. I had plenty of time, I knew, for the wolf could not see me while it stood out in fair relief. My gun was a big 44 Springfield, borrowed for the occasion. There was snow on the ground. The moon was not bright at the time, as thin clouds, like a bridal veil, floated across the sky. As my finger pressed the trigger something—I know not what—bade me pause. I dropped the gun to the hollow of my left arm and strained my eyes at the critter on the bluff above. Yes! I was sure now. It was a wolf alright, and again raised my gun, took careful aim, and again something told me to wait. I assured myself after the closest scrutiny that there was no mistake, and for the third time pressed the trigger. As I did so the wolf elongated itself and became

the figure of a man. It was the missionary, Cross. I went sick then, and all desire for hunting vanished. I never told this might-have-been tragedy to him, nor to anyone at Rosebud, and the first knowledge any of them will have of the incident will be when they read of it here. I never wanted to hunt at night again.

Speaking of hunting the years bring charity as well as wisdom, and there is no charity in wantonly killing any of God's creatures. Hunting for the sake of killing has lost its charm for me. I would rather protect than destroy, heal than hurt, save than kill. There is no pleasure in causing pain to any living thing. Now abideth faith, hope and charity, but the greatest of these is charity. That man is to be feared and shunned in whose heart these graces lie dead. Our beloved Lincoln touched the keynote of life's fullness when he uttered his immortal words: "With malice towards none, with charity for all." I would like to see every man swap his gun for a kodac, and hunt with these only.

In 1889 the great Sioux nation sat upon the fence between the wild life and civilization, unable to decide on which side to alight. The women sat stubbornly on the ground on the side farthest removed from ours, and only occasionally would one of the younger of the sex approach close enough to the fence to peer between the rails. The Indian women have invariably been on the side of the medicine men, which is to say the ultra conservative side. They have strenuously opposed the encroachments of the white man's ways, notwithstanding the white man's ethical notions concerning his gentle partner. The united voice of the women of nearly every tribe from time immemorial has been raised in favor of war. They have been the cruellest in maltreating prisoners, and have shown no pity for suffering. Their tear-wells are shallow and quickly dried. They would urge their men to war by taunts of cowardice, then, when riderless ponies came galloping home they would howl like she-wolves for their mates, and—take another one.

There was one band of irreconcilables—nicknamed coffee-coolers—that made all the trouble for the agent that it dare. The villain, Crow Dog, and the equally villainous Two Strikes, were the leaders of the band. If trouble occurred anywhere it would be a safe bet that it had its origin within the confines of this coffee-cooler village.

During the winter of 1890 the Government attempted to take a census of the Sioux nation. These coffee-coolers determined to resist, and spread the report that a count was wanted in order to reduce rations and supplies. The Indians of reasoning mind were soon convinced that there was no foundation for such rumor and cheerfully allowed themselves to be counted. The coffee-coolers were the last to be reached and to the surprise of all they submitted without a protest. When the count was given to Major Wright his face lighted up with one of those inscrutable smiles, as he asked Mr. Census-taker how he conducted the count.

"In the usual manner," replied the counter, "by entering every house and enumerating every person in the house."

"Hum!" breathed the Major, his fine eyes twinkling, "Did you have a guard at every door?"

"No, of course not," exclaimed the irritated census man.

"Of course you made no mistake," said the Major gently. "Yet the rate of increase in some of these families is startling, to say the least. Nothing like such a birth rate has ever been known to the medical world. I must report the case at once."

"What do you mean?" asked the census-taker, suspiciously.

"Why, only this. On our issue rolls Stand-between-the-Tent's family is down at 7. Your count shows 20. An increase of 13 in a year is 'going some,' don't you think?"

We all enjoyed a hearty laugh at the census-taker's expense, and it was then explained to him that the Indians had fooled him by leaving a house as soon after the counter as possible and entering another before the counter, to be enrolled again. Babies were in great demand, being loaned freely. The census-taker said he thought it strange that every female in every family from girls to grandmothers had from one to three infants.

It was decided to send the police out to assist the counter and arranged to call out the entire village at one time and line all up in families. But the village refused to respond to the call, defied the police and dared them to come on. It was decided not to use force and all returned to the agency and the tale was told to the Major. Major Wright was fearless in the discharge of duty, and he knew he faced a crisis. If he did not count the coffee-coolers his authority would be nil. But it never occurred to him to let the matter pass nor to try humiliating persuasion. He

called together his most trusty policemen and ordered them to go out to the defiant village and bring the leaders dead or alive. The police came back in a few hours with a dozen leaders under arrest and a mob of angry young bucks following threateningly in the rear.

Right here I want to pay tribute to the excellence of the Sioux police. There never lived braver men, nor men who regard their oaths of office more sacredly. Instances are rare where any one of them failed to perform in good faith an allotted task. Despite angry protests of kindred, regardless of tribal taunts and ridicule, they invariably obeyed orders and acquitted themselves creditably.

The coffee-cooler leaders were brought into the clerk's office to listen to a lecture by the Inspector who had dropped in a few days previously. All wore their blankets held tightly around their bodies, and the rumor went around that they were armed and meant mischief. Major Wright quietly ordered his trusty officer, Good Shield, to bring in a lot of his men and station them where they could command the situation. This order was executed and the large room was filled with some twenty bad Indians, about the same number of police, and six white men. I was detailed to take notes of the proceedings.

The Inspector wanted to know why they were so set against a census, and the question opened the flood-gates of torrents of wrath and hate against the white race, which, gathering strength with time, became so vehement that the Inspector peremptorily ordered them closed and all oratory to cease. He asked them if they would permit their people to be counted correctly, and in the manner desired by the census-taker.

No answer, save murderous looks from baneful eyes.

After several minutes of absolute and painful silence, during which I noticed several policemen drop their hands to the butts of their big revolvers, the question was repeated.

No reply.

My nerves were taut and atingle with suppressed excitement. It was an exceedingly dramatic moment. The air seemed surcharged with electricity and we all seemed to be waiting expectantly for an explosion. We were all pale, the blood going to the heart, while lips unconsciously tightened over teeth hard set, and fingers twitched with the blood-desire of primitive man. The faces of the prisoners were studies in bronze of bale-

ful hate and grim fury. Eyelids contracted to slits thru which thin lines of black rage gleamed and glittered, shifting ceaselessly; for a moment, boring malignantly thru the Major, leaping to the Inspector, racing to me, galloping around the segment of the circle of policemen that could be covered without moving the head.

Slight movements of hands under the blankets excited the imagination to uncanny beliefs.

Once more the Inspector put the question, and this time the answer came.

With a yell that curdled the blood and paralyzed the nerves the leader of the prisoners leaped to his feet and tossed aside his blanket revealing a physique magnificently proportioned, the muscles tense and bulging, the right arm held high and in the clenched fingers a knife that seemed to sizzle with red-hot lust for blood. Almost before the eyes could note the impressions above set down, the other prisoners assumed similar heroic and demoniac attitudes, and instantly there was pandemonium. The leader laid violent hands upon the Inspector, but, was caught in the arms of a stalwart policeman ere he could hurt. It was the same every where. Each prisoner had selected his man and the instant the signal was given he leaped upon his victim but the alert policemen were quick too, and the trouble which promised to be a sanguinary affair ended in a hard tussel between Indians. The wrestling match continued for some minutes before the police could overpower the ruffians. Many of the police drew their revolvers, but no shot was fired—the officers of the law showing great forbearance in this regard. In five minutes perhaps the prisoners were disarmed and quiet though sullen and hateful. When they were again asked if they would consent to be counted properly they replied in the affirmative and they gave no more trouble to the census taker.

If Major Wright had been a weak agent this small blaze might easily have developed into a terrible conflagration.

Every successful teacher in the Indian Service is a true missionary. Success cannot come to one who does not possess that kind of missionary spirit. I want it strictly understood that I mean by *true missionary spirit* that best of God's gifts—a mindfull of that charity that recognizes the good in every living thing; that believes in the daily and everlasting triumph of good over evil because

good is of God and God's gifts are immortal; that rises proudly above carping criticism of another's acts; that judges not at all because to judge wisely all sides must be known and it is impossible for human ken to perceive of *motives*; that is broader than orthodoxy and sweeter than the dope served by the self-crowned holier—than—thou fanatic.

In dealing with primitive man we deal in elements—but elements of God's truth. The true Christian missionary endeavors to crystalize these elements, or instincts, into the faith that is the foundation of character, causing fidelity to one's promised word, allegiance to duty and loyalty to conscience. In a word he tries simply to cultivate and cause to flower and to fruit the seeds of virtue the Creator plants in the soul of every human being.

In the process of cultivation he takes into account heredity—pre-natal influences, and environment, or the forces that influence the growth of the living organism. He recognizes, too, the individual or species, and does not, therefore, strive to run every man through the same crucible.

There were many successful day-school teachers on the Rosebud in 1889, not all educated teachers, either, but all full of sweet charity and zeal. They got right down to the simple understanding of their constituents, and led them out of the land of bondage.

One of the best of these was a gentleman from Maine. He had left a position paying \$1500 per year to take charge of a day school at \$900. This seemed strange and we all wondered and felt that there must be a reason, and the goody-goody ones who knew it all and conducted the agency news-factory circulated all sorts of rumors to the detriment of the newcomers.

We started out to the school they were to conduct on Thanksgiving morning. The ground was frozen and icy and the cold wind biting mad. There were five of us in the carriage besides a lot of baggage. As we drove out of the gate of the stockade I felt premonitions of disaster. When we reached the top of the long grade back of De Bell's store I stopped and asked Mr. and Mrs. — and their two children to get out and walk to the bottom of the hill. This they did and I started down alone. We had just fairly started again when my ponies decided to run away. I came back on the lines with all my strength and succeeded in breaking one of them. Then I threw all my weight on the other line breaking it. By this time the team was under full

headway and I was not comfortable. Believing discretion to be the better part of valor under the circumstances I stepped over the dashboard onto the rump of the lagging pony and jumped to the ground. When the outfit reached the bottom there was a wreck, but as no person was hurt we were thankful.

Procuring another rig we started again and reached the school without further mishap.

I think I never saw a more pitiful or pathetic family than the little one assembled in the living room of the school building when I returned from caring for the team. Mrs.—was a beautiful woman, about thirty, educated and refined. As I entered she was clinging to her husband in a perfect paroxysm of grief, sobbing in the heart-breaking abandon of a lost *peri*. The children, a boy and a girl, were clinging to the mother's skirt crying in pure sympathy, while the father, with a face like despair, and a voice of woeful emotion endeavored to soothe and cheer.

I made it my business to call on them in a few days and found them more cheerful. They had started the school and were full of wonder of the new work. There is no vocation to compare with the farming of mind, no soil so prolific in forcing up new plants lurking in its dark places—and all so rich and rare and surprising. Their interest continued and increased and after a few weeks their good influence began to reach out into the family life of the village and they became powerful factors in leading into the borders of civilization the old Indians.

It was a long time before I learned their true reason for leaving the old home, but after awhile—perhaps because there was no one else to talk to—I was admitted into the confidence chamber and shown the family skeleton.

It seemed that Mrs.—had been critically ill after the birth of the last baby, and for a long time lay convalescent. As a tonic she was given beer and other liquors. In time the insidious spiritous witch worked its magic art and created an appetite that demanded more and more until the poor woman craved liquor with the desire that could not be controlled by will. Her friends saw the danger then, but it was too late. She would have her fiery drink and demanded and consumed it in greater quantities. On several occasions she drank herself into drunkenness. No longer able to control her desire and appreciating her danger, she begged her husband to take her clear away from the cruel temptation.

And so they came to Rosebud.

And how she suffered! Poor woman! My heart bled for her—and for him. I could see the loneliness eating into her very soul—the loneliness of the wide spreading plains, treeless, bare, uninviting, stretching away, away, away into illimitable space, into the Unknown, the land of the Beyond.

And one day I saw her down by the creek as I was driving home. She lay prone, her slender form shaking with sobs she could not control. I stopped and waited, with averted eyes, for I was on holy ground.

After a long time she came to me, after glancing furtively around; came to me with tears streaming down her face, and handed me some money.

"Take it," she said, pleadingly, "take it and bring me some whiskey. O! I just cannot bear this any longer. I must have liquor, whiskey, beer, anything—anything that will quench this fearful craving, and deaden this awful feeling of desolation. I'm afraid, O! I'm afraid to stay here. Its a living death, eating into my soul, gnawing like rats on a corpse. O! I'm afraid—mortally afraid." And her voice trailed off into a wail of agony and she shivered with the chill of great dread.

And when I refused the money and began a courteous protest she clasped my hand in both of her hot, trembling ones, while her face went gray and her eyes grew big, and she said: "O! you don't know, you don't understand, you *can't* understand. But I must have it. Do you hear? I say I *must* have it. I'll go crazy. I'll kill myself. I can't bear it any longer. I've tried, O, God! how I've tried. But its no use." Then firmly, "Get it for me. If you don't I'll kill my husband, my babes and myself. Do you hear? And you'll be the murderer, not me. Oh! this awful craving! And at night in the twilight those horrid plains come close and put their arms around me and hug me, crush me tight till morning. And—and—."

It was awful. I felt that Jesus was not the only one who had passed a night in *Gethsemane*. And I thought, too, how little we know of the tragedies in the lives around us.

Once again she tried to bribe me, and then she grew stronger, and after awhile she conquered, and the devil that had tempted her fled and she found peace.

But not all the teachers at Rosebud were good. Some there were who thought the sum of their duties consisted of doing as little as possible and drawing their checks. They

tried to bluff the Government and God with an empty hand.

When the day schools were first started it was difficult to get the children to attend. Varous expedients were tried, and then it was decided to bribe by offering a mid-day meal. This scheme was successful. The meal was simple, consisting of coffee, beans or meat, bread or hard-tack, but it was the bait that won the restless redskins from day-long frolic to the white man's school.

I read a story about a Methodist divine who, while leaning over a bridge-railing, dropped his teeth into the laughing water below. In vain he tried to recover them until he baited a fish hook with the breast of a fat spring chicken. When he lowered this tempting bait into the water the teeth leaped from their lurking place and fastened themselves upon it so tenaciously from mere force of habit that the preacher drew them forth in triumph.

Moral: All things may be accomplished if we use the right kind of bait.

SOMETHING OF THE SNAKE INDIANS.

From the Daily Oklahoman.

The Snake Indians of the five civilized tribes have taken on renewed hope and activity during the past few weeks. Hot Cun has been installed as the principal chief of the Creek Snakes and Crazy Snake is the war chief. Crazy claims that it was his efforts in Washington that got the tribal governments continued for another year, and that he will be able to keep this up perpetually. He also claims that it was the Snakes who got the restriction preventing the full-bloods from selling their lands for twenty-five years through Congress. And the Snakes believe him.

The Snake Indians is a misunderstood clan. As the name would indicate a cunning and vicious tribe of wild Indians, the outside world has accepted that idea of these Indians. It is not true. The Snake Indians are those who cling with greater tenacity to their form of government and customs and habits than the remainder of the tribes. They are not wild, neither are they thieves or robbers. Some of them are well educated. One of them recently wrote a check, which I saw, which was as beautiful a specimen of penmanship as I ever saw. And that check was good at half a dozen banks. The Snakes have a greater patriotism for their native country than other Indians and thus their fierce resistance against wiping out their last semblance of national life.

And the Snakes are socialists and exemplify some of the fundamental ideas. Near the old Hickory Ground, the headquarters for all Snake meetings of the Creek and Seminole nations, there is a farm that is tilled by the Snakes in common, and every cent of income derived from this farm goes to perpetuating the ideas of the Snakes and assisting in their fight for their old tribal independence. There are a number of these farms—in fact one in nearly every Snake settlement. The labor on the farm is all donated and the proceeds are net. The weakness of the Snakes is apparent in their failing financial strength. Formerly there were among their numbers several who were wealthy, for Indians, and these gave liberally of their funds to support delegations to Washington and for any other purpose for which it was needed. The wealth is disappearing now. There is one instance where an Indian living near Sapulpa gave \$200 for the Snake cause and then went flat broke. The assertions of Crazy Snake of his successes has, however, brought back to the Snakes many followers who were giving up all hope. They believe that the recent congressional legislation was recognition of their claims.

The Snakes will always be Snakes. They will not take any part in any kind of a government of the white man. It is confidently asserted by men who have recently been among them, that it will be at least five years before any one will be able to get the Snakes to vote in state or county elections.

In the Creek nation there are forty-eight distinct Indian towns or clans. Some Snakes can be found in each one of these. There are factions among the Snakes as among white politicians. There are two factions in the Creek Snakes, another composed of the Seminole Snakes, two in the Choctaw Snakes and several minor ones in the Cherokee Snakes, usually known as Night Hawks. But all these are embraced in a federation with a common purpose and frequently there are meetings of representatives of each clan in all the nations. This is usually a three or four days' meeting.

Not long ago there was a Snake meeting at Hickory Grounds, and there was present a negro who had recently joined the Snakes, but prior to that time had taken allotment and sold all his land except the homestead. During the meeting an old Indian arose and pointing his finger at the negro told the people that it was such as he that had caused the power of the Snakes to slip away and prevented them from regaining their beloved government. So scathing was his speech that the negro got up and went off to a hidden place and tried to commit suicide.



HOW INDIANS LIVE.—A MARICOPA (ARIZONA) DWELLING.

57-92-

1898 - 4

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Sac and Fox Indian School,
Stroud, Okla. Aug. 18, 1916.

Edward E. Ayer,
Member of Board of Indian Commissioners
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

Replying to your letter of August 14th,
I have to advise that I first entered the Indian Service
May 2, 1892 at Black Foot Agency, Montana where I re-
mained for about five years as teacher, resigning Decem-
ber 31, 1896. I was reinstated as Principal teacher in
charge of Clontarf Indian School, Minnesota, in October
1897 and was there until June 30, 1898 when the school
was abolished and I was transferred to Morris, Minnesota
as teacher. I remained at Clontarf, however, to look
after the school property until school began in September
when I went to Morris. From there I was transferred
to the position of Superintendent at the Sac and Fox
Indian School and took charge during September, 1898
remaining there until September 1903, when I was trans-
ferred to Round Valley California as Superintendent in
charge of that agency. I held that position until April
1, 1909 when I was made allotting agent at Round Valley
which position I held until February, 1910 when I again

took charge of the agency as Superintendent, remaining
there until July of that year when I was transferred to
Crow Creek Agency,⁴ South Dakota as Superintendent. I
stayed there until March 31, 1912 when I exchanged posi-
tion with Superintendent Kohlenberg⁵ of this agency and
have been located here as Superintendent in charge since
that date.

Very truly yours,

Norace Johnson
Supt. & S. D. A.

HJJ/AM

GABE E. PARKER.
SUPERINTENDENT.

Make all remittances payable to
W. M. BAKER, Cashier.

Local Offices:

Vinita,
Jay,
Nowata,
Sapulpa,
Okmulgee,
Muskogee,
Tahlequah,
Sallisaw,
Poteau,
Mabel,
Hugo,
McAlester,
Holdenville,
Atoka,
Madill,
Ardmore,
Chickasha,
Pawnee.

Superintendent
GEP-AEC 8-19-16
75422-16

Department of the Interior,

United States Indian Service,

Five Civilized Tribes

In re positions held
by Superintendent in
Indian Service.

Muskogee, Oklahoma.

August 19, 1916.

Honorable Edward E. Ayer,
Member Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

Responsive to your letter of August 14th,
1916, requesting me for a statement as to the different
positions I have held in the Indian Service, you are
advised as follows:


From September, 1899, to September,
1900, Teacher in Spencer Academy, a
school for Choctaw Indian boys, at
Nelson, Oklahoma,

From September, 1900, to July, 1904,
Principal Teacher in Armstrong Male Acad-
emy, a school for Choctaw Indian boys,
at Academy, Oklahoma,

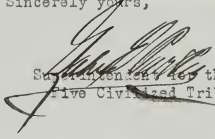
From July, 1904, to September, 1913,
Superintendent of Armstrong Male Academy,
a school for Choctaw Indian boys, at
Academy, Oklahoma,

From September, 1913, to January, 1915,
Register of the United States Treasury,
Washington, D. C.,

Hon. Edward E. Ayer - - 2.


From January, 1915, to date,
Superintendent for the Five Civilized
Tribes, headquarters Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Sincerely yours,


Superintendent for the
Five Civilized Tribes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Santee, Nebraska.

August 19, 1916.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Member, Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

Referring to your letter dated

August 14th, I have the honor to report the different
positions held by me in the Indian Service:

In April 1895 I was appointed day school teacher
at Martinez, California. In September of the same year
I was transferred to the Soboba School at San Jacinto,
where I remained until April 1898 when I was promoted
to Supervising Teacher of the Pueblo day schools with
headquarters at Santa Fe, New Mexico. In 1899 I was
promoted and made superintendent of the Moqui Indian
Reservation at Kean's Canyon where I had charge of
4000 Moqui and Navajo Indians, and one boarding school
of 200 capacity and three day schools of 100 each.
During my incumbency I increased the attendance at the

schools from 160 to 500.

In 1905 I was transferred to the non reservation
at Grand Junction, ^(V)Colorado and remained at that place
five and one half years, being transferred thence to
the superintendency of the Springfield Indian School,
Springfield, South Dakota, where I remained three years
and was then transferred to the present ^(S)position,
November 21, 1914.

Trusting that this information is sufficiently
explicit for your purpose, I am

Very respectfully,

Charles E. Burton

Supt. & S. D. Agent.

CEB/J
106

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Fort Belknap Indian Agency
Harlem, Montana,
August 19, 1916

Honorable Edward J. Ayer,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Ayer; -

It is with pleasure that I comply with your request of the 14th instant relative to the different positions held by me in the Indian Service.

I entered the Service in 1898 as clerk in the Navy Department and in 1900 transferred to the Indian Service as clerk at Fort Apache Agency - served there for two years and resigned to practice Law - however later decided to re-enter the Service and served as clerk at Yankton Agency in 1903 - transferred from Yankton to Siletz Agency and remained at Siletz until 1906, then being transferred to Cheyenne River Agency - served as clerk for one year and was appointed Superintendent. In 1908 I was transferred as Superintendent of Pierre Indian School, holding this position until 1912 when on account of illness I requested a transfer to the Chicago Warehouse, but but my health being so poor I was compelled to resign and before my year had expired requested re-instatement and was appointed Chief Clerk at Rosebud Agency; I served at Rosebud from August 1913 until April 1916 being appointed Superintendent here.

I shall be only too glad to give you any other information within my knowledge.

Very respectfully,

W. D. Randall
Superintendent

~~1898~~
1900-4

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1894-2

Tulalip Indian Agency,
Tulalip, Washington,
August 19, 1916.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear sir:

Replying to your inquiry of the 14th instant I would state that practically all of my service for the past 22 years has been rendered here at Tulalip where I have brought many of my school children (and some of their children) into the world. I entered the Service at Tulalip, as agency physician in October, 1894, and served in that capacity until July 1, 1901. July 1st, 1901, I was appointed superintendent, physician and special disbursing agent in charge of the agency, also acting as agent in agency affairs. I served in that capacity until October, 1903, being then transferred to Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, as assistant superintendent under Supt. H. B. Peairs (now supervisor in charge of Indian schools). May 1st, 1909, I resumed my former position of superintendent, etc., at Tulalip, having been away seven months. I am still serving in that capacity -- also as supervising superintendent in charge of the 21st district of supervising superintendencies. Last fall I served for two months on the Course of Study Committee

convened by the Honorable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the purpose of reorganizing the U. S. Indian schools and their curriculum. This committee met in Washington City at the Bureau of Indian Affairs during October and November, 1915. The detail of supervising superintendent is one which it is hoped will be but temporary in nature. Its chief duty is to visit the schools of this State (excepting the Colville day schools) and also to visit the Salem U. S. Indian School, Chemawa, Oregon, to supervise the installation of the new course of study. It is hoped that this duty will have been accomplished within a year or so. It is not an easy matter to successfully supervise an agency system, a school system and a State system all at the same time but the present situation appears to require that it be done.

Trusting that I have afforded you all of the information desired by you and hoping that you will call upon me for anything further desired in the matter, I have, sir, the honor to be

Yours most respectfully,

Charles W. Buchanan
Supt. etc.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Umatilla Indian School,

Pendleton, Oregon, Aug. 19, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

In response to your letter of the 14th inst., I take pleasure in replying, giving you the following information:

Entered the Indian Service at Grand Junction school, Colorado, in Dec. 1900; remained there as disciplinarian until May, 1904, and was transferred as teacher to the Fort Totten school, N. Dak. Remained at Fort Totten until April 1904, as disciplinarian and teacher; transferred to Winnebago school, Nebr., as teacher (Principal), and remained there until Aug., 1904. Position was abolished, and was transferred to Phoenix, Ariz., as teacher; remained there until Sept. 1905, and was then sent to Klamath Agency, Oregon, as clerk; remained at Klamath as Clerk, and Principal until June 1909, and was then transferred to Umatilla as Supt. Assumed charge here July 1, 1909, and have been here ever since, as Superintendent.

If you should ever visit this section of the country, you have an urgent invitation to stop here and visit the school and Indians. They are a fine lot of people.

Should you desire any further information, please command me.

Yours sincerely,

E. Schwartzlander
Superintendent.

1901-4

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency,
Concho, Oklahoma, August 19, 1916.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515, Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 14th inst., inquiring as to my Indian Service record, and in reply beg to submit the following:

- 1901: Entered Service in clerical position with the Dawes Commission at Muskogee.
- 1903: Transferred to position of Special Agent of the General Land Office, duties covering practically all of the western, public land states.
- 1908: Made Chief of Field Division, General Land Office, with headquarters at Enid, Oklahoma.
- 1910: Re-transferred to Indian Service as Superintendent at Crow Agency, Montana.
- 1914: Transferred to Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency in same capacity.

I will be pleased to furnish more specific information if desired.

Very respectfully,

E. E. Scott
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1298-42

Pawnee Indian Agency,
Pawnee, Oklahoma,
August 19, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your inquiry of August 14th, I have to advise you that I entered the Indian Service, February 8, 1898, after having taken the required Civil Service examination, as teacher in the Boarding School at Pine Ridge, South Dakota. From there I was transferred to Fort Shaw, Montana in 1903, and held the position of Principal teacher there for approximately two years. From there I secured a transfer to the General Land Office in Washington, D. C., which position I held for approximately one and one-half years, and during which time I completed a law course at the Georgetown University. In 1905, I secured a transfer back into this field service, and was engaged as Superintendent of the Arapahoe Boarding School at Darlington, Oklahoma, for approximately one and one-half years, from which post I secured, on account of health conditions, a transfer to the Superintendency of the Rosebud Indian Boarding School at Rosebud, South Dakota. In 1909, I was transferred to the position of Superintendent at the Otoe Agency, and in July, 1914, was transferred therefrom to my present post.

Trusting that the above information will serve
your purpose, I am,

Very respectfully,

Ralph P. Stanton
Supt. & S. D. A.

RPS /o

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Potawatomi Agency,
Mayetta, Kansas.
August 19, 1916.

1907-3

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of August 14, 1916, relative to the different positions held by me in the Indian Service, and locations where such services were rendered.

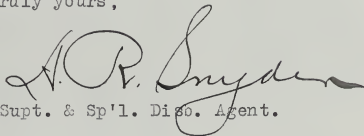
In response to your request, I have the honor to submit the following for your information:

I originally entered the Service as day school teacher on the Pine Ridge reservation in June, 1907, at a salary of \$600.00 per annum, where I remained until July 31, 1909, but my salary was increased to \$720.00 while located there; by transfer, and promotion, I entered upon duty as clerk at Cherokee, N. C. on August 1, 1909 at a salary of \$900.00, which position I held until November 30, 1909; upon my own request, from the latter position I was transferred to the position of assistant clerk at the Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, Oklahoma, at a salary of \$840.00

effective December 1, 1909. In this position my salary was raised to \$900.00 per year on July 1st of the next year and with a small increase in salary each year during the three and one-half years that I was employed at that agency. My promotion at that agency carried me through practically all the positions in the office to that of handling the cash accounts and Individual Indian moneys. In the latter position my salary was increased from year to year up to \$1,080.00. In February, 1912, I accepted a promotion to that of Chief Clerk at the Lac du Flambeau ⁽²⁾ School, Wisconsin, at a salary of \$1200.00 per annum, which position I held until September, 1914, when I was promoted to my present position; ⁽³⁾ my present position pays a salary of \$1500.00 per annum.

My services have been continuous since June, 1907, and while I had three or four transfers, I have not lost a day's pay since the date of my original appointment.

Very truly yours,


Supt. & Sp'l. Diso. Agent.

ARS/E⁴

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Truxton Canyon Indian School

Valentine, Arizona

August 20th, 1910.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,

Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Mr. Ayer:

In reply to yours of the 14th inst, I have the honor to submit below, a list of the places where I have served in the Indian Service with dates and positions.

Sept. 1st, 1895 to Dec. 30th, 1900, day school teacher at Rosebud, S. Dak.

① Jan. 1st, 1901 to September 1903, Superintendent at Greenville, Calif.

② Sept, 1903 to August, 1906, Superintendent at Palo, California.

③ August, 1906 to January 1st, 1910, Superintendent at Darlington, Okla.
health.

Jan. 1st, 1910 to August 19th, 1910 out of the service account of

Aug. 19th 1910 to present, Superintendent of Truxton Canyon School
Valentine, Arizona.

Very respectfully

Chas. E. Shull
Superintendent

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1912

Walker River School and Agency.
Schurz, Nevada. August 20, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear sir:

In reply to your inquiry of the 14th instant, I have to advise you that I entered the Government service in 1901, in the Philippine Islands. For several years I was an Officer in the Philippine Constabulary. I entered the Civil Service through examination taken in the Islands. I served six years with the Philippine Government, when I was transferred to the United States and appointed to a position in the Post Office Department in Washington, D. C., where I served for more than three years.

March 1, 1912, I transferred to the Indian Service and was appointed senior clerk at the San Carlos Agency, Arizona. I held this position until March 21, 1916, when I was transferred to the Walker River School and Agency, Nevada, where I was appointed Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent, which position I now hold.

Trusting that this gives you the information desired, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. D. Lawrence
Superintendent.

H. Yates N.D.

Bismarck, N. D.,

Aug. 20, 1916

1900-4

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Chicago, Ill.,

Dear Sir:

Replying to your inquiry
as to the various positions I have
held in the Indian Service I have
to report as follows:

Jul. 1900 - Entered Service as teacher, Day
School #31, Pine Ridge, S. D.

Sept. 1901 - Transferred as Prin. Teacher, Boarding
School, Pine Ridge, S. D.

① July 1903 - Appointed Supt. Neah Bay, Wash.

② June 1904 - " " Lemhi Agency, Ida.

③ July 1905 - " " Warm Springs, Ore.

May 1912 Resigned " "

Apr. 1913 appointed " Navajo Springs, Colo.

④ Dec. 1914 " " Standing Rock Agency
H. Yates, N. D.

Yours very truly,
Claude E. Avery

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1908-1

Red Cliff Indian Agency,
Bayfield, Wis.,
August 21, 1916.

Mr. Edward F. Ayer,
Indian Commissioner,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your kind letter of August 14th,
received this morning, I respectfully submit the following
record of my service in the U.S. Indian Service:

Chief Clerk, Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Lamedeer, Montana.
\$1200.00 Four years, Jan. 24, 1908 to Jan. 24, 1912.

① Supt. & S.D.A. Red Cliff Reservation and Indians in this
district surrounding the reservation.

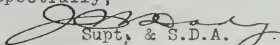
\$1400.00 Four years seven months.
less \$50.00 Jan. 24, 1912 to date .

premium on
bond of
\$50,000.00

making salary \$1350. per annum much less than many clerk in the
field and office receive who have none of the calls on the pocket
book which all superintendents have and who have none of the
responsibilities that a superintendent has. Though altogether
the indians off and on the reservation do not number over 700
my day is as busy as any superintendent in the field and
certainly more varied than most for my indians are educated
citizen indians for the most part so I must be banker, real estate
agent, lawyer, teacher, peacemaker, missionary, and superintendent
of indian affairs which last covers most of the duties of the
average superintendent.

The above appended reference is not meant as a complaint,
for I think our commissioner a wonderful man, but is stated with
the hope of having you work for larger appropriations for the
Indian Service as a whole, think that with this general increase
some may fall to the men who are rendering faithful service
at salaries much below their worth when judged by their early
training, experience and work of men in the business world.

Very respectfully,


Supt. & S.D.A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

KIOWA INDIAN AGENCY

1910-1 (2)
Anadarko, Okla.

August 21, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of August 14, asking information concerning the different positions held by me in the Indian Service. You are advised that I entered the Indian Service as an employe of the Indian Office, in a clerical position, at a salary of \$1200 per annum, by transfer from the office of the Civil Service Commission, on April 1, 1910.

Within a few months after entering the Service of the Indian Office, I was assigned to the position of Chief of the Appointment section, serving in this capacity for about a year. At the expiration of that time I was designated as Assistant Chief of the Education Division of the Indian Office and served in this capacity until April 1, 1915, when I was appointed by Commissioner Sells as Superintendent of this Agency. My rise in the Indian Office was rather rapid, having been promoted from the entrance salary mentioned herein to the maximum salary of \$1800, within eighteen months after having entered the Indian Office.

Prior to my entrance in the Government Service in 1909, when I entered the employe of the Civil Service Commission, I had been associated for thirteen years with a large cotton duck manufacturing company, with head quarters in Baltimore, Maryland, and with mills in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maryland, Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama, serving ten years of this time in connection with the Maryland mills and three years from, 1906 to 1909, with the same company at their large Alabama plant. I served in this position for three years at a salary about equal to that which I am now enjoying, leaving this position at the end of three years by reason of dissatisfaction with living conditions.

Very truly yours,

E. O. Stevenson
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Cherokee, N.C., August 21, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

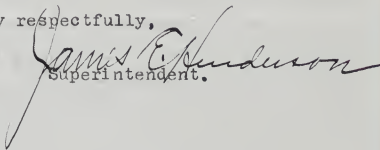
Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of August 14, 1916
asking for a statement of the positions held by me
in the Indian Service, I have to report as follows:

1905-1906	Teacher, Carlisle Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.
1906-1909	Boys' Field Agent, " " " "
1909-1912	Disciplinarian, " " " "
① 1912-1913	Clerk, Cherokee Indian School, Cherokee, N.C.
1913-1916	Superintendent, " " " "

I do not have at hand all of the exact dates giving
the month and day, but the above is correct as to years.

Very respectfully,


Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

File 4001.

San Carlos Indian Agency,
San Carlos, Arizona,
August 21, 1916.

1908-1

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,

Board of Indian Commissioners,

1515 Railway Exchange Bldg..

Chicago, Ills.

My dear Sir:-

Replying to your letter of August 14, 1916,

I have the honor to inform you that I first entered the Indian Service as Indian Agent on January 1st, 1908, in charge of the Kiowa Agency at Anadarko, Oklahoma. I was promoted and transferred from Kiowa to San Carlos Agency, Arizona, and took charge of the latter in April, 1915.

Very respectfully,

Ernest Stecker

Superintendent.

ES:VMI.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FORT HALL INDIAN AGENCY AND SCHOOL

FORT HALL, IDAHO

August 21, 1916.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

1893-6

Dear Sir:

Replying to your enquiry of the 14th instant, I entered the Indian Service as industrial teacher at Otoe Indian School, Oklahoma, December 16, 1893, and served in that position until December, 1898, when I was transferred to Fort Bidwell School, California, as industrial teacher and special disbursing agent in charge of the school. I remained there until May, 1903, when I was transferred and promoted to the position of superintendent of the Western Shoshone School and Agency, Nevada, after having passed a noncompetitive examination. In November, 1905, I was transferred from that position to superintendent, Fort Mojave School and Agency, Arizona, and from there, in November, 1906, to the position of superintendent, Moqui School and Agency, Arizona. I remained there until November, 1910, when I was transferred to superintendent, Fort Belknap School and Agency, Montana, where I served until November, 1914, when I was transferred to Fort Hall School and Agency, where I am now employed.

Very respectfully,

H. H. Miller
Superintendent.

HHM-AB

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

BISHOP, CALIFORNIA August 21, 1916.

1909-1

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Member of Board of Indian Commissioners
1515 Railway Exchange Building
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your inquiry of August 14th, relative to the different positions which I have held since entering the Indian Service, I have to state that I first entered the Service as temporary teacher of one of the Day Schools (No. 3) on Pine Ridge Reservation, S. D., March 17, 1908. This position was filled by a regular appointee about May 1st of the same year and I then went to Day School No. 26 of the same reservation where I remained until after the Civil Service examinations for teacher in the Indian Service were held in the fall. I was regularly appointed and entered on duty as teacher at No. 26 on January 16, 1909. In August of 1909 I was transferred to Day School No. 19, remaining there until the spring of 1910 when I was again changed to Day School No. 29 which, at that time, was considered one of the most desirable day schools on Pine Ridge.

In August of 1910 I was promoted to the position of Clerk at the Cherokee School, North Carolina, but upon my arrival there I learned that there were no housekeeping quarters and, being compelled to board in the School Mess with my wife and two little girls, I requested transfer to a similar position where house-keeping quarters would be available.

In March 1911 I was promoted to the position of Clerk at the Carson School, Nevada, in which position I served until the latter part of May, 1915, when I resigned to take a position as Business Associate with the Howles Evangelistic Party of Chicago.

Early in August of 1915, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs wired me offering me the Superintendency at this place which I accepted, entering upon duty here on October 8, 1915.

I trust that the foregoing will furnish all of the information desired; However, if there is anything further which you wish to know, or, if I can be of service to you in any other way I am at your service.

Very respectfully,

Walter H. Reed

Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Taholah, Wash., August 21, 1916.

1906-5

My dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th of August, with reference to the positions held by me in the Indian Service.

The following report is respectfully submitted:

Gardener at Cantonment School, Oklahoma from June, 1906 to June, 1907. Farmer at the same school from June, 1907 to June, 1908.

Industrial Teacher at Klamath School,
(1) Oregon from June, 1908 to April 30, 1909.
Resigned.

Temporary Farmer and Industrial Teacher;
regular Industrial Teacher and Assistant Clerk at
(2) Umatilla School, Oregon from July, 1909 to April
or May, 1911.

Family History Clerk at Colville School,
(3) Washington from April or May, 1911 to October, 1911.

Position abolished.

Assigned as Clerk at Yakima School,
Washington from October, 1911 to December 1,
1911.

Field Clerk at Roseburg Agency,
Oregon from December 2, 1911 to September 8,
1914.

Superintendent at Taholah from
September 9, 1914 to the present date.

In a short time I hope to get all
of the exact dates of my employment at the
several jurisdictions. When this information
is at hand, I shall take pleasure in sending
you a supplemental report.

Very truly yours,

W. J. Ayer
Superintendent.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,

Member Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Pine Ridge Agency, S.D.

August 31, 1910

Mr. Edward E. Aker,
Member Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th instant relative to positions held by agents in the Indian Service.

In reply beg to say that I entered the Indian Service as Indian Agent of the Oglala tribe of Sioux, seven thousand, at Pine Ridge, South Dakota in September 1900, sixteen years ago, under the administration of President McKinley, Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and have held the position continuously since.

The title of the position was changed some seven years ago to that of Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

Very respectfully yours,

J.R.S. (JB)

John R. Brennan
Superintendent.

1900-
no change

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1905-
no change 2

Cantonment Indian Agency,
Cantonment, Oklahoma,
August 21st, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

Replying to your letter of the 14th instant, beg to advise that I entered the Indian Service at the Sac & Fox Indian School, Stroud, Oklahoma, as farmer, on March 29th, 1905. I resigned from this position on June 15th, 1906. I was re-instated as Industrial Teacher at the Cantonment Indian School on September 4th, 1906, and served in this position until July 1st, 1908. From July 1st, 1908, I was Farmer and Additional Farmer, until September 1st, 1910. From September 1st, 1910, until June 30th, 1914, I was Lease Clerk at the Cantonment Indian Agency. Since July 1st, 1914, I have been in charge of this school and agency.

Yours very sincerely,

W. H. Wisdom
Superintendent.

Ws.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1916-~~10~~
no Transfers

NEW YORK AGENCY

Salamanca, N. Y., August 21, 1916

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,

1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Sir:

Answering your letter of August 14, 1916, you are informed that I have held the office of Special Agent in charge of the New York Indians since March 16, 1914 to date and my services as such have been rendered at Salamanca, New York.

I have held no other position in the Indian Service.

Respectfully yours,

G. H. Hawley
Special Agent.

CL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Santa Fe, N.M. Aug. 21, 1916

1893-2

Mr. Edward E. Ayer
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have your letter of August 14, asking me to give you information in regard to the different positions I have held in the Indian Service. In reply I would say that I entered the Indian Service in December 1893 as teacher at the Hoopa Valley Boarding School, Hoopa, California, In September 1894, I was appointed agency clerk at Hoopa Valley agency, which position I held until I was appointed superintendent of the Yainax Boarding School on the Klamath (Oregon) Reservation in December 1901.

I remained as Supt. of the Yainax boarding school until October 1902, when I was transferred, at my desire and at an increase of salary to the position of clerk at the Phoenix Indian School. In September 1903 I was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent of the Phoenix Indian School, which position I held until January 1912, when I was appointed as a promotion to the position of assistant superintendent at the Santa Fe Indian School.

On December 8, 1914, I was appointed superintendent of the Santa Fe Indian School which position I am holding at present.

Summary

December 1893 to September 1894,	Teacher, Hoopa Valley, Cal.
September 1894 to December 1901,	Clerk , " " "
December 1901 to October 1902,	Supt. , Yainax Board'g. School
October 1902 to Sept. 1903	Clerk, Phoenix Ind. School
September 1903 to January 1912	Assist. Supt. " " "
January 1912 to December 1914	" " Santa Fe Ind. "
December 8, 1914 to present time	Supt. Santa Fe Ind. School

Very respectfully

Frederic Snyder
Supt.

FS(MED)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

WARM SPRINGS INDIAN AGENCY,

Warmspring, Oregon, August 21, 1916.

~~1910-2~~
1910-2

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchg. Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to yours of August 14th will state that I entered the Indian service at Fort Hall, Idaho, August 1, 1910, as Industrial teacher at the Fort Hall School. I served about 2 months as industrial teacher and was transferred to the position of Agency and District farmer at Fort Hall where I remained until June 1914, when I was transferred to Crow Agency, Montana in the same position. On July 1st, 1915, I was transferred to Warm Springs as Superintendent and Disbursing Agent of the Warm Springs Agency and School.

Very respectfully,

AMR/R.

Superintendent.

Augustus M. Reynolds

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Rosebud, South Dakota,

August 21st, 1916.

1890-6

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,

1315 Railway Exchange Bldg.,

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:-

Delay in replying to your request of August 14th has been occasioned by my absence attending the gathering of Indian workers at Rapid City, South Dakota.

I entered the Service April 1, 1890, at the Otoe Agency, ^{Oklahoma} ~~Nebraska~~, remaining until February or March, 1892. I was first Reservation Farmer at Otoe and then Clerk in Charge of that Sub-Agency. It was at that time under the Ponca jurisdiction.

I entered the Seger, ^(V) Colony School as Clerk in November, 1892, leaving there April 1st, 1896, on account of a reduced state of health from the long confinement in the warm climate.

I was transferred soon after that to an industrial position in the Indian Schools at San Carlos, Arizona, where I remained until August, 1897. I was then transferred to a similar position in the Sisseton School,

South Dakota, remaining until the autumn of 1898. I was then transferred to the position of Superintendent (now called Principal) of the White Earth Boarding School where I remained until July, 1901. From there I was transferred and promoted to the position of Superintendent of the Fort Totten School, North Dakota, where I remained until November, 1906. In April, 1904, the Devils' Lake jurisdiction was turned over to me in addition to the Fort Totten School.

In November, 1906, I went on duty as Supervisor of Indian Schools, serving thus about four years, when I was changed to Special Agent. After serving in that capacity a year or two I was changed to Supervisor of Farming at \$2500 per annum in June, 1911, as I now recall, and about a year or two afterwards was raised to \$3000 per annum in the same capacity. I am still thus carried but have been at Rosebud as Supervisor in Charge for about two and one-half years. I entered the Service originally under the administration of President Harrison and before the classified Service had been extended to cover the Indian Service. I hold my present position, however, by virtue of having successfully taken the old Superintendent's examination in September, 1896, as I now recall. This was a very difficult examination and was

- 3 -

abandoned a few years thereafter.

Very respectfully,

Chas. Davis
Supervisor in Charge.

CLD
IW

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1897-2

Malki Agency,

Banning, Cal., August 21, 1916.

Hon. Edward M. Ayer,
Member Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of inquiry of 14th
inst., relative to my experience in the Indian Service, the
following is offered for your information:

1897-1901 Special Indian Agent (traveling in
the field, general inspection, etc.)

1901-1906 U.S. Indian Inspector (same duties--
was promoted on record made as Special Agent.)

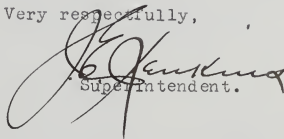
1906-1912 Resigned from Service, locating in
Oklahoma (where I re-entered the newspaper business.)

1912 Appointed to investigate Indian probate
matters, resulting in Mott report; this work completed
was a special examiner in the 30,000 Land Suits at
Muskogee, on completion of which was detailed to Crow
Reservation, Montana, as livestock inspector (March, 1913).

1914 Appointed Superintendent Ute Mountain Agency,
Colorado (formerly Navaho Springs). (2)

1916 Transferred to Malki Agency as Superin-
tendent, taking charge here April 25.

Very respectfully,


Superintendent.

1900-2

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
Sorrento, Idaho.

August 21st, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Indian Commissioner,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir:

Replying to yours of the 14th inst., I have to
advise that, since entering the Indian Service, I have
held the following positions:

Farmer, Cheyenne River Boarding School, So. Dak. Jan. 1900,
to Nov. 1901.

① Farmer, Yankton Boarding School, So. Dak., Nov. 1901, to
March 1902.

Industrial Teacher, Yankton Boarding School, March 1902, to
Oct. 1902.

U. S. Storekeeper, (position corresponding to that of assis-
tant clerk) Oct. 1902, to May 1908. Yankton Agency, So. Dak.

Chief Clerk, May 1908, to Nov. 1910. Yankton Agency, So. Dak.

② Superintendent, Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho, Nov. 1910,
to the present time.

Very respectfully,

M. A. Gotgrove
Superintendent.

Carbon to Indian Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1902-3

Carson Indian School,
Stewart, Nev. Aug. 21, 1916.

Mr. Edward E Ayer,
Indian Commissioner,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of Aug. 14th and I wish to advise you
as follows:

I was appointed a teacher in the Indian service at Acoma
New. Mex. Nov. 1st, 1902. Dec. 1st, 1902 I was transferred to the
position of Day school teacher at Martinez, Cal. On Nov. 17, 1907
I was promoted to the position of Superintendent at Martinez, Cal.
I remained at Martinez as Superintendent until Jan 10th, 1912
when I was promoted to the position of Superintendent at Wahpeton
N. Dak. I remained at Wahpeton, N.D. as Superintendent until
April 1st 1915 when I was promoted to the position of Superintendent
of the Carson school, Stewart, Nev.

Very truly yours,

Jas. B. Royce
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Pueblo Day Schools
Albuquerque, N. Mexico

1905-3
August 19, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir :

Replying to your letter of the 14th instant,
I have the pleasure of stating that I entered the
Indian Service December 18, 1905, as teacher at the
Navajo Indian School, Ft. Defiance, Arizona; was made
disciplinarian in October, 1906, and made Assistant
Superintendent in February, 1907, both changes occurring
at the same school; was appointed Superintendent of the
Pala Indian Agency, Pala, California, January 1, 1908;
transferred to the Superintendency of the Colorado River
Agency, Parker, Ariz., in August, 1910; transferred to
the Pueblo Indian Agency, Albuquerque, N. Mex., July,
1911, at which place I am still located.

Very truly yours,


Superintendent.

FTL(M)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1891-3
Sherman Institute,
Riverside, Calif.,
Aug. 21, 1916.

Honorable Edward Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Sir:

Answering your letter of August 14th, asking me to state the different positions held by me in the Indian service, etc., I wish to state as follows:

Clerk, Indian Office	1891 - 1897
Supervisor of Indian Schools and	
① Special Indian Agent	1897 - 1906
② Chief Clerk, Indian Office	1906 - 1909
③ Superintendent of Sherman Institute, Riverside, Calif.,	1909 -

Very respectfully,

J. M. Conser,

FMC/CRM

Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Blackfeet Indian Agency,

Browning, Montana, August 31, 1916.

Mr. Edward M. Ayer,
#1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 14th instant following are
the different positions held by me in the Indian Service:

While working for a wholesale lumber company I was appointed by the Civil Service Commission in January 1899 to position of Stenographer and Forwarding Agent at the Kiowa Agency, Oklahoma, and served there until January 1903, when I was made cashier of the First National Bank, Anadarko, Oklahoma.

I engaged in banking and fire insurance business until February 1906 when I re-entered the Indian Service as Financial Clerk at the Kiowa Agency, Oklahoma. Afterwards restored to Classified Service as Chief Clerk at same agency and served until Oct. 27, 1908 when I was appointed Special Indian Agent of the Indian Office.

Served as Special Agent until April 1, 1915 when I was appointed Superintendent of this Agency, my present position.

While Special Agent, in addition to investigations and other special work, I was in charge of following agencies:

Rosebud Agency, S.D.,	May 28 to Nov. 6, 1909.
Crow Creek " "	Mch. 2, " July 28, 1910.
Pima " , Ariz.	" 4, " June 1, 1911
Shoshoni " , Wyo.	June 10, " " 30, 1912.
Ft. Hall " , Ida.	May 31, " Nov. 13, 1914.

From August 1910 to January 1911 I was chairman of the Quapaw Competency Commission in Oklahoma.

During spring and summer of 1913 I served on the Commission engaged in investigating and settling debts of the Indians at the Kiowa Agency, Oklahoma.

During fall of 1913 and spring of 1914 until I went to Ft. Hall, Idaho, most of my time was spent at and in vicinity of the Kiowa Agency, Oklahoma, purchasing lands from the Apache, Kiowa and Comanche Indians for allotting to Apache Prisoners of War at Fort Sill, Okla. Most of these lands were allotments of deceased Indians and much of my time was used in determining the legal heirs and then in securing their consent to sell at the appraised value after land had been examined and found to be suitable. Afterwards the Ft. Sill Apaches were allotted these lands.

If there is any other information you wish please advise me.

Yours very truly,

Chas. L. Ellis, Supt

1899
1906-2

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE.

Edwardes N.D.
Aug 21 1916. - 2
1901

Hon. Edward E. Ayer
Chicago Ill

Dear Sir:

In compliance with the request
contained in your letter of the 14 inst I
submit the following account:

Appointed clerk in Indian Office Wash, D.C. May 1, 1901.

Transferred from clerk Indian Office Washington to
Assistant Superintendent Osage Agency Okla May 1 1909.

Transferred from Assistant Supt Osage Agency to
Superintendent Fort Berthold N.D. Feb 3, 1913.

Yours respectfully

Wm Mack Supt

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1893-5

Tongue River Agency,

Lame Deer, Mont., August 21, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer, Commissioner,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

In response to your inquiry of the 14th inst.
relative to my Indian Service ~~car~~feer I beg to submit
the following reply:

I received my education in the common school,
Benton High School and Union College, Franklin County,
Ill. After going out of school I taught for a few
years in Franklin County, holding a first grade
certificate.

I entered the Indian Service as industrial
teacher in 1893 at Riverside Boarding School, Okla.,
at a salary of \$720 per annum. I served in the capacity
of industrial teacher, school farmer and disciplinarian
for some years.

I passed the Civil Service examination for
manual training teacher and was appointed to the position
of manual training teacher at a salary of \$840 per annum
at the same school. I served in this position until
1903, when I was appointed Principal at that time

called Superintendent) of the Southern Ute School,
Ignacio, Colo., at a salary of \$900 per annum. I
opened up the Southern Ute School and remained there
until December 31, 1903, at which time I was promoted
to the Superintendency of the Riverside Boarding
School, Anadarko, Okla. I held this position until
the close of 1907 and was transferred to the
Superintendency, or principalship of the Fort Sill
Boarding School, near Lawton, Okla., at a salary of
\$1,300 per annum. I remained in this position until
June 15, 1911, at which time I was appointed to the
superintendency of Shawnee Indian Agency, Shawnee,
Okla., at a salary of \$1,600 per annum. I filled this
position until December 1, 1914, at which time I took
charge of this agency at a salary of \$1,900 per annum.

Trusting the above is the information you desire
and with best wishes I am

Yours respectfully,

John A. Denton
Supt. & S. D. A.

JAB/HBJ.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

U. S. Indian School
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
August 21, 1916

1894-4

Honorable Edward E. Ayer
Member of Board of Indian Commissioners
1515 Railway Exchange Building
Chicago, Illinois

Dear sir:

Answering your favor of the 14th inst., you are advised that I have been employed in the Indian Service at the places, in the positions and for the periods of time specified as follows:

- Fort Shaw, Montana, Feb. 1 to Sept. 20, 1894,
as Teacher.
- (1) Fort Totten, N. Dak. Sept 1895 to July 1895, Prin.
Teacher & Disciplinarian.
- (2) Lac Du Flambeau, Wis. July 1895 to Oct. 1902,
Superintendent.
Out of Service Oct. 1902 to Feb. 1903, Resigned.
- Fort Peck, Mont., Feb. 1903 to Oct. 1903,
Supt. Boarding School
- (3) Navajo Agency, Fort Defiance, Arizona, Oct. 1903
to Nov. 1906, Superintendent in Charge Agency.
- In field Nov. 1906 to Feb. 1908, Supervisor
- (4) Albuquerque, New Mex., Feb. 1908 to date
Superintendent.

Very respectfully,

H. Perry
Superintendent.

RP-H

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Southern Ute Agency, Ignacio, Colo

August 21, 1916

The Hon. Edward E. Ayer,

Indian Commissioner,

1515 Railway Exchange Building,

Chicago Ill.

Dear Sir:-

Complying with your request of the 14th inst.

I am pleased to give you the following information with relation to my service in the Indian Department:

Entered Service July 1st, 1900, Farmer Yankton, So. Dak

① Teacher, Bay Mills Day School, Mich. 1901-1907

② School Inspector, White Earth, Minn., 1907-1908

Chief Clerk, White Earth, Minn., 1908-1912

③ Superintendent, Cantonment, Okla., 1912-1914

④ Superintendent, So. Ute Agency, Colorado, July, 1914 to present date.

If there is any further information which you desire at any time, do not hesitate to call upon me.

Yours very cordially,


Superintendent.

WGW/M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Wigger Agay Jackson Cal.
 Aug 21-1916

Mr Edward, C. Ayer.

Indian Commissioner.

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of the 14th instant. In reply would state that, I entered the Indian Service in April 1901, as Industrial Teacher at the Blackfoot School Browning Montana. I remained nearly three years there in that position & resigned & was reinstated as School Farmer at the Jucoville Apache School Douglas New Mex. I remained in that position for 15 months & was transferred with a promotion to the Ft. Bill School Kiowa Agay Oklahoma as Industrial Teacher, remained there nearly two years & by request was transferred to the Martin Kimmel School Standing Rock Agay North Dakota, after one year there was transferred to Bismarck School

By request of the Supt. at Bismarck to
 assist him in organizing & opening that
 school, through sickness in my family, my
 wife being seamstress there at that time
 & on account of climatic conditions being
 unable to live there & resigned, & remained
 out of the service nearly a year, & was then
 reinstated as Additional Farmer at
 the Ft Defiance Agency New Mex
 after a few months there, my wife being
 appointed Matron at the Western Navajo
 School Tuba Arizona, there being a
 vacancy at that place as Additional
 Farmer the Supt there asked that I
 be transferred there, & the transfer
 & remained there nearly three years
 & asked for & recd transfer as General
 Mechanic at the Hickman School
 Horton Kansas
 After remaining there ^{one year,} & recd transfer
 with promotion to sub Agcy at Ft
 McDowell Ariz. ⁽³⁾ & after nearly three years
 in that position & asked for & recd
 transfer as Farmer to the San Carlos
 Agcy Arizona

after a little over a year's service
 then I was asked to accept this
 position here at the Digger Agency⁽⁴⁾
 which, although carrying all the duties
 & responsibilities of a Superintendent
 position, yet is not a Superintendency.
 I am carried on the office rolls as
 Farmer in Charge of Digger Indian Cal.
 Any further information that may
 be able to furnish you will be
 gladly furnished

Yours Very Truly
 John. W. Shafer.

1902-2

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Pala Indian School.

Pala, Cal. Aug. 23rd. 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Mr. Ayer:-

Replying to your inquiry of Aug. 14th.

I will state that I entered the Service at the Arapahoe School, Darlington Okla. in 1902 as Industrial Teacher. I remained in this position for about three years and then took the position of Agency Farmer at the same place, holding the latter position seven months when I was transferred to Rosebud Boarding School, South Dakota as Disciplinarian remaining in that position for about four years when I was made Superintendent of the Pechanga Reservation, California and reported for duty there March 10th. 1910. I remained in this position until September 25th. 1913 when the consolidation of the Reservations of Southern California went into effect and I was then placed in charge of seven Reservations which position I am still holding at the present time, with headquarters at Pala, California.

Very respectfully,

A. E. McComick
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Spokane Indian Agency,
Wellpinit, Washington.
August 22, 1916.

1912-2
(2)

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,

1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,

Chicago, Illinois.

Sir:-

Referring to your communication of August 14, 1916, you are advised that I had the honor to enter the Indian Service in 1912, as teacher, at Havasupai, Arizona, and was transferred after about six months' service, by way of promotion, to the position of farmer at Winnebago, Nebraska, in which position I served approximately two years, during which time I was promoted in salary once, and in May, 1914, I was transferred to the position of Superintendent of the Spokane Indian School.

Thanking you kindly for your personal interest and interest in the efficiency of the service, I am

Yours very respectfully,



Superintendent & S. D. A.

OCU
ML

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Fort Yuma Indian School, California
Yuma, Arizona. August 22, 1916

1905-5(2)

Hon. Edward E. Ayer
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

In answer to your communication of August 14,
1916, I have held the following positions in the Indian
Service:

Entered the Service at Rapid City School, S.D.
April 26, 1905 as Teacher in that School. In August, 1905,
I was promoted to the position of Disciplinarian in the same
School. In January, 1907 was promoted to Principal of the
same School. In February, 1908 was promoted and transferred
to position of Principal Teacher at Chillico⁽¹⁾ School, Chillico,
Oklahoma. In June, 1910 was transferred to the position of
Asst. Supervisor of Indian Employment with Headquarters at
Phoenix, Arizona⁽²⁾ with the Southwestern states as my territory
until November, 1911 when my headquarters was changed to
Denver, Colorado with a larger field; having the beet work
of Colorado and Kansas as well as the office work for the
entire field. In April, 1912 I received a promotion and my

(4)

headquarters was changed to Albuquerque, N. M. where I had the same work except the office and gave special attention to the reorganization of the work in the beet fields of Colorado and Kansas where Indian boys were taken to work during vacation months. On May 1, 1913 I arrived at Fort Yuma to act as Superintendent of this School and Agency.

I am very thankful for the wide range of experience the work has given me. First in the smaller non-reservation school as teacher, disciplinarian and Principal in charge of industrial instruction, then as principal teacher in one of the largest schools of this class and then with the product of the various schools or returned students as well as reservation Indians from the various reservations and now with a reservation boarding school, day school and reservation.

It gives me pleasure to furnish this information.

Respectfully,

Leson L. Odle
Superintendent.

LHO:V

DR. JACOB BREID,
Superintendent.

Telegraph Address,
Fort Lapwai, Idaho.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

FORT LAPWAI INDIAN SCHOOL AND SANATORIUM

Lapwai, Idaho, August 22, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Comm'rs.,
1515 Ry Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

1903-6

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 14th, making inquiry regarding the positions that I have held in the Service.

I entered the Service as a physician in February, 1903 and my first appointment was at the Vermillion Lake school, Tower, Minn. I remained at this position until May, 1904, and from there I was transferred to the Moqui Reservation as physician, and remained there until the middle of July 1906. From the Moqui reservation the Office sent me to Fort Belknap Agency, at Harlem, Montana, where I remained until October, 1907, serving in the capacity of physician. From Fort Belknap I was sent to the Otoe Agency, Oklahoma as Superintendent and Physician where I remained until November, 1909. From the Otoe Agency I was transferred to the Indian Bureau in Washington, where I had charge of the field health work of the bureau. I remained in Washington until October, 1911, being sent from the Office to the field as supervisor of Indian schools. I remained in the field as supervisor until March, 1912, the Office at that time sending

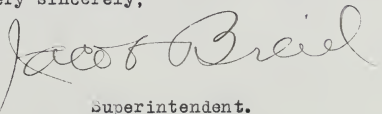
me to Phoenix to take charge of the sanatorium being conducted in connection with the Phoenix Indian School. I was Assistant Superintendent of the school, but in addition to the work required in this position, I did all of the work in connection with the sanatorium located one and one-quarter miles east of the school. I remained there until May 24th, 1916, when I was transferred to Ft. Lapwai, my present position as Superintendent, the sanatorium and the agency having been combined under one superintendent at the time I assumed charge.

I trust that the above information is that which you desire but if it is not I shall be glad indeed to furnish any other that you wish.

The work is progressing nicely and I like it very much indeed. There is too much for anyone man to look after, but I will do the best I can to accomplish that which is desired. I sincerely hope that in your travels you may find it possible to visit me here. I shall be glad to see you and I know that you will enjoy visiting the Indians on the reservation. This is a wonderful country and the Indians are, in many respects, a wonderful people.

With kindest personal regards, I am

very sincerely,


Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Jicarilla Indian Agency,
Dulce, New Mexico,
August 22, 1916.

1910-2

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of the 14th inst making inquiry as to the different positions that I have held in the Indian service you are informed that I began work in this service on April 1, 1910 beginning as a Special Indian Agent. I served as special Indian Agent from April 1, 1910 until in the early part of October 1913 at which time I was appointed as an Examiner of Inheritance⁽¹⁾ in the Indian Service. I served as such Examiner from in October 1913 to June 1, 1915⁽²⁾ on which date I entered upon duty here at Dulce, New Mexico as Superintendent of the Jicarilla Indian School. My service as such Superintendent has been continuous since June 1, 1915 and I am now serving as such Superintendent.

While serving as a Special Indian Agent I was in charge temporarily as Superintendent at Fort Hall, Idaho, at Jicarilla, New Mexico, Cheyenne River, South Dakota, Warm Springs, Oregon and Cherokee, North Carolina. . When I was not in charge temporarily as stated I was engaged at making investigations

and general inspections at Schools and Agencies.

While serving as an Examiner of Inheritance I worked at settling Indian Estates at one place only, at Shoshone Agency, Fort Washakie, Wyoming.

As a regular Superintendent I have served as such only here at the Jicarilla School.

For your further information I have to say that I entered the government service first on July 1, 1901 as a Special Agent in the General Land Office. During the time between July 1, 1901 and April 1, 1910 I served in the General Land Office as a Special Agent, Chief of Field Division and Inspector of Land Offices and Offices of Surveyors-General. I was also on detail at different kinds of work, a good part of the time doing legal work, while serving as an employee in the General Land Office. I transferred from the General Land Office to the Indian Service.

Very respectfully,

J. R. Madenworth
Superintendent.

PRV
MW

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1896-6

Fort Apache Indian School,
Whiteriver, Ariz., Aug. 22, 1916.

Mr. E. A. Ayer,

1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,

Chicago, Ill..

My dear Mr. Ayer:

In reply to your inquiry of August 14,

I submit my Indian Service story:

1896 - 1899, Day School Teacher, Turtle Mountain,
North Dakota;

(1) 1899 - 1900, Assistant Principal, Haskell Institute;

1900 - 1902, Principal, Haskell Institute;

(2) 1902 - 1903, Assistant Superintendent, Chilocco;

(3) 1903 - 1906, Superintendent Fort Lewis School, Colo.;

(4) 1906 - 1910, Allotting Agent among Makahs of Washington
and Navajos of New Mexico and Arizona;

(5) 1910 - 1913, Supervisor of Indian Schools;

(6) 1913 - 19__, Superintendent Fort Apache, Arizona.

Trusting that this gives you the information you desire and with most cordial personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Wm. Peterson

Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Tule River Agency,

Porterville, California,

August 22, 1916.

1895-10

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,

Indian Commissioner.

My dear Sir:

To me your wish is about the same as law. I am pleased to give you the information you want.

Positions held by me in the Indian Service are given in schedule below:

Teacher	Pine Ridge, S. D.	Dec. 1, 1895-June 30, '96.
① Teacher	Pyramid Lake, Nev.	Feb. 20, 1897 - Oct. 1, 1897.
② Principal	Klamath, Oregon,	Oct. 1, 1897 - Oct. 30, 1898.
③ Principal	Wind River, Wyo.	Oct. 30, '98 - Sept. 1, 1901.
④ Principal	Grand Junction, Colo.	Sep. 1, 1901-Oct. 3, 1903.
⑤ Disciplinarian,	Carson, Nev.	Oct. 4, 1903 - Dec. 20, 1903.
⑥ Disciplinarian,	Sherman Inst. Cal.	Apr. 1, 1904 - June 15, 1904.
Principal	Sherman Inst.	June 16, 1904-Sept. 10, 1904.
⑦ Supt.	Tule River, Cal.	Sept. 11, 1904-July 1, 1910
⑧ Supt.	Capitan Grande	July 1, 1910- July 1, 1911.
⑨ Supt.	Shivwits, Utah,	Aug. 26, 1911 to Mar. 1, 1915.
⑩ Supt.	Tule River, Cal.	Mar. 12, 1915 to present time.

Very respectfully,

Frank A. Virtue,

Superintendent.

1906-4 (2)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL,
Fort Bidwell, Ariz.

August 22, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of August 14, 1916. concerning the different positions I have held in the Indian Service.

I entered the Indian Service in the spring of 1906 in the capacity of farmer at the Fort Lewis Indian School near Durango, Colorado. In August of the same year I was made Industrial Teacher at the same school. The following February I was transferred to Shiprock, New Mexico as Industrial Teacher where I served until September 1907. Was then transferred to Sacaton, Arizona as Agency farmer. In this capacity I served for two years and was then made Assistant Superintendent which position I filled for a year. I was then made Expert Farmer and sent to Santen, Arizona, the same jurisdiction as Sacaton, for the purpose of introducing the culture of Egyptian cotton among the Indians. In this position I served until March 1915 when I came here to Fort Bidwell as Superintendent. I might say that my work as Agency Farmer at Sacaton was on the Cooperative Testing and Demonstrating ~~xxxxxx~~ Farm which was conducted jointly by the Dept. of Agriculture and the Indian Office. In this work I represented the Indian Department.

Very respectfully,

French Gilman
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Salt River Indian School,
Scottsdale, Arizona,
August 22, 1916.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Member of Board of Indian Commissioners,
#1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Ayer:-

Answering your inquiry of the 14th inst.,

I have the honor to set forth the following:-

Entered the Indian Service Jan. 18, 1902, serving as Clerk in said Office at Washington, D. C. until July, 1909. Appointed Superintendent of Greenville Indian School, Calif., July 1909, serving there until December 1909, resigned on account health of Mrs. Coggeshall but before same was accepted was offered and accepted appointment as Superintendent Upper Lake Indian School, Calif. Served as Supt. Upper Lake from December 1909 to January 1911, was then transferred under consolidation of territory to Ukiah, Calif., where I had jurisdiction of Lake, Sonoma and St of Mendocino Counties Calif. January 1912, this field was consolidated again and added to Round Valley Indian School, Northern Mendocino County, Calif., and I was transferred to Martinez Indian School, Riverside County, Calif., where I had charge from Jan. 1912 until Oct. 1912, this field was then consolidated with Malki Indian School, Banning, Calif., and I was appointed Supt. of the consolidation with headquarters at Malki, Banning, Calif. Held this consolidated jurisdiction of 10 reservations from Oct. 1912 until April 24, 1916, when I was transferred to Supt. of Salt River Indian School, Arizona, where I am now located.

I trust this is the information desired.

To date I have been in the Service stationed in the Indian Office at Washington, D.C., as Clerk 7 years and as Supt. in the field 7 years or a total length of service 14 years Office and Field.

With sincere best regards to you and Mrs. Ayer in which Mrs. Coggeshall joins me,

I remain,

Yours truly,

Superintendent.

*R. L. Howe & associates
recd 1/10/20
if Annual Report
when recd. published
by Board Ind. Comm.*

Coggeshall

1902-4

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Cass Lake ~~Minn.~~ School,

1907-2

Cass Lake, Minn., August 23, 1916.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of August 14, relative to the different positions held by me in the Indian Service, I have the honor to report:

Entered the service as Industrial Teacher at the So. Ute school, Colorado, May 1907, Ask for and received a transfer to Farmers position at Grand Junction, Colorado, 1908, Left the service for nearly a year in ~~1908-1909~~ 1909. Was reinstated as Industrial Teacher at Rainy Mountain School, Ok. Sept. 1909. November 1909 accepted Superintendency of Lovelocks, Nev. Day-School. July 1, 1912 accepted a transfer to my present position.

Respectfully,

Charles H. Allender
Superintendent.

P.S. Civil Service examinations passed by me:

"Farmer With Knowledge of Irrigation." and,
"Clerk."

C.H.A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Moqui Indian Agency,
Keams Canon, Arizona,
August 23, 1916.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

1903-1

Sir:

Your letter dated August 14, 1916 received and request noted for information concerning my length of service and experience, etc., in Indian Service work.

You are advised that the writer entered the United States Indian Service as a stenographer in the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., June 1903. After several years as a stenographer in connection with general work, and especially work of the then Five Civilized Tribes' Division, was promoted to a clerkship in the Land Division and almost immediately given charge of what is known as "the Oil Desk." This work concerned the review of legal matters growing out of disputed oil leases, granting of assignments of leases, etc. In connection with this work the writer for several years had charge of the Mission grants, and spent sometime in the preparation of statistical and newspaper material for the Hon. Robert G. Valentine, then Commissioner of Indian Affairs. At one time too, the writer handled administrative work connected with two of the northern Indian school districts, in what was known as the Education Division. This varied work brought me in rather close touch

with nearly all of the Bureau's important matters. In May 1910 the writer requested a transfer to the southwest field service, owing to a general nervous breakdown, and Commissioner Valentine authorized such transfer to a clerkship on the Leupp (Navajo) Indian Reservation, where a knowledge of reservation matters and clerical work connected with same was obtained. In June 1911 the Indian Office extended the writer the opportunity of a superintendency, and on July 1, 1911 the writer signed receipts and took charge of the Moqui Indian Reservation, headquarters at Keams Canon, Arizona.

Trusting that this data is what you require, I am

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "H. D. Kane", written in a cursive style.

Superintendent.

C/F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1909-3

Shivwits Indian School,
Santa Clara, Utah,

August 23, 1916.

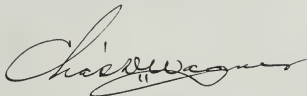
Board of Indian Commissioners,

Mr. Edward E. Ayer ,
Chicago, Ill.

S I R :

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 14, 1916 and to reply to same by saying that I was first appointed to the Ft. Spokane School, Miles, Wash, as Industrial Teacher and entered on duty January 2, 1909. On November 29, 1909 I was transferred to Umatilla School, Pendleton, Ore., as Industrial Teacher. On March 7, 1910 I was transferred to Nevada School, or rather Agency, Wadsworth, Nevada, as additional farmer. On May 18, 1911 I resigned and on October 14, 1911 I was reinstated at Navajo Springs Indian Agency, Navajo Springs, Colorado, as farmer. On March 2, 1915 I took charge of the Shivwits Indian School as Superintendent.

Very respectfully,



Superintendent

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

RED LAKE INDIAN AGENCY,

Red Lake, Minn., August 23, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
1516 Rly. Exchange Bldg.,

Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

Your letter of the 14th instant has remained unanswered because of my absence from the Agency for a few days, and I therefore trust that you will pardon the delay.

I am a native of Iowa, born at North McGregor. I went to Oklahoma in 1895. In 1898 I entered a Presbyterian Indian Mission School as Farmer at Anadarko, Oklahoma. I worked for \$17.50 a month and my board for a year, then I went to school at Muskogee, Oklahoma. Among my classmates there were a number of Indians of that state. In 1901 I entered the Indian Service as Financial Clerk at the Shawnee Agency, Oklahoma. I was at Shawnee until November 1910. During my nine years at Shawnee I held the position of Agency Farmer and also the position of Chief Clerk. I was transferred from Shawnee to Colony, Oklahoma, as Superintendent of that reservation. I remained at Colony for two and one-half years and was transferred from that jurisdiction here and took charge of this Agency May 22, 1912. During my service at Shawnee

I acted in almost ~~every~~ every capacity known to the school
except in the position of classroom teacher.

Very truly yours,

Walter F. Priebe

Capt. & Spl. Disb. Agent.

WFD/SC.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

CAMP VERDE INDIAN SCHOOL

Camp Verde, Arizona. August 23, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear sir:-

In answer to your letter of August 14, 1916 I submit the following data on positions and length of time in the Indian Field service. Physician at Navajo Springs Agency, Colorado, One year and 11 months, September 1909 to August 1911.

Physician at San Carlos Agency, Arizona, two years and five months, August 1911 to January 1913.

Physician and Superintendent at Havasupai Agency, Arizona, six months, January 1913 to June 1913.

Superintendent and Physician at Camp Verde Agency, Arizona, two years and two months, from June 1913 to date. Total seven years.

Yours very truly,

Joe J. Taylor.

EAT.

Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Neah Bay, Washington, August 23, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your inquiry of the 14th instant,
I have the honor to advise that I have filled the following positions in the Indian Service.

Teacher, No. 12 Day School, Pine Ridge Agency, So. Dak.,
1887 to 1900

- ① Physician, Lemhi Agency, Idaho, 1900 to 1900.
- ② Physician, Standing Rock Agency, No. Dak., 1901 to 1903.
- ③ Physician, Ft. Belknap Agency, Mont., 1903 to 1905.
- ④ Superintendent, Havasupai School, Ariz., 1905 to 1906.
- ⑤ Physician, Ft. Hall Agency, Idaho, 1906 to 1906.
- ⑥ Superintendent & Physician, Neah Bay School, Wash.,
1906 to the present time.

Very respectfully,

C. F. Woods

Superintendent & Physician.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Western Shoshone Indian Agency,
Owyhee, Nevada,
August 23, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Replying to your inquiry of August 14th I am pleased to give you the record of my work in the Government Service, as follows:

From 1900 to 1902, Disciplinary, Indian Boarding School, Fort Defiance, Arizona.

(1) 1902-3, Principal Teacher, Sherman Institute, Riverside, California.

(2) 1903-7, Superintendent, Indian Boarding School, Uintah and Ouray Agency, White Rocks, Utah.

(3) 1907-8, Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent, Winnebago Indian Agency, Nebraska.

(4) 1909-12, in various positions in the Reclamation Service.

(5) 1913, Clerk, Tongue River Agency, Montana.

1913-14, Expert Farmer, Tongue River Agency, Montana.

1914-16, Supervisor of Logging, Tongue River Agency, Montana.

(6) March 6, 1916 to present time, Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent, Western Shoshone Indian School and Agency, Owyhee, Nevada.

The above shows a service of sixteen years, four of which was with the United States Reclamation Service.

Very respectfully,

Oscar M. Addell

Supt. and S. D. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1909
[Handwritten signature]
1

Yakima Agency, Ft. Simcoe, Washington.

August 23, 1916.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Replying to the inquiry contained in your letter of August 14, you are informed that I served in the Office of the Secretary of the Interior from 1909 to 1911 and was appointed July 1, 1912, Superintendent of the Yakima School.

Very respectfully,

Don E. Can
Superintendent.

DMC-B

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1901-5

Western Navajo Indian Agency,

Tuba, Arizona, August 24, 1916.

Hon. Edward S. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, ILL.

Dear sir:-

In response to your request of the 11th instant,
I take pleasure in supplying you the following information
which covers my record of service in the U. S. Indian Service
in full to date, viz:

1. Entered the Service as Industrial Teacher on November 20, 1901, under this jurisdiction (Western Navajo), continued in that capacity until August 6, 1905.
- ① 2. Appointed Clerk at Panguitch Indian School, Panguitch, Utah, and entered on duty in that position on March 1, 1906, so served until December 12, 1906.
3. Transferred to Superintendent of Panguitch Indian School (This school was also known as Southern Utah Indian School) on December 12, 1906, was superintendent of this school until it was abolished and property thereof turned over to the state of Utah. My service there ended on December 15, 1909.
4. Became Clerk at Klamath Agency, Oregon on January 10, 1910 and so continued until November 1, 1910.
- ② 5. Superintendent of Yankton Indian School, Greenwood, South Dakota, on last date named and held that position until January 31, 1912.
- ③ 6. Superintendent of Pala Indian Schools and Agency, Pala, California, from February 17, 1912 to September 24, 1913.
- ④ 7. Superintendent of Southern Ute Indian Schools and Agency from October 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.
- ⑤ 8. Superintendent of Western Navajo Indian Schools and Agency from July 7, 1914 to -----

Should you so desire, I invite the closest scrutiny
of my record in every capacity and at each place where I
served.

Very truly yours,

Walter Lunde,
Superintendent.

Department of the Interior
United States Indian School and Agency
Greenville, California

EDGAR K. MILLER,
SUPERINTENDENT AND SPECIAL DISBURSING AGENT

GREENVILLE JURISDICTION:
GREENVILLE SCHOOL AND INDIANS OF BUTTE, PLUMAS, SIERRA AND YUBA COUNTIES

1901-2

August 24, 1916.

Mr. Edward B. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago.

Dear Sir:

Answering your inquiry of the fourteenth in re my service in the U. S. I. S., I have to advise you as following:

I entered the Indian Service at Chilocco, Oklahoma, in July, 1901, as printer. I was appointed after passing examination. Remained at that place until April, 1908, when I was promoted and transferred to the Carlisle ⁽¹⁾ school. Returned, at my own request, to Chilocco in January, 1912, and remained there until I was promoted to this position, in June, 1915. While at the Chilocco school the last time I was out of the service for several months as a needed change and vacation.

If I may give you additional information, I shall be glad to do so.

Very truly yours,

Edgar K. Miller

Carbon copy to
Indian Office.

1894-6

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Bullhead, South Dakota,

August 24, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Bailway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of August 14, 1916, addressed to me as superintendent, Bismarck, N. D., has been received.

In reply, I am sending you a very brief statement of my work in the Service. You will note that in general, and excepting for good reasons, I made steady advancement from day school teacher to one of the most important superintendencies in the Service; then without charges, or chance for defense, I have been twice reduced by the present administration.

Is there no way to get justice in such a case?

Yours very truly,

John S. Spear,
Reservation Farmer.

In service 22 yr.
Entered at age 38
Now 60.

RECORD OF JOHN S. SPEAR IN THE INDIAN SERVICE.

¹⁸⁹⁴
January, 1894. (Commissioner Browning) Entered the Service as day school teacher on the Pine Ridge Reservation. \$600 per year.

February, 1898. (Commissioner Jones) Transferred to new boarding school, Pine Ridge Agency, at \$720 per year. This transfer was made at the request of Agent Clapp, upon the recommendation of Day School Inspector, W.B. Dew. Was given preference over all the day school teachers (about 22) on that reservation.

¹⁸⁹⁸
October, 1898. (Commissioner Jones) Transferred by request to Manual training teacher, Omaha School, Nebraska. This transfer was made at the request of Agent Mercer upon the recommendation of Superintendent Ratliff, who was associated with Mr. Spear at Pine Ridge. ①

October, 1899. (Commissioner Jones) Transferred to Fort Yuma, Cal. as Superintendent at \$1300 per year. Remained there over six years. During this time the Yuma Indians were segregated from the Mission Tule Agency and placed under the Fort Yuma school. Salary was raised to \$1400 per year as recognition of efficient work. ②

March, 1906. (Commissioner Leupp) Transferred to Fort Lewis school, Colorado at \$1700 per year. Had charge of Diminished Southern Ute Reservation (Navajo Springs) and a band of Navajo Indians at Waro's Camp, N.M.. The Indian Office determined to abandon this school and it was discontinued in 1910. ③

October, 1910. (Commissioner Valentine) Transferred to Nevada Agency, Nevada, as Superintendent after Fort Lewis was abandoned. Was told ~~was told~~ at this time that there was no better opening; that this appointment was only a temporary expedient; that a better place would be given when there was a vacancy. (Believing, from Mr. Valentine's promise that he would not be at Nevada long, he sent his family to Oklahoma for school facilities ~~and went to Oklahoma~~ In February 1911 was compelled to resign and go to family in Oklahoma, on account of wife's illness.)

October, 1911. (Commissioner Valentine) Reinstated and appointed to superintendent at Navajo Springs, Colorado at \$1500 per year. Was told at the time that this was the only available vacancy. After remaining there more than a year, attention of the Office was called to the promise of Commissioner Valentine, when he ^{had} went to Nevada, and it was in fulfillment of this promise that he was sent to Winnebago, Nebraska. ④

May, 1913. (Acting Commissioner Abbott.) Transferred to Omaha & Winnebago Agencies at \$2000 per year. ⑤

July, 1914. (Commissioner Sells) Peremptorily transferred to Bismarck School, N.D. as Superintendent at \$1500 per year. No charges were preferred. No hearing or investigation was granted. ⑥

August, 1916. Commissioner Sells) Peremptorily transferred to Farmer on Standing Rock Reservation at \$1200 per yr. No specific charges were preferred. Investigation denied. No chance for defense was given. ⑦

1914-1

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Havasupai Agency, Supai, Arizona.

Aug. 24, 1916.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer, Indian Commissioner,

1515 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ills.

Sir:-

Replying to your letter dated Aug. 14, 1916, relative to the positions I have held in the Indian Service, the length of time and the locations where services were rendered, I have to say that I entered the Indian Service as Farmer at this Agency Jan. 7, 1914. I was transferred June 12, 1914, by reason of the Farmer's position at this place having been abolished, to a similar position at the Pima Indian School, Sacaton, Arizona. October 19, 1915, I was appointed School Farmer at the same School. February 14, 1916, I was transferred to the position of Gardener at the same school. May 10, 1916, I was appointed Superintendent of this Agency which became effective June 21, 1916.

Yours very truly

C. F. Gensler
Supt. & S. D. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Omaha Agency, Macy, Nebraska

August 24, 1916

1914-
no transfers

Edward. E. Eyer,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of August 14, 1916,
relative to the position I have held in the Indian Service,
length of time and giving dates etc.

Received degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Department
of Political Economy, University of Wisconsin, 1911.

Previously vogal fellow, social settlement, Milwaukee,

Wisconsin. 1911 Agency associated charities, Minnesota,

(Minneapolis). Entered Indian service as Superintendent
of the Omaha Agency, 1914, through competitive examination.

Very respecttfully,

Superintendent.

A. E. Johnson

AJ-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1897-4

KICKAPOO TRAINING SCHOOL,

Germantown, Kansas, August 24, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of August 14th requesting that I write you stating the different positions that I have held in the Indian Service, the length of time, and the dates.

In reply I would say that I am pleased to give you the following information:

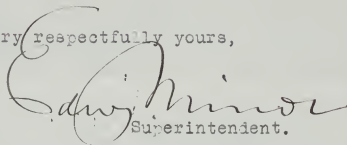
I entered the Indian School Service as Day School Teacher at Hackberry, Arizona, now known as Truxton Canon, on March 27th, 1897. I held this position as Day School Teacher until June 30th, 1898, when I was transferred to Soboba Day School, San Jacinto, California, where I entered on duty September 1st, 1898. I remained at this place until June 30, 1902. I resigned this position during the summer of that year. I was reinstated as Teacher at Parker, Arizona on August 15th, 1903, where I remained until the month of April, 1904, when I was again transferred to Ignacio, Colorado, as Industrial Teacher and where I remained only a short time; I think, until about the 1st of June, 1904. I was then transferred as Superintendent to Neah Bay, Washington. I remained as Superintendent at Neah

EEA-3/

Bay until about the 1st of November, 1906 when I was transferred to the position I am now holding, taking charge here on November 13th, 1906.

Trusting that this is the information you desire, I am,

Very respectfully yours,


Superintendent.

EM/B

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1896-7

Grand Portage School,
Grand Portage, Minnesota.
August 25, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Indian Commissioner
1515 Railway Exchange Building
Chicago.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter dated August 14, 1916 I have
the honor to furnish you the following record of my service
with the U. S. Government:

Industrial Teacher Keshena, Wisconsin 1896 to 1900.

- ① Disciplinary Tomah School, Wisconsin 1900 to 1902.
- ② School Teacher Cross Lake School, Ponemah Minn. 1902 to 1903.
- ③ Disciplinary Yakima School, Washington 1905 to 1911.
- ④ Overseer Indian Employment, Rocky Ford, Colorado 1911 to 1913.
- ⑤ Assistant Supervisor Indian Employment, Albuquerque, N. Mexico 1913.
- ⑥ Clerk Kiowa Agency, Oklahoma 1913 to 1915.
- ⑦ Supt. & S.D.A. Grand Portage, Minn since August 8, 1915.

Very respectfully,

M. S. Archiquette
Superintendent & S.D.A.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

United States Indian School,

CHILOCCO, OKLAHOMA. August 18, 1916.

1893-7

Hon. Edward L. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your inquiry of the 14th inst., I take pleasure in submitting the following record of my Indian service:

- January 1st, to August 1st, 1893, Fort Mojave Indian School, probationary.
- August, 1893 to January, 1895, Principal teacher at Chilocco, Oklahoma.
- ① January, 1895 to June, 1897, Superintendent Ferris Indian School, California.
- ② June, 1897 to April, 1900, Superintendent Albuquerque Indian School, New Mexico.
- ③ April, 1900 to September 30th, 1901, Superintendent and acting U. S. Indian agent, Quapaw Indian School, Oklahoma.
- ④ October, 1901 to October, 1904, assistant superintendent and principal teacher, Carlisle Indian School, Pennsylvania.
- ⑤ October, 1904 to April, 1911, special Indian agent, and supervisor of Indian schools.
- ⑥ April, 1911 to the present time, Superintendent Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma.
- ⑦

Trusting that this is the information that you desire,

I am

Yours truly,

Edgar A. Allen
Superintendent.

BAA-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

Chemawa, Oregon, Aug. 21st, 1916.

1886-7

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Answering yours of August 14th, 1916, beg to give
information requested as follows, viz:

- Entered U. S. Indian School Service, January 1, 1886.
Superintendent, Seneca, the Boarding School, Quapaw
Agency, Indian Territory.
- ① Transferred Ogallala Boarding School, Pine Ridge
Agency, South Dakota, February, 1893.
- ② Transferred Superintendent, Cheyenne Boarding School,
Oklahoma, August, 1893.
- ③ Transferred, Superintendent, Phoenix Indian School,
Arizona, September, 1893.
- ④ Transferred Superintendent, Perris Indian School,
California, May, 1897.
Founded and built Sherman Institute, Riverside,
California, and Superintendent Perris and Sherman
Institute together as one school from 1901 to
1903. Abolished Perris in 1903: thereafter until
spring 1909 was superintendent of Sherman Institute,
Riverside, California.
- ⑤ Accepted position Superintendent Indian Schools, 1909.
Resigned position Superintendent Indian Schools, 1911,
summer.
- Reinstated February, 1912, Superintendent Carson
School, Nevada.
- ⑥ Transferred May 1912, Superintendent Soboba Agency,
California.
- ⑦ Transferred July 1, 1916, Superintendent Salem Indian
School, Oregon.

Yours truly,

Harwood Hall

Superintendent.

S:B

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

Pierre Indian School,

Pierre, S. D., 8/25. 1916.

Mr. Edward . Ayer,

1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Ayer:-

Replying to yours of the 14th inst., I take pleasure in giving the information called for in your letter as near as I can recollect.

I entered the Service as Supt. and S. D. Agt., Piastone, Minn., April 1st, 1892; was appointed to said position Dec. 19th, 1891. Served in said position till Nov. 12, 1894.

①
Was transferred to Chillico, Okla. and reported for duty Jan. 10th, 1895. Served till June 30th, 1906 as Principal teacher when I was made Prin. teacher and Asst Supt., which position I held till Sept. 1896, when I was made Supt. of the boarding school at Sacaton, Ariz. ②

③
I was transferred to Lower Brule, S. D. as Supt. of the boarding school and served in said capacity till xxxx Feb. 1900. I reported as Supt. at Lower Brule in Aug. 1897.

④
I was next transferred as Supt. and S. D. Agt. to Santa Fe, N. M., and took up the duties of my office Feb. 26, 1900. I served in said capacity till Jan. 26, 1912.

⑤
I was transferred as Supt. & S. D. Agt. to the Pierre Indian school, and assumed office Feb. 1st, 1912, and have served in said capacity since.

If this information is not complete, I shall be glad to give you anything further that may be required by you. You will note that I will soon complete, should I live, my twenty-fifth year in the Indian Service.

Yours truly,

E. Randall
Supt.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1894-6

Port Washakie, Wyoming,

August 25, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
CHICAGO, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Complying with your letter of Aug. 14, I will attempt to give you the information requested with a fair degree of accuracy:

Dec. 1892 to May, 1894, Teacher, Ft. Belknap Reserv. Boarding School,

(1) May 1894 to Nov. 1894, Prin. Teacher Kickapoo Reservation, Kansas,

(2) Nov. 1894 to Aug. 1895, Sup't. of Reservation, Sac & Fox, Oklahoma,

(3) Aug. 1895 to Sept. 1899, Sup't. of Reservation School, Yakima, Wash.,

(4) Sept. 1899 to June 1903, Reserv. Sup't. Western Shoshoni Resv., Nevada,

(5) June 1903 to Feb. 1912, Sup't. Carson Training School, Carson City, "

(6) Feb. 1912 to date, Sp'l. Ag't., headquarters, Reno, Nevada, handling non-reservation land work and general inspection and supervision work.

Trusting this information may be what you desire, I am,

Very respectfully,

E. H. Stasbury
Special Agent in Charge.

CHA/Grp.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

FLANDREAU, S. D.

Aug. 25th, 1916.

Honorable Edward E. Ayer, Indian Commissioner,
No. 1515, Railway Exchange Building.
Chicago, Ill.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 14th, asking for information as to the different positions I have held in the Indian Service and in reply I would submit the following information:

I first entered the service September 12, 1887, as Principal Teacher at Santee Agency, Nebraska.

In May, 1889, I was appointed Superintendent of the Santee Agency Boarding School.

On August 12, 1892, I was transferred as Superintendent to Oneida, ⁽¹⁾Wis., Reservation Boarding School, erecting the new plant at that place.

January 1st, 1895, I was appointed Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agency at the Oneida Agency.

February 8, 1900, I was appointed to the position of Supt. & S. D. A. at ⁽²⁾Flandreau Indian School, Flandreau, So. Dak.

1887-4

On July 1st, 1910, I was appointed a supervisor⁽³⁾ of Indian Schools which position I held until February 10, 1913, when I again took charge⁽⁴⁾ of this school.

I have been continually in the service from 1887 to date.

Very respectfully yours,

Chas. F. Pierce

Superintendent.

P/D

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

SOBOBA, SANTA YNEZ, CAHUILLA, RAMONA, SANTA ROSA, VOLCAN, SANTA
YSABEL, LOS COYOTES, INAJA AND MESA GRANDE RESERVATIONS

SAN JACINTO, CALIFORNIA

August 25, 1916.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear sir:-

In compliance with your request of the 14th instant
I have to submit the following information as to my ser-
vice with the Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Chief Clerk, Shoshoni Agency, Wyoming, 1900 to 1903;
Superintendent, do do 1903 to 1912;
① do Salem School, Oregon, 1912 to 1916;
② do Soboba, Calif, July 1st, 1916, to date.

Trusting this will meet your requirements, I am

Respectfully,

H. E. Wadsworth
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Mescalero, N. Mex., Aug. 25, 1916.

Edward S. Ayer, Indian Commissioner ,
Chicago, Ill.

1895-4(2)

Dear Sir:

Complying with request contained in your letter of the 14th instant, I submit a statement showing the positions I have held in the Indian Service, since my entrance therein, as correct in dates as my recollection serves me in recalling them.

I was separated from the Service from April to Sept, 1901, by resignation, voluntary. I expected to enter business, at Lawton, Okla., when the Kiowa and Comanche reservation was opened for settlement, but my plans failed and I was reinstated about Sept. 1st to 5th, 1901, as Day-School teacher, at San Felipe, New Mex. and remained there until a position as Superintendent was available, when I was transferred to Hayward, Wis. With the exception of this short period, I have been in the Indian Service (School) since Sept. 1st, 1895, a period of twenty one years.

Following is a list of the positions held by me,-

Sept. 1st 1895 to Oct. 1st 1898, day school teacher, Pine Creek day school, Rosebud S. Dak.

(1) Oct? 2nd 1898, to Jan. 1st 1899, day school teacher, Toreva, Kean's Canon, Ariz.

{ Jan. 2nd 1899 to Aug. 1899, Superintendent, Otoe Boarding School, Otoe, Okla. Salary \$840.

{ Aug. 17, 1899, to Nov. 1st 1899, Supt. Ponca Boarding School, White Eagle, Okla. salary \$1000.

{ Nov. 2nd, 1899, to April 1st 1901, Supt. Pawnee Boarding School, Pawnee, Okla. (These three schools under one Agent at that time.)

April 1st, 1901, to Aug. 31, 1901, separated from Service by voluntary resignation, as explained.

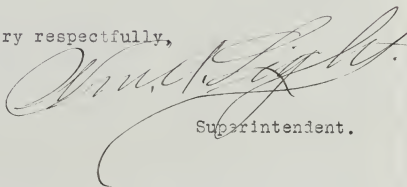
Sept. 1st, 1901 to March 31st, 1902, day school teacher, San Felipe, N. Mex.

③ April 4th, 1902, to June 9, 1916, Superintendent and special Disbursing Agent, Heyward, Wis., Boarding School, and Lac Courte Indian reservation, Salary at start \$1200, increased three times, and reached \$1650, at close of service.

④ June 20, 1916 to date, Supt. Mescalero Reservation and School, Salary, \$1800.

I trust this information is satisfactory, and I shall be glad to give you such other information as you require, at any time.

Very respectfully,



Superintendent.

1889-421

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Nevada School, Nixon, Nevada,

August 25th 1916.

Hon. Edward B. Ayer,

1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

In compliance with your request of August 14th herein statement of different positions held by me in the U.S. Indian Service;

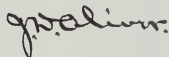
Entered the service April 12th 1889 at Chilocco indian school Oklahoma as Shoe and Harness maker at salary of \$600.00 per annum at Chilocco two years transferred to Otoe Agency school as Industrial Teacher at the same salary was employed at otoe for one year, resigned to accept position at trade as shoemaker, reinstated in 1893 at Grand Junction, Colo., as shoe and harness make and band master at a salary of \$840.00 per annum, remained at Grand Junction for three years was transferred to Fort Lewis Colo., as the position at Grand Junction was abolished for a white employee and the place given to one of my apprentices at a reduced salary. Was industrial teacher at fort Lewis, Colo., for two years at a salary of \$800. per annum and was transferred back to Grand Junction as Industrial Teacher and Band Master and acted as Disciplinarian for two years at a salary of

E.E.Ayers.

(2)

\$800.00 per annum, resigned to accept outside position on Feb., 21st 1903 was reinstated as shoe and harness maker and band master at the Carson School, Carson City Nevada, at salary of \$660. per annum after six months as such was promoted to Engineer at a salary of \$800. per year, was only employed in this position for three months and was promoted to Disciplinarian at a salary of \$840, per annum was employed as disciplinarian for more than three years and was promoted to chief clerk at a salary of \$1000. per annum, after three years service salary was raised to \$1100. per year. was employed at the Carson School, Nevada until february 1st 1911 was promoted to Superintendent at the Pyramid Lake Reservation and School at a salary of \$1300 per year this position I now hold. Trusting this will give you an outline of my services in the Indian Service I am,

Sincerely Yours,



Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1893-4

Cushman Indian School,
Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 26, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

In response to your inquiry of August 14th, I wish to state that I entered the Indian Service at Tacoma, Washington, in November 1893, as Clerk of the Puyallup Consolidated Agency. I held this position until December 1898, when I was transferred to a Clerkship in the Indian Office. For five years I was employed in the Finance Division, and then transferred to the Land Division where I served five years more. I was then appointed Superintendent of the Keshena Indian School at Shawano, Wisconsin, where I had charge of the Menominee, Stock Bridge and Munsie Indians. I entered on duty there in March, 1909, and held that position until July, 1910, and was then transferred to the Superintendency of the Round Valley Indians at Covelo, California. I held that position until November 1st, 1914, when I was transferred to the Superintendency of the Cushman Indian School, Tacoma, Washington, where I am still employed.

Very respectfully,

T. B. Wilson
Superintendent.

TBW(S)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

PUEBLO BONITO AGENCY,
CROWNPPOINT, N. M.

1906-1

August 26, 1916.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railroad Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Ayer:-

Pursuant with your request of August 14th with respect to the several positions I have occupied since being in the Indian Service, I have to state that as the result of passing the farmers examination, I was first appointed as farmer at Sack & Fox Boarding School, Okla., in July 1903 at a salary of \$660.00 per annum, which position I occupied for nearly two years or until I had to resign on account of chills and malaria which are prevalent in that country. I believe that the records will show for 1904 according to the farm statistics, that for the first time in the history of that school in over 33 years the farm was made to pay. I resigned from this position in the spring of 1905 and could not do anything that summer on account of malaria which was in my system. In the fall I asked for reinstatement as farmer and was sent to Santa Fe, New Mexico as farmer at \$720.00 per annum. I reported to the superintendent, C. J. Crandall who was then in charge of that school and was told that my station would be 30 miles from the Indian boarding school at Santa Fe, or up on the Santa Clara Reservation, Southwest of Espanola.

8/26/16

My first duties there was to keep the Mexicans off the Santa Claro Reservation, as they had been continually trespassing, cutting and hauling off timber which rightfully belonged to the Indians. I lived in a tent and later in a small Indian house and while occupying this position I was given another competitive examination for teacher in the Indian Service and which I passed. I resigned my position as farmer on account of having no place for my wife and family and asked to be reinstated as teacher. I returned to Oklahoma and within 10 days I was offered a position of financial clerk at Navajo Springs, Colorado, on the Ute Reservation. After being in Oklahoma one month I left for the new field which was in May 1906. I occupied the position of financial clerk at Navajo Springs which was under the Ft. Lewis school, 65 miles away for a period of four months, when the position was abolished and I was made teacher and my wife housekeeper, and was instructed to start a day-school which I did. I occupied the position of teacher at \$720.00 at this school until April 1st, 1909 when I accepted an appointment to take charge of the Navajos on the Public Domain, East of the Reservation. Nothing whatever was provided at that time and the present school and agency have been built under my supervision. I am now beginning the eighth year as Superintendent of this school and agency.

Trusting the foregoing gives you the information desired and awaiting your further command, I am,

Respectfully yours,

J. F. Stacher
Superintendent & S.D.A.

SFS/C

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1899-4

Colville Agency, Nespelem, Wash.

August 26, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Referring to yours of August 14th
you are advised that I have held the following
positions in the Indian Service:

Industrial teacher at Chamberlain, South Dakota,
1899, four months.

① Industrial teacher at Pierre, South Dakota, eight
months, 1899-1900.

② Issue clerk, Fort Belknap, Montana, two years,
1900-1902.

③ Clerk, Hoopa Valley, California, four years, 1902-
1906.

④ Chief Clerk, Colville Agency, six years, 1906-1912.
Superintendent, Colville Agency, four years, 1912
to the present.

JMJ:IB

Very respectfully,

Johnson
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Campo Indian Agency, Campo, California.

August 26, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,

Board of Indian Commissioners,

Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your communication dated August 14th., and in reply will say I was appointed to the position of physician in the Indian Service in September 1904 and in November 1904 entered on duty at Cherry Creek sub-station on the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota where I remained until March 1905 a period of 5 months when I was transferred to the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona as physician, entering on duty there in April 1905 and remaining until June 30, 1911 a period of 6 years 3 months.

On June 30, 1911 I was transferred to the Campo Reservation, Campo, California, in the position of Superintendent & Physician where I am at the present time, my services here covering a period of 5 years 2 months.

Trusting the above information is what you wish, believe me

Sincerely yours,

Carl B. Boyd.
Superintendent & Physician.

1895-4
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Klamath Agency, Oregon.

August 26, 1916.

Edward E. Ayer, Esq.,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

In reply to your letter of August 14th, I
take pleasure in giving you the following information:

I entered the Indian Service as a teacher in
September, 1895, at the Hoopa Valley Reservation boarding
school in California. In February, 1897, I was promoted to
be Superintendent of the Siletz boarding school, Siletz,
Oregon, under an agent whose name was Beal Gaither, now
deceased. In August of the same year I was transferred back
to Hoopa Valley, at my request, to the position of Super-
intendent at \$1200 per annum, under the supervision of Capt.
W. E. Dougherty, U.S.A., since retired as Brigadier General,
and now deceased. In May, 1899, ~~Hon.~~ Major Dougherty was
ordered to join his regiment. I was made bonded Superintend-
ent at a salary of \$1400 and continued in this position until
August 1901. Finding the responsibility of a very wearing
nature, I then transferred to the Philippine Bureau of Edu-
cation to the position of teacher at \$1500 and was assigned

X

to Solano, Nueva Viscaya, as supervising teacher in charge of all of the schools in that province. In May, 1902, I was transferred to ^{the} position of Division Superintendent of Ambos C_gmarines, with headquarters at Nueva Caceres at a salary of \$2000. I held this position until October, 1904, when I resigned and returned to this country, spending six months enroute and visiting Japan for six weeks, Italy for six weeks, and visiting the oriental cities of Shanghai, Canton, Macao, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Port Said, Cairo, and Trieste, thus circumnavigating the globe. During the ensuing year I wrote a book entitled "The Philippine Experiences of an American Teacher" which was published by Chas. Scribner & Sons. I married and returned with my wife to the Philippine educational service in June, 1906. I had temporary work in and about Manila for a month or two and was then assigned to the position of division superintendent of Albay at a salary of \$2250. Owing to the circumstances that Mrs. Freer did not like the Islands and that our baby was not thriving I resigned and returned to this country, reentering the Indian Service as principal teacher at the Phoenix Indian School, Arizona, in July 1908, at a salary of \$1200. January 1st., 1910, I became Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent in charge of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency at Darlington, ⁽²⁾Oklahoma, at a

salary of \$1625. In November, 1912, I was made Supervisor of Indian Schools at a salary of \$2000, my headquarters being at Guthrie, Okla. On July 1, 1914, I was assigned as Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent of this Reservation at a salary of \$1800. which position I now hold.

I^{have} traveled widely in the Phillipine Islands and in this country, residing in Ohio, the State of New York, State of Washington, in California, Arizona, Oklahoma and Oregon. I shall be glad to give you any further information or any other matter which you may desire.

Very truly yours,

Wm. M. Price
Superintendent.

WBF/AD.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1900-2

Yankton Indian School,
Wagner, S.D. R R #3
August 28, 1916,

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois,

My dear Mr. Ayer:

Replying to your letter of August 14, 1916,
relative to the different positions held by me in the
Indian service I have the honor to state that I entered
the Service, through a competitive examination, on October
20th, 1900, and was stationed at Okreek Day School, Rosebud
South Dakota. In September, 1903, I was promoted to the
position of Assistant Superintendent at the Sac & Fox Agency, ⁽¹⁾
Oklohoma, from which position I resigned on July 31st, 1905,
and was reinstated September 1, of the same year and entered
the Service again on the Rosebud Reservation as one of the
day school teachers. December 1, 1908 I was promoted to the
position of Day School Inspector of the Rosebud Indian Schools
which position I held until February 1, 1916, when I assumed

charge of the Yankton Indian Agency as Superintendent, which position I still hold.

Trusting that this will give you the desired information, I am

Very respectfully,


Superintendent.

AWL/CS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

ZUNI INDIAN SCHOOL,

Blackrock, N. Mex. Aug. 28, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Sir:

As requested in your letter dated August 14th, I am giving the different positions held by me in the Indian Service, and locations where such services were rendered, as follows:

Industrial Teacher, 2 Yrs.; 10-1902 to 11-1904; Lower Brule, S. Dak.

(1) " " , 9 mo.; 11-1904 to 7-1905; Hoopa Valley, Calif.

(2) " " , 3 mo.; 7-1905 to 10-1905; Cantonment, Okla.

(3) Financial Clerk , 2 Yr. 7 mo; 11-1905 to 5-1908; Colony, Okla.

(4) Principal, Bdg. Sch., 2 yr. 6 mo.; 5-1908 to 11-1910; Standing Rock, N.D.

(5) Superintendent, 5 yr. 9 mo; 12-1910 to 8-1916; Blackrock, N. Mex.

Trusting the above is what is wanted, I am,

Very truly yours,


Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
UINTAH & OURAY SCHOOL.

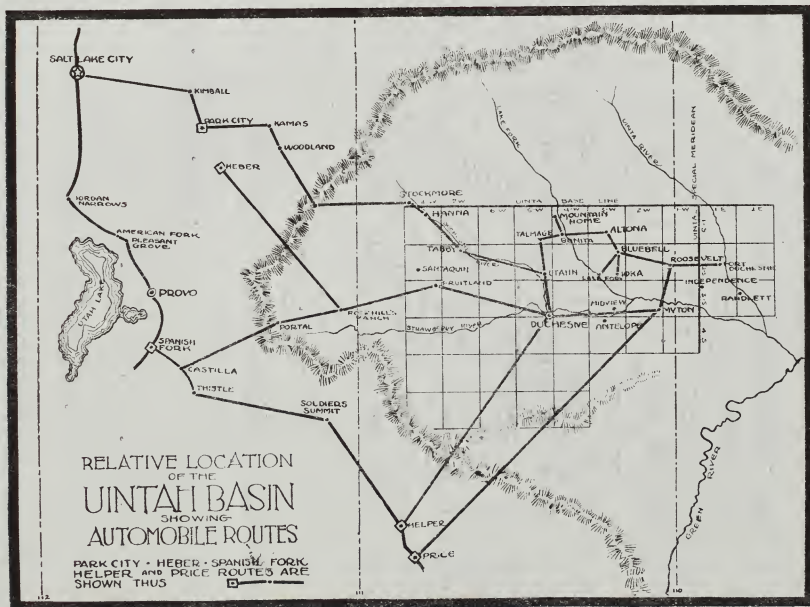
1899-5

Ft. Duchesne, Utah. Aug. 28, 1916.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Member Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

In response to yours of the 14th, I have to advise you that I entered the Indian Service in September 1899 as a Day School Teacher at the Pine Ridge Reservation. I served in this capacity for two years. In 1901 I was transferred to Darlington, Oklahoma as Industrial Teacher, which position I filled for about a year and a-half, when I was transferred to Wind River, Wyoming as Disciplinarian. I filled the position of Disciplinarian for several years at the Wind River Boarding School, and was promoted to Principal of the same school. In 1908 I was transferred to Crow Agency Montana as Principal of the Boarding School, and in July of the same year was transferred to Winnebago, Nebraska, as Superintendent of the Reservation, which position I filled until 1910. In 1910 the Winnebago Reservation and the Omaha Reservation were united, and I was placed in charge of the combined Reservation. In 1913, early in the summer, I was made Supervisor, which position I filled until January 1, 1915,

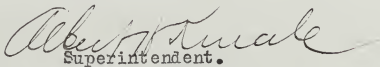


-2-

when I was placed in charge of the intah & Ouray
Reservation in Utah, which position I am now filling.

If I can be of further service to you, advise me.

Respectfully,


Superintendent.

AHJ/JWE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1898-2

Sisseton Indian Agency,
Sisseton, South Dakota,
August 28, 1916,

Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of August 14th, which came to my office during my absence at the Indian Institute at Rapid City, S. D., and in reply to your question, I will say that I was an experienced teacher when I entered the Indian Service having taught in the public schools of four different states.

I entered the service as a teacher at \$600.00 per year at Keshena, Wis., on November 4, ¹⁸⁹⁸~~1908~~. I served as teacher nearly two years when the force of employees was cut down from 23 to 17. As my position as teacher was one of those abolished, I was then made disciplinarian and industrial teacher at the same school. After holding this position for eight months, I was promoted to disciplinarian at the White Earth school and after holding that position six months I was promoted to principal at the Cheyenne River School, where I remained eight years at a salary of \$1200.00 per year. I then resigned and after being out seven months I was reinstated as principal of the Sisseton Indian School at \$1000.00 per year. The next

year my salary was increased to \$1200.00 per year and the next year to \$1400.00 per year. On July 1, 1914, I was promoted to Superintendent of this reservation at \$1600.00 per year.

I have held practically every position in the field and have devoted myself ^{assiduously} ~~sedulously~~ to the interest of the Indians and schools of which I have been in charge.

To take my present promotion it was necessary for myself and wife to forego a combined salary of \$1900.00 at the boarding school for one of \$1600.00 at the Agency, \$100.00 of which must be paid for a \$100,000.00 bond, which I give the Government.

If there is anything further you desire to know concerning my service, I would be glad to answer your questions.

Very respectfully,

Ed. Mossman

EDM/B.

Supt. & S. D. Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Colorado River Indian School,
Parker, Arizona, August 29, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Member Board of Indian Commissioners,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

1894-5

Replying to your inquiry of August 14th, I beg to state, that I entered the Indian service as industrial teacher at Lower Brule Agency, So. Dakota, September 1, 1894, at \$600. per annum. July 1, 1896 to teacher of industries at the same agency at \$720. per annum. May 15, 1897 transferred to Cheyenne River Agency, So. Dakota to same position at \$840. per annum. On February 15, 1899 position was discontinued and I was transferred to same position at Shoshoni Agency, Wyo., at \$720. per annum. Transferred July 1, 1901 to the Phoenix School, Arizona, to superintendent of industries at \$900. per annum; promoted to \$1000. per annum July 1, 1903; to \$1100. per annum July 1, 1904; to \$1200. per annum July 1, 1905. July 15, 1905 transferred to superintendent Lemhi Agency, Idaho, at \$1200. per annum. April 1, 1908 transferred to superintendent Fort Mojave School, Arizona, \$1600. per annum. December 1, 1915 to superintendent of the consolidated Fort Mojave and Colorado River Agencies, \$1800. per annum.

Very truly yours,

Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Flathead Agency, Dixon, Montana,

August 30, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,

1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of 14th instant, I have to
advise that I entered the Service on this reservation, and
assumed charge here on December 1, 1908.

Respectfully,

Fred C. Morgan
Superintendent.

A

1893-2
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Indian School,
Rapid City, S. D.
August 30, 1916.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of August 14th, relative to my work in the Indian Service, I have to state as follows:

I was appointed under Civil Service examination to the position of teacher at Crow Creek Boarding School, ^{S. D.} April 14, 1893. On September 1, 1893 I was transferred to position of day school teacher on the Rosebud Reservation, ^{(1) S. D.} which position I held until November 1, 189⁷, on which date I became day school inspector of the Rosebud Reservation day schools and which position I held until November 21, 1901 when I was appointed to the position of Supervisor of Indian Schools and assigned to what was then known as the fifth district. I continued in the position of Supervisor of Indian Schools until October 1, 1904.

During my term of Supervisor, I visited practically all of the Indian Schools and Agencies east of the Rocky Mountains. On October 1, 1904, at my own request, I was transferred to the position of Superintendent at the Rapid City Indian School, which position I still hold. This is in brief a statement of my work in the Indian Service.

I am enclosing herewith a catalogue of the school which will give you some idea of my present position.

Very respectfully,

Jesse F. House
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

1903-1
Fallon, Nevada.
August 31, 1916.

Mr Edward E Ayer,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir;-

In response to your letter of August 14th, I wish to state that I entered the Indian Service in July 1903 as teacher at the Port Gamble School, Washington, under the Cushman School at Tacoma, Wash. I was there for two years when I was transferred as Clerk in Charge of the Quinaielt Reservation under the same school. I was there for three and a half years when I was transferred to the Superintendency of the Fallon School, Nevada, which position I still hold. I have been Superintendent here for seven and a half years.

Very truly,

M. A. Clark

1890-5

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
Cheyenne River Agency, S. D.

August 31, 1916.

Edward E. Ayer, Ind. Com.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of August 14, and have not replied any earlier owing to my absence from the Agency.

With reference to your inquiry, I have to say that I entered the Service August 14, 1890 at Genoa, Neb. as teacher and remained in that position at that school until February 17, 1893 when I was transferred to Omaha Agency, Nebraska as Superintendent of the Boarding School at that place and remained in the Service there until the month of November 1895 at which time I was transferred to a similar position at Poplar, Montana where I remained until September 9, 1898 from which place I was transferred to Ft. Shaw, Mont. ⁽³⁾ was Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent where I remained until October 1908. I was then transferred to the position of Special Agent and occupied that position until September 26, 1909 after which date I was transferred to the position of Special Allotting Agent and allotted the Ft. Peck Indian Reservation having completed that work in October 1911. I was furloughed as Allotting Agent until February 1, 1913 when I was appointed Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent at Cheyenne River ⁽³⁾

#2 8/31/16

Reservation, South Dakota where I am now employed.

Very respectfully,

J. T. Campbell
Superintendent.

FCC/JS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Roseburg, Oregon,

August 31, 1916.

Mr. Edward Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Ayer:-

I have your letter of the 14th instant and in reply will say that I entered the Indian Service February 19, 1903 as teacher in the Rosebud, South Dakota, Day Schools and have served continuously since that date with the exception of the time lost when being transferred, which is at the superintendent's own expense and without compensation. The different positions held in that time is as follows:

- February 19, 1903, teacher South Dakota Day Schools
- (1) September 1, 1906, principal teacher Havasupai, School, Arizona
- November, 1906, superintendent Havasupai School, Arizona
- (2) January, 1910, superintendent Camp McDowell, Arizona
- (3) July 1, 1910, Salt River Reservation was added to Camp McDowell and the official designation of the agency changed to Salt River
- (3) May 16, 1916, superintendent, Roseburg Agency, Oregon

Since last meeting you at The Dalles, Oregon, I have been traveling over the territory under the Roseburg jurisdiction the greater part of the time and am now

Mr. Edward Ayer

pretty familiar with the Oregon territory.

With kind regards to Mrs. Ayer and yourself,

I am,

Very truly yours,

Charles E. Dye

1913-7

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Round Valley School,
Covelo, Cal. Sept. 2, 1916

Mr. Edward F. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bld'g,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir:-

In answer to your letter of August 14, 1916,
requesting information as to the different positions
held by me in the Indian Service, giving length of time,
dates, and where service was rendered in each case, I
respectfully advise as follows:

Entered Main Office, Washington, D.C. as law clerk
Dec. 1, 1913; assigned to Yakima Agency, Washington as
Examiner of Inheritance March 1, to Nov. 1, 1914; Super-
intendent Round Valley Indian School, Covelo, California
Nov. 1, 1914 to date.

Yours very truly,

E. Hutchinson
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
Turtle Mountain Indian School.
Belcourt, North Dakota.

September 2, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request of August 14th,
the following is a list of positions held by me in the In-
dian Service, length of time and dates, as nearly as I can
remember them, and the place where such service was rendered:

Entered the Service April 6, 1906, as teacher in the Cheyenne
River School, South Dakota;
August 16, 1906, issue clerk, Cheyenne River Agency, South
Dakota;
September 1, 1907, assistant clerk, Cheyenne River Agency,
South Dakota;
November 15, 1907, clerk, Cheyenne River Agency, South Dakota;
October 1, 1910, chief clerk, Cheyenne River Agency, South
Dakota;
February 1, 1915, chief clerk, Turtle Mountain Reservation,
North Dakota;
April 1, 1915, Superintendent, Turtle Mountain Indian School,
North Dakota.

Very respectfully,

RCCraig
Superintendent.

RCC-NER.

1906-21

13

HOOPA VALLEY INDIAN AGENCY AND SCHOOL
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
JESSE B. MORTSOLF
SUPERINTENDENT

1899-3

HOOPA, CAL.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 4, 1916.

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of the 14th., instant, I beg to submit the following;

I entered the Indian Service in September 1899, as a day school teacher on Rosebud Reservation, South Dakota. I occupied this position until May, 1905, when I was promoted to Day School Inspector on the same reservation. In December, 1908, I was placed in charge of the Hoopa Valley Reservation, as superintendent, remaining there until November, 1912, when I was made superintendent of Carson School, Nevada. In April, 1915, I was transferred back to Hoopa Valley, Reservation, California, where I am superintendent at this time.

My service therefore has been;

Day School teacher,	six years.
Day School Inspector,	three and one half years.
Reservation Superintendent,	five years,
Non reservation school superintendent,	two and one half years.

making a total of seventeen years in the Service.

Thanking you for the inquiry I am

Very truly yours,

Jesse B. Mortsolf
Supt.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

FORT TOTTEN, NORTH DAKOTA

1894-4

September, 4th, 1916.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th ultime requesting information to the different positions held by me in the service, etc.

I entered the Indian Service at the Cheyenne River Agency, S. D. on the 1st day of February 1894 as Property Clerk and remained there until October 1899 when I was promoted to the position of Property Clerk at Standing Rock Agency, N. D. where I remained until April 1901 when I was promoted to the position of Chief Clerk at Fort Belknap Agency, Montana, remaining there until November 1905 when I was promoted to the position of Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent for the Kickapoo, Sac and Fox and Iowa Indians in Kansas where I remained until November 1906 when promoted to my present position as Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent for the Devils Lake Sioux and Superintendent in Charge of the Fort Totten school.

Hoping that the above will fill your requirements, I am,

Very respectfully,

C. M. Ziebach
Superintendent.

1903-1

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Lacma, Wis.

Sept. 7, 1918.

Edward E. Ayer,
1515 N. Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Sir:-

I am in receipt of your communication of the 14
ultimo, and in reply beg to advise as follows;

I entered the Indian Service at Union Agency, Indian
Territory, on April 1st, 1903, as Clerk in charge of the
Intruder Division, which position I held for 4 years. I was
then appointed Supervising District Agent which position I
held for 2 years and was then appointed Chief Clerk at the
same point in which position I remained until March, 1911, at
which time I was transferred and appointed Superintendent at
this agency and have held that position since. ①

Respectfully,

W. N. Bennett

Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Mackinac Agency,

Baraga, Mich. Sept. 7, 1916.

Mr. Edgar Ayer, Member Board of
Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of August 14, 1916,
I have to inform you that I entered the Indian Service
in 1904, my appointment being Special Agent and Agency
Physician at the Mackinac Agency, Baraga, Michigan. This
is the only position I have held in the Indian Service.

I trust this is the information you desire.

Yours very truly,

Samuel S. Paulding
Special Disbursing Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Crow Creek Indian Agency,

Crow Creek, South Dakota.

September 8, 1916.

Honorable Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

Your letter of August 14, 1916, was received during my absence at the Indian Institute held at Rapid City, South Dakota. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Honorable Cato Sells, spent several days with me on the Crow Creek Reservation prior to leaving for the Indian Institute at Rapid City. This explains somewhat the delay in answering your communication.

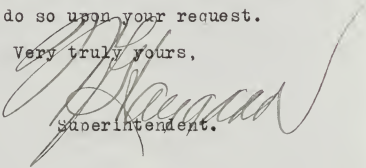
I entered the service as Chief Clerk April 15, 1894, being assigned to Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma. I remained until the summer of 1898, and I was transferred at my request and assigned to duty as Chief Clerk at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Darlington, Oklahoma. April 20, 1899, I was transferred by request of the Office to Winnebago Indian Agency, Winnebago, Nebraska, as Chief Clerk. In 1904 I was assigned to the Indian Agency at Fort Hall, Idaho, as Chief Clerk. I believe March first was the date of entrance on duty at that point where I was with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians. I remained at Fort Hall until November 1912, and then transferred

③
to Rosebud Indian Agency, South Dakota as Chief Clerk.

I remained at Rosebud Agency for 18 months. July first, 1913, I was assigned to Osage Indian Agency, Pawhuska, Oklahoma, as Assistant Superintendent until March 1, 1915, when the Commissioner of Indian Affairs assigned me to Crow Creek Indian Agency as Superintendent.

I believe I have given you the dates as nearly exact as my memory serves me. If there is any further information that I can give you, I shall be glad to do so upon your request.

Very truly yours,


Superintendent.

H-G-9-8.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Hayward Indian School,

Hayward, Wis.,

Sept. 2, 1916.

Mr. Edward M. Ayer,

Member of the Board of Indian Commissioners,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

Your letter to me of August 14th, requesting information as to the position held by myself in the Indian service, was received during my absence. In complying with the request which you kindly made I have the honor to advise that I entered the Service in a day school at the Rosebud Reservation a little after I was twenty-one years of age or about ten years ago. I was teaching near my homestead when I learned of a vacancy occurring in the day school on this Reservation and took it up temporarily. I proved up on my homestead and took the examinations soon after for teacher and entered in the same school where I taught temporarily. My sister, who was housekeeper, wished to go to school again where I was and after about a year there I was transferred to the Bismark School, when it first started, as teacher. I stayed there about six months and was transferred to Truxton, Ariz. After ~~three~~ ^{about 6}

~~more~~ I was transferred to the Cheyenne River Agency
at school clerk. I stayed there about six months
and was transferred to the San Xavier Agency at Tucson,
Ariz. as Superintendent in Jan. 1910. I stayed there
until last June when I was transferred to this School
and I was instrumental in retaining a large reserva-
tion for the Papagos nearly to Ajo. I was in Tucson
last year when you came through there ^{from} ~~the~~ Phoenix and
went out to the mission in Indian Oasis. I tried
to see you at various times but I was unable to do so
at that time.

Trusting the information as outline herein is
what you desire and is satisfactory, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

H. M. Suggs

Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Moapa River School,
Las Vegas, Nevada

1900-3
SEP 9 1916

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Chicago, Ill.,

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I am pleased to furnish you herewith
the information requested in your letter of August 14, 1916.

I beg to explain the delay in this reply by stating
that I have only recently returned from a few weeks' leave
of absence.

POSITION	PLACE	TIME
Physician	Moqui School, Ariz.	1900-1904
Physician	Santee School, Nebr.	1904-1906
Physician	Yankton School, S.D.	1906-1912
Sup't and Physician	Moapa River School, Nev.	1912-present

Very respectfully,

Eg Muntauk

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Siletz Agency,

Siletz, Oregon, September 9, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Mr. Ayer:

In reply to your letter of August 14th, I am transmitting herewith a statement of the different positions held by me in the Indian Service since my original appointment October 1st, 1884.

I have found it necessary to delay promptly answering your letter because of being temporarily without a Clerk until now and having additional work of handling a local Indian Fair, a premium list of which I am enclosing, which may be of interest to you.

Very respectfully,

Edwin L. Chascraft

Superintendent.

ELC/H

1884-3

EDWIN L. CHALCRAFT.

-0-

Entered the Indian Service as Superintendent of the Chehalis Boarding School, Puyallup Agency, Washington, October 1st, 1884. At end of the first year was offered promotion to the Puyallup school, which was declined, and remained at Chehalis until July 1st, 1889, when accepted superintendency of the Puyallup School, at same Agency, where remained until September, 1894.

Was offered Superintendency Salem Training School in February 1894 and again in July of the same year but declined the promotion both times. A couple weeks after declining the second time the Commissioner ordered me to accept the promotion, saying that "positions in the Indian service were not for the convenience of employees" and directed me to wire reply. I accepted and took charge of the Salem School November 14, 1894, where I remained until March 31, 1895, when I was removed "for reasons satisfactory to the Office" without any charges being made or any other reason being assigned.

Was reinstated in May, 1900, and appointed to the superintendency of the Wind River School, Shoshone Agency, Wyoming, where I remained until October 1st of the same year when I was appointed a Supervisor of Indian Schools. (2)

Began work as Supervisor at Standing Rock Agency on October 17, 1900, and continued in this work until September, 1904, when I was appointed Superintendent of the Salem Indian School again, at my own request.

Began work at Salem School, in September, 1904, and continued until June 21, 1913, when I was transferred to Jones Academy, Oklahoma, against my wish and under protest. (3)

Took charge of Jones Academy July 22, 1913, and was relieved at my own request on June 16, 1914, to accept the superintendency at Siletz Agency, Oregon.

Took charge of Siletz Agency, July 1st, 1914.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

U. S. Indian School,
Springfield, South Dakota.

September 15, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear sir;-

Your letter of August 14 asking for information concerning positions I have held in the Indian Service, length of time, where service was rendered, etc. received.

Below I will give the information asked for;

I entered the service as teacher at Crow Creek Reservation Boarding School 1886--1890

Grace Mission Day School, Crow Creek Reservation, teacher,
1890--1892

Teacher at Carlisle Indian School 1892--1893.

Superintendent, Umatilla Reservation Boarding School, 1893-1904.

Field Agent for Girls at Carlisle Indian School Oct. 1904 to August 1912.

Principal at Salem Indian School, September 1912 to Nov. 1914.

Bonded Superintendent of the Springfield Nonreservation Boarding School for girls November 1914 to the present time.

1886-5

Since school closed last summer I have visited several of the reservations and just recently returned which explains such a late reply to your letter. Hoping this unavoidable delay in replying to your letter does not inconvenience you I am.

Yours very truly,

Mollie V. Gaithe

Superintendent.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SHILEY, MORRIS LANE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

September 15, 1916.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of H. J. Res.
303 introduced within a few days of the end of the
Congressional session by Representative Kreider of
Pennsylvania. This resolution is directly in line
with your recommendations as to the adoption of
target practice in the Indian schools.

Mr. McDowell is out of the city at present
and is expected to return in a few days.

Respectfully yours,

Earl Y. Henderson
Clerk.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago,
Illinois.

H. J. RES. 303.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.

MR. KREIDER introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Extending aid for proper military training in Indian schools.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of
4 War may prescribe, such arms, tentage, and equipment as
5 he shall deem necessary for proper military training shall,
6 upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior, be sup-
7 plied to the Government Indian schools, to include at
8 schools where the conduct of target practice is feasible suf-
9 ficient quantities of suitable ball cartridges.

10 All expenses incident to the issue of such property,
11 including damages resulting from the lack of proper care or
12 failure to return the property when required by the Secretary
13 of War, shall be paid from appropriations for the mainte-
14 nance of such schools, respectively.

64TH CONGRESS,
1ST SESSION.

H. J. RES. 303.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Extending aid for proper military training in
Indian schools.

By Mr. KREIDER.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.—Referred to the Committee on
Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LEGISLATION.

SEP 18 1916

BULLETIN NO. 28.

Excluding the Indian appropriation act, the following are the bills passed by this session of Congress relating to Indians:

(Copies of the following are enclosed)

- S. 585, An Act Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in claims of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians against the United States.
- S. 733, An Act Providing for patents to homesteads on the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming.
- S. 2500, An Act Authorizing the adjustment of rights of settlers on a part of the Navajo Indian Reservation in the State of Arizona.
- S. 3391, An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act for the relief of Indians occupying railroad lands in Arizona, New Mexico, or California," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and thirteen.
- S. 6308, An Act To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease for production of oil and gas, ceded lands of the Shoshone or Wind River Indian Reservation in the State of Wyoming.
- H.R. 11958, An Act to provide for the sale of certain Indian lands in Oklahoma, and for other purposes.
- H.R. 12123, An Act To appropriate money to build and maintain roads on the Spokane Indian Reservation.

- H.R. 13298, An Act Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make payments to certain Indians of the Rosebud Sioux Reservation, in the State of South Dakota, who were enrolled and allotted under decisions of the United States district and circuit courts for the district of South Dakota.
- H.R. 15575, An Act To amend the Act of March twenty-second, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act to authorize the sale and disposition of surplus or unallotted lands of the diminished Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.
- H.R. 16093, An Act To amend "An Act to provide for the payment of drainage assessments on Indian lands in Oklahoma."

(Copies of the following are ^{not} available at present)

- S. 3646, To amend the Act of February eleventh, nineteen hundred and fifteen (Thirty-eighth Statutes at Large, page eight hundred and seven), providing for the opening of the Fort Assiniboine Military Reservation.
- S. 6748, Providing that Indian schools may be maintained without restriction as to annual rate of expenditure per pupil. (Maximum expenditure fixed at \$200 per annum)
- H.R. 8092, Confirming patents heretofore issued to certain Indians in the State of Washington.

Faithfully yours,

MALCOLM McDOWELL

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

Hon. E. E. Ayer
Chicago Ill.

Sept 23, 1918

Arrived
9/27/18

Dear Mr Ayer,

Several years ago I did some original research work at Cornell University on early American forest law. The results of my work has recently been published in bulletin form. This bulletin has been given a commendation in scientific forestry journals that is rather pleasing to me.

Thinking a man as interested in books as you are might even be interested in this modest bulletin, I am asking the University to mail you a copy. I trust you and Mrs Ayer have had a pleasant summer even though things are "upset" abroad. Very sincerely yours
J P Kinney

Sept. 27, 1916.

Mr
Mr. J. P. Kinney,
C/o Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kinney:--

I have yours of September 23rd and the book referred to.
I just had an hour at the office today and partially looked it over.
I thank you most sincerely. It is certainly a most interesting work you
have done.

I am just leaving the office and shall not be back for a month, so t
this letter will be marked "Dictated".

Yours very truly,

Edward E. Ayer

F

(Dictated E.E.A.)

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM MCDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

Pocono Manor, Pa.,

September 27, 1916.

*Answered
9/29
to
Mr. Ayer
at Wash
D.C.
P.H.*

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

I am writing all the Commissioners urging them to be in attendance on the first day of the fall meeting of the Board at the Lake Mohonk Mountain House, Mohonk Lake, New York, October 18th.

The Secretary of the Board advises me that there are enough important topics for discussion to keep the Board busy for at least three days. I hope we will have a hundred per cent attendance.

Cordially yours,

George Vaux Jr.
Chairman.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago,
Illinois.

September 29, 1916

Mr. George Vaux,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Pocono Manor, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of yours of September 27 th to Mr. Edward E. Ayer in regard to meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners at Mohonk Lake, October 18th.

Mr. Ayer left the City yesterday morning for Hot Springs, Va., and I believe it is his intention to go from there to the meeting referred to.

I have sent copy of your letter to him.

Very truly yours,

Gat
Secy

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LEGISLATION

OCT 2 1916

BULLETIN NO. 19.

Excluding the Indian appropriation act,
about fourteen bills relating to Indian affairs were
passed by the recent session of Congress. The fol-
lowing acts accompanied bulletin No. 18:

S. 585;	H. R. 11958;
S. 733;	H. R. 12123;
S. 2500;	H. R. 13298;
S. 3391;	H. R. 15575;
S. 6308;	H. R. 16093.

The remaining acts passed by Congress are
enclosed. These are as follows:

- S. 3646: An Act To amend the ACT of February
eleventh, nineteen hundred and fifteen (38
Stat., 807), providing for the opening of
the Fort Assiniboine Military Reservation.
- S. 6748: An Act Providing that Indian schools
be maintained without restriction as to
annual rate of expenditure per pupil.
- H.R. 9615: An Act To reimburse certain Indians
for labor done in building a schoolhouse at
Queets River, Quinault Indian Reservation,
in the State of Washington.
- H.R. 14533: An Act To authorize the Secretary of
the Interior to issue a patent in fee simple
to the district school board numbered 112, of
White Earth Village, certain land, etc.

Faithfully yours,

MALCOLM McDOWELL Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Lower Brule Agency, S. D.

October 5th, 1916.

1908-2

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter in which you make inquiry concerning the different positions held by me in the Indian Service and locations where such services were rendered.

In reply I have to advise that I entered the Service in 1908 as disciplinarian in Fort Sill School, Oklahoma, served one year as disciplinarian, resigned and was offered and accepted a position of farmer at Kiowa Sub-agency, served two years in this position ; was promoted to the position of principal at the Fort Sill School in which position I served $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. I was then appointed Superintendent of this reservation and have been in this position for approximately two years.

Trusting this is the information you desire, I am,

Yours respectfully,

J. H. Brandy
Superintendent.

FEB/w

NEWS ITEM

(Released for use October 4)
Washington, D. C.

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has just returned from Chicago where he supervised the sale of thirty-four carloads out of a shipment of fifty-one cars of Indian cattle from the Crow Reservation, Montana, seventeen carloads having been sold at Omaha the day before. The Commissioner spent most of a day on horseback riding among the cattle in the pens of the stockyards discussing the cattle and prices with his commission men and the buyers.

Commissioner Sells is not only a lawyer and banker, but is also a real-thing farmer and stockman. He knows the business from every angle. In a conversation today with the newspaper men Commissioner Sells said:

"Two years ago last June, with funds derived from the sale of part of their lands we purchased for the Crow Indians seven thousand two year old heifers, two thousand yearling steers and three hundred and fifty bulls. Since then these cattle have been handled under my direction and the immediate supervision of Reservation Superintendent Estep and Superintendent of Livestock Willcutt, assisted by Indian stockmen and lineriders.

Two hundred and fifty-six head have heretofore been sold, but this sale was the first big shipment, when fifty-one carloads of Crow Indian cattle reached the Omaha and Chicago stockyards and sold for ninety-seven thousand, nine hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-two cents. All of these steers were range raised and grass-fed; not a pound of corn or feed other than grass and hay ever having been fed to any of them. Including the increase of the herd, the profit of the Crow Indians on the original purchase in twenty-seven months, after paying all expenses, has been three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The first year after the purchase of these cattle the Indians cut and stacked five thousand tons of hay to winter their herd, and last winter cut and stacked nearly seven thousand tons. The winter loss during each of these two years has been about two per cent, which is considerably less than the loss usually sustained by white cattlemen during the winters of the Northwest.

Heretofore, our conduct of the stock business among the Indians has consisted largely of upbreeding and the development of herds. Everywhere the Indians have taken great interest in their stock, both as to tribal herds and those individually owned, and the increase in number and value has been such as to insure a business man's profit. We have sold wool and mutton and some horses, but we are only now commencing to widely and substantially realize on their cattle.

These sales from the Crow Reservation are the beginning of large sales from this and other reservations. It is a demonstration of the wisdom of the policy of utilizing the grazing lands of the reservations for the benefit of the Indians and positive indication of the responsive disposition of the Indians when given opportunity with sympathetic encouragement to do things for themselves.

About three and a half years ago I inaugurated, and have since aggressively pursued, a policy of farm and stock-raising betterments among the Indians, the immediate purpose being to make them producers rather than altogether consumers. Shortly after becoming Commissioner of Indian Affairs I discovered that the agricultural and grazing lands on Indian reservations were not being utilized as they should have been; that the large part of their grazing lands were leased to white men for a minimum rental, and likewise much of the agricultural land; that the Indians were not making proper industrial progress and that their income from the leased lands was much less than should have been derived either when rented or cultivated by themselves; all of which meant lack of progress and large appropriations by Congress, neither of which were in any sense satisfactory, and all demanding radical change. To remedy this condition, the Indian Office has made a vigorous and unceasing campaign with gratifying results. For example, three years ago one reservation in the Northwest had twenty-eight hundred acres under plow; last year there was in cultivation by Indians on this reservation fifteen thousand acres. The advancement is not so great everywhere as there, but it is exemplary of the progress being made by the Indians as farmers on practically all the reservations.

It cannot be expected that all Indians shall advance from plainsmen to intensive farmers in one generation, but that they are now making tremendous progress is apparent throughout the entire country, many of them being among the best and most prosperous farmers in the vicinity of their residence, frequently comparing favorably with their white neighbors. As stockmen they have been even more successful. The Indian is a natural herdsman. He loves horses and readily adapts himself to raising cattle and sheep. During the last three years the Indian Bureau has purchased with funds of the Indians (not a dollar of the amount invested being gratuity) more than two million dollars worth of cattle, horses and sheep for tribal herds and individual Indians, most of the purchases being for upbreeding stock and young stuff - heifers for breeding purposes; at the same time an industrious effort has been made to dispose of inferior male animals. Accompanying these activities there has been a corresponding reduction in the leased acreage. The carrying capacity of reservation pastures has been re-estimated, rentals increased to a fair price and round-ups and counts carefully made to determine where leasees failed to pay for the full number of stock grazed under their permits. For example, on the San Carlos Reservation

in Arizona, charges to grazing permittees were advanced so that the Indians on this reservation now receive twenty-five thousand dollars annually more than at any time theretofore, and on this same reservation cattlemen have been required to pay thirty-four thousand dollars excess grazing fees. The new leases cover the count upon which this excess payment was made. Long-time sheep leases on a reservation in the Northwest, which recently expired, have been made to new leasees on a competitive basis for thirty-six thousand dollars annually, which previously paid sixteen thousand dollars; all of which charges and collections are entirely reasonable and fair "as between man and man" and should be equally just as between white men and Indians. While the protection of our wards is a first consideration, we have not been unmindful of the interests of the stockmen in matters of fencing, water supply, and leases sufficiently long to realize on their improvements and investment.

The result is that on several of the big Indian reservations there is now for the first time an income sufficient to relieve the Government of every dollar of administrative expense.

Pony stallions are no longer used, and the horse stock is being so rapidly improved that on many reservations the Indian-owned horses are marketed for prices almost, if not quite, equal to those raised by white ranchmen. The southwestern Indians, notably the Navajos of New Mexico and Arizona, are among the best sheep raisers in the United States. The Navajos own more than two million sheep and they are now being upbred so rapidly that buyers are eager to purchase their wool at the same price paid to white sheep men. Two years ago we purchased, with reimbursable funds, a band of sheep for the Jicarilla Indians, and last year their net profit from wool alone was thirty-six hundred dollars.

Last week Frank Reed, a Crow Indian, sold a range-raised and grass-fed steer for ten and one-half dollars per hundred. This is said to be the highest price ever paid for a grass-fed steer on the Chicago market.

These conditions and achievements now exist in varying degree on all Indian reservations and among numerous individual Indians.

There is every probability that the Indian will soon become the cattle king of America, a great factor in the world's wool market and a large producer of horses.

If the Indians continue to progress as rapidly for the next ten years as they have for the past three years, they will be practically self-supporting, with corresponding reduction in appropriations."

RELEASE

(Released for use October 4)
Washington, D. C.

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Rec'd after Report
sent to Mr. A.

10/8/16

[Signature]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Sacaton, Arizona,

October 7, 1916.

My dear Mr. Ayer;

Replying to your letter of August 14, 1916, relative positions I have held in the Indian Service I am pleased to give you the following report:

I entered the Indian service at the Sac & Fox Agency, Oklahoma, on January 1, 1892, as a laborer at \$300 per annum. On Nov. 25, 1892, I was promoted to the position of school farmer at the same agency at \$360 per annum. On July 28, 1893, I was promoted to the position of Industrial Teacher at the same agency at a salary of \$600 per annum. On February 28, 1895, and just prior to the extension of the Civil Service over the position I then held, I was relieved from the service but on June 7, 1895, I was reinstated to the position of Industrial Teacher at the Crow Creek Agency, So. Dak., at a salary of \$600 per annum. On July 1, 1896, I was promoted to the position of Teacher of Industries at \$720 per annum, at the same agency. On July 1, 1897, I was promoted to the position of Manual Training Teacher at the same agency at the same salary. On September 1, 1899, I was promoted to the position of Disciplinarian at the Genoa, Neb. school at a salary of \$900 per annum. On April 13, 1900, I was promoted to the position of Superintendent (under an

agency) at the Kiowa agency, Anadarko, Oklahoma, at a salary of \$1000 per annum (while there I had charge of the Riverside school near the Kiowa agency). On July, 1, 1900, I was promoted to a salary of \$1200 per annum in the same position. On September 23, 1901, I was give my first bonded superintendency being promoted to the position of Superintendent of the Shawnee (Oklahoma) Indian school and agency at a salary of \$1400 per annum. I remained there until July 1, 1911, and while there I received a raise in salary four times and was receiving \$1750 per annum when I was promoted to the position of Supervisor of Indian Schools for California, Arizona and Nevada, at a salary of \$2000 per annum and a per diem of \$3.00 per day when on duty in the field. On October 1, 1912, I was promoted to my present position as Superintendent of the Pima School and agency at a salary of \$3000 per annum. While here I have served in various capacities on special detail among which may be mentioned my detail to head off trouble with the Navajo of the Western Navajo agency last February when one of their number was killed by three white employees. Also my detail by Secretary Lane as chairman of one of his Competency Commissions to determine what Indians are ready for full citizenship. I am now serving on that detail.

Very cordially yours,

Frank A. Flackney
Superintendent.

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

October 16, 1916.

Mr. Jesse B. Mortsof,
Superintendent Indian School,
Hoopa, California.

My dear Mr. Mortsof:

I have your letter of October 4th, reporting the Hocpa Indian fair, in which you make particular reference to your Baby Show, enclosing photographs of the very interesting Indian babies exhibited.

It is gratifying to learn that the Baby Show was the most attractive feature of your fair and that the Indians were greatly interested, not only in the contest between babies, but especially as you say:

"I believe the physical examination of these babies which was closely watched by the mothers was as much an item of education to them as anything that has happened at Hoopa in many a day * * The examinations were far more than a superficial observation of the general appearance of the children. Notes were taken of irregularities and deficiencies. It gave the physician, nurse and field matron an excellent chance for some very good advice to these mothers in a way they will remember as long as they live."

This is fine and indicates intelligent and commendable activity on the part of yourself, the physician, field matron and nurse, which I greatly appreciate. However, a Baby Show is apt to be regarded as a display of babies and not taken as seriously by the Indians and employees as I desire. It is my purpose in our health campaign to utilize the Baby Show as an object lesson that it may be the means of helpfulness in extending our work into every home of the reservation. I am determined to leave no stone unturned to accomplish the best results obtainable and this requires a vigorous campaign. It is not

sufficient to talk about these things at the agency but it is incumbent upon us all to see that employees properly associated with this work make unceasing effort to improve health conditions, not only in saving the baby, but quite as much to restore the constitution and improve the health of the adult Indian.

It involves sanitation and ventilation of the homes; cleanliness not only of houses and surroundings but of the person and proper food for the child. It requires the instilling of respect for the physician, the nurse, the field matron and the hospital, and with it the elimination of the medicine man.

I am particularly anxious that our hospitals shall be used for mothers in childbirth. It is my great desire that every Indian mother not otherwise well provided for, shall find a place and proper care at this critical period in her life in a hospital. Every Indian hospital bed not necessarily occupied by those suffering from acute disease or serious injury should be available for mothers in childbirth.

All of these things can be brought about only through organized, aggressive and continuous activity.

Perhaps the most pressing feature of our campaign is sanitation. The first thing to be done is to see that every Indian home and its immediate surroundings are thoroughly cleaned up and kept in a sanitary condition. This is an absolutely necessary accomplishment. In effecting sanitation, do not assume that conditions are satisfactory because you find a tidy appearance. While there is apt to be such harmony, it is not necessarily so either with the Indian or the white man. Many times, when the outward appearance is good, there can be found unsanitary conditions.

Infant children should not be fed the food of an adult, but rather and always the nourishing foods suitable for infants. Too much food is sometimes quite as harmful as too little. The important thing is that an infant or growing child shall always have the proper food for his age. It is essential too, that the mother shall be well cared for before, at the time of, and following child birth, at home or in a hospital.

As you know, our health campaign has been vigorously pursued for nearly three years. I have regarded it as the thing about which all other administrative activities should revolve. Education and protection of property are highly important but everything is secondary to the basic condition which makes for the perpetuation of the race.

Our whole field force has earnestly joined the Office in a determined campaign to rebuild the constitution of the Indian as rapidly as possible, reduce tuberculosis, eliminate trachoma, and speedily stop the appalling percentage of deaths among Indian children. For many years, it has been truthfully announced that the Indian was a vanishing race. Many conditions conspired to make it so. It was a crime to permit it to exist long after discovery, but it has continued until the world looks upon the Indian as a dying race. Under such conditions it would seem almost indefensible that Congress should appropriate large sums of money for the education and the general administration of their affairs. It is out of harmony with the whole program that we should make the fight now in progress for the advancement of a dying race.

I am indeed proud of the fact, and may I not say that its accomplishment will stand out in history as a mile-stone, yes as a monument, more conspicuous than any other one thing in the history of Indian administration during the last half century, that we have now demonstrated, as ascertained from dependable reports made by the superintendents, physicians, and field matrons at the series of Indian school institutes held this summer that for the first time in fifty years, there were in 1915-16 more births than deaths among the Indians of the United States. THE INDIAN IS NO LONGER A VANISHING RACE. Our strenuous efforts are certainly worth while with such a reward awaiting us -- saving a noble and deserving people. With a continuance of our present campaign, there is now every promise that the Indian will permanently survive and become a component part of our civilization standing side by side with the Caucasian.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SYNOPSIS:MINUTES.

OCT 31 1916

BULLETIN NO. 20.

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners at Mohonk Lake, New York, October 18 - 20, 1916.

The Board held its regular fall meeting at Mohonk Lake, New York, October 18 - 20, 1916. Commissioners Vaux, Moorehead, Eliot, Ayer and Smiley, and Secretary McDowell were in attendance.

The following resolution was passed concerning a proposed history of the Board:

RESOLVED: That the Secretary of the Board be directed and authorized to have printed, in pamphlet form, not to exceed 5,000 copies of a history of the Board of Indian Commissioners as prepared and compiled by the Committee on the History of the Board, the cost of the publication to be met by payment from the Board's appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

The Secretary made reports upon the progress of the investigations into the "status of the Indian" and "returned students". He was directed to continue the research work and compile reports for presentation at the annual meeting of the Board.

The Committee on Peyote was continued.

At the suggestion of Chairman Vaux the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED: That Commissioner Ketcham be appointed a committee of one to investigate the health conditions, with a particular reference to tuberculosis, among the Choctaw and other Indians in Oklahoma.

After some discussion of the subject of cattle on Indian reservations the following resolution was passed:

RESOLVED: That Commissioner Ayer be requested and authorized to investigate cattle raising and selling for and by the Indians with particular reference to the cattle conditions on the Fort Apache and Menominee Reservations.

At the suggestion of Commissioner Eliot the Chairman and Secretary were requested and authorized to prepare and sign for and on behalf of the Board a memorial to the Rockefeller General Education Board respecting an investigation of Indian education.

The Secretary read a report upon the proposition of placing the Board upon a \$4.00 per diem basis for traveling expenses. The following resolution was passed:

RESOLVED: That the Secretary write the members of the Board for their opinions on the proposition to place the Board on a \$4.00 per diem basis for traveling expenses and, if the majority of the Board approve it, that the Secretary of the Interior be requested to make the necessary order placing the Board on the \$4.00 per diem in lieu of the present limit of \$5.00 per day for actual expenses for subsistence.

The following resolutions were passed relative to the next Board meetings:

RESOLVED: That the Board of Indian Commissioners hold its next annual meeting in Washington on or about January 30, 1917, the precise date to be fixed by the Chairman after consultation with the members.

RESOLVED: That the Board of Indian Commissioners hold a special meeting at Riverside, California on or about March 7, 1917, the precise date to be fixed by the Chairman after consultation with the members.

The following resolution was passed:

RESOLVED: That the Chairman, in his discretion, direct and authorize the Secretary of the Board to visit the Seminoles of Florida and the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina to obtain information for the Board.

December 19, 1916.

Dear Mr. McDowell:


I had, as usual, sent to me a copy of Indian Bill, HR 18453, before the Senate.

In looking over the Menominee Section, page 52, commencing at "provided" in line 15, and ending at line 18, it says, "that no lands shall be used for agricultural purposes pursuant to the foregoing provision excepting such land as has heretofore been completely and wholly cut off". It would be very difficult to find any section of timber that had been cut off in accordance with this provision and I think that provision ought to be changed to say, "after merchantable timber had been removed".

I wish you would show this to Commissioner Sells or his Assistant and see if they don't think it would be better to have it that way.

It might drive them out otherwise onto sandy land or land that timber never had grown on, which would be very inferior.

Yours very truly,



Mr. Malcolm McDowell,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM MCDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

December 20, 1916.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:-

The enclosed bulletin may look formidable because of its bulk but you will find it interesting for it contains copies of letters from Superintendents of Indian Reservations giving their candid, untrammelled opinions, views and conclusions on the "returned student" problem.

If you will read the copy of my letter to them (which leads the bulletin) you will learn how we secured these interesting communications from the men in the field.

Every mail is bringing in letters; we have over thirty and probably will receive twice as many. We will make copies and send them to you as quickly as we can turn them out - they will form other sections of this bulletin.

May I offer the suggestion that you study the letters to the end that the Board can make a report which will present the returned student problem in such a compelling way that the Board's recommendations will result in bringing nearer the solution of this most important problem.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary,

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago,
Illinois.,

*Very Christmas to you
Mr. Ayer and a happy New
Year*

PHILLIPS ACADEMY
DEPARTMENT OF
AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
CHARLES PEABODY, [REDACTED] DIRECTOR
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, CURATOR

ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS,.....Dec. 20th, 1916.

My dear Mr. Ayer:-

*The enclosed carbon copy of a letter to Mr. Skiff explains
itself. I shall look up the Hopewell collection and then go to Washington
for the Board meeting. I shall be glad to call and pay my respects to
Mrs. Ayer and yourself while in Chicago.*

With best wishes for a happy new year, I am

Very sincerely yours,

*Honorable Edward Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.*

Warren K. Moorehead

Enclosure.

CARBON COPY.

Dec. 30, 1916.

Dear Mr. Skiff:-

Many thanks for your letter of December 20th.

I find that I can go Chicago earlier than originally planned.
I shall therefor leave about the 19th of January and come to
the Field Museum, Saturday morning January 20th and see you
and the Curator of the Department of Anthropology with reference
to the Hopewell collection.

Thanking you, I am

Very sincerely yours,

F. W. Skiff, Esq.,
Director of the Field Museum of Natural History,
Chicago, Illinois.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
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EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, WOODHURST LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

December 21, 1916.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:-

Your letter of the 19, is just in and I have sent it to Mr. Meritt, who is handling the Indian Bill for the Department before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs.

There may be trouble in getting the bill amended as you desire for it is the purpose of both Committees to make as few changes as possible so that the Indian appropriation bill can be passed at the earliest moment. However, I will do what I can to have the bill amended as you desire. Congress adjourns from tomorrow until January 2, and many of the members already have left the city.

I am going to the Cherokee Reservation in North Carolina next Tuesday and will be there during Christmas week.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary,

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building
Chicago, Illinois.,

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MONONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

December 26, 1916.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Mr. McDowell, who is now on a trip to the Cherokee Reservation in North Carolina, has directed me to write you concerning your proposed trip to the Southwest following the Board's annual meeting in this city on or about January 30th, 1917.

According to the latest tentative plans, Commissioner Eliot proposes to visit the new Papago Reservation, the Gila River Reservation and the Yuma Reservation. Commissioner Knox expects to make an extended trip over the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico and Arizona. Chairman Vaux intends to visit the Navajo Indians on the public domain in the vicinity of Crownpoint, New Mexico, the Zuni Reservation and probably some of the Pueblos. Commissioner Moorehead plans to make a tour of inspection of the Rosebud and Standing Rock Reservations in South and North Dakota. Commissioner Ketcham hopes to be able to go west, but no definite itinerary has been fixed by him. Mr. McDowell's plans are also unsettled.

Mr. McDowell's idea was to inform you of the tentative plans of the various Board members so as to be sure that there would be no conflict with any plans that you might make. If you will write him telling just what points you desire to inspect, he will be able to inform the other commissioners so that there will be no doubling up of inspections and he will also be able to furnish all the latest data available here in Washington relating to the particular reservations you may select.

Respectfully yours,

Earl Y. Henderson
Clark.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

December 26, 1916.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

In his absence, Mr. McDowell has directed me to inform you that Chairman Vaux has issued a call for the coming annual meeting of the Board to be held at the Board's offices in Washington on Tuesday, January 30th, 1917 at 10 o'clock A. M., in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Lake Mohonk meeting of the Board in October last.

Mr. Vaux states that, "Should it transpire upon consultation with other members of the Board that another day in the same week will be more agreeable to them, this date may be modified accordingly."

Respectfully yours,

Earl Y. Henderson
Clerk.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago,
Illinois.

Chicago, December 27, 1916.

Mr. Malcolm McDowell,
Secy., Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McDowell:

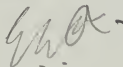
I have your letters and list of December 20th, and your wishes for a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year, for which I thank you most sincerely.

These letters are fine. I see Mr. Dady, in one article has referred to the negro, on which I have taken the liberty of answering him, and send you copy of the letter.

I will be very glad to see the balance of them as they come along.

I received also the five or six copies of the Indian Report.

Very truly yours,



Chicago, December 27, 1916.

Mr. John W. Dady,
Supt. Red Cliff Indian Agency,
Weyfield, Wis.

Dear Sir:

Copy of your letter to the Secretary of our Indian Commission, amongst others, has been forwarded to me.

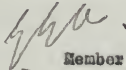
I have read these letters with great interest, and every part of your letter is fine except where you say "the negro has succeeded because he has been compelled to make his own way, and the Indian, in my estimation, is a better man than the negro and he, too, if made to depend upon himself, will succeed". While I agree with you in many ways, in time the Indian will make a better man than the negro,- the negroes' whole life before his freedom was that of work. The negroes of the South did all the work, blacksmithing, carpentering, plowing, reaping, cotton picking, cotton ginning, cotton weaving, household work, and, in fact, all work of every name and nature so that when he was thrown upon himself he had always been used to work and he still was amongst the very people who had taught him and who still had to depend upon his labor for 90% or more of the work of the South, even up to the present time. So you see he had something to do right away and knew how to do it, while our Indian never has worked, never has been taught to work,- only a limited number which we are trying to get at, and while I think after generations of work they will be all right, today I think

JWD 12 27 16

you will agree with me, if you turn our 320,000 Indians to shift ^{ft}
for themselves, 90% of them would be paupers in five years.

As I said before, your letter is fine, and these letters we
are getting will, of course, be of great service to the Commission.

Yours very truly,



Member Board of Indian Commissioners.

Answer 11/18/17

Whiteriver, Ariz., Jan. 31, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Agar:

I, too, am sorry Commissioner Sells is going to take us away from the Apaches. I had just gotten to the point where I would do something with them. And I am rather averse to leaving the Service in this way, but, if it the proper way in which to have an employee of twenty years or out, there is nothing further to be said.

As to the Indians you were questioning the Apaches.

1. The Indians own about 8000 head of cattle. They have grazing for 20,000 head reserved for them and they would have most any if they would take care of what they really do have. We took their bill for 500 last year. Very many more, no one can say. And they will speak for themselves. As soon as one gets a little too far ahead, they begin to grin on him.

2. There are about 24,000 permitted cattle and 20,000 sheep on the Reservation. The cattle pay \$1.40 per head per year; the sheep, 10¢ for the year grazing and 50¢ for year-ling. Horses pay \$3.00 per head per year and burros, \$1.20. None of this money is paid directly to the Indians but is used in buying the tools, feeds, etc. for the roads and bridges, and for the maintenance of the aged and infirm.

3. Many of the Indians are so dishonest. I tried to get them to do so three years ago, but they refused. As a matter of fact, there is no reason why any of them should be any if they would take care of what they have and do the work they have a chance to do. For the past ten winters, it has been necessary to hire white men and Mexicans to come in and haul wood to Fort Apache and to the School and Agency. The Indians won't do it, in spite of the fact that the Post is paying \$1.50 per cord.

Every Indian on the Reservation, who is willing to work and save, can be comfortably well off in ten years. There is no place where there is a better chance to raise cattle and those who have tried have gotten ahead. Three years ago, I saw Herman Thompson in jail for 30 days. He was ready to start over hill. The jail sentence seemed to sober him. He went on over to take care of his father's cattle. He killed nothing, but lived on flour, sugar and coffee, riding every day, looking after his stock. He kept off his neighbors and accused him of being "just like a white man". The result is that he was able to sell cattle to the amount of \$1200 this fall and his loss of careful saving

are over. Lynn Jarry left school three years ago last June. He began to take care of his cattle and to get work with the permission of some ranches his stock might drift. We had about 11 head then; now we have 45 head and he lives among the greatest depredators on the Reservation, but he rides.

These are but fair examples of what can be done. I have encouraged every boy who leaves school to go into cattle. I have shown them pictures of good cattle. They get my copies of the Breeder's Gazette and they know what well-bred cattle means. Of course, it will be years before they can raise anything as good as the Apaches show, but the enclosed photo will give you an idea of what we are trying to do - improving.

And that is why I am to go leave the Apaches. I would like to have a further hand in the individual evolution of the most backward Indians - with one exception - in the United States.

I trust you will pardon me if I say that I have been given no reason for my proposed transfer to "Gashu" except that indefinite, intangible one, "the betterment of the Service". After stating in explicit terms that one of the great drawbacks in the Service is the frequent change, Why should the Commissioner wish me to move? All inquiries have been told that the transfer was no reflection on me but rather a mark of confidence. I don't want confidence - I want to stay with my Apaches.

If I am here in March, it will be a great delight to have you come up. If we can do no better, and you feel able to take the trip, you could come to Rico or even to the San Carlos as well by auto and I would meet you there with a team. It is only a forty-mile drive from the sawmill to Silver River. Let me know what you think.

Now, as to that timber land. Where is it? What is the nearest railway station? How much is there of it? Would you lease it for ten years, giving the tenant the privilege of fencing?

If there is enough of it to make it worth while and we can make a deal, I would like to go down and investigate. I can get all the money I want to put into the stock business. I know, right now, there is a million and a half waiting for a chance. And I want to say that the stock people who know what I have done here have been good enough to express their confidence in my ability to handle a stock proposition.

Very sincerely yours,

Wm. Peterson.



Vaux
1917
Aug
Report on the Osage Indians, Oklahoma,
By Commissioner George Vaux, Jr.,
Board of Indian Commissioners

To the United States Board
of Indian Commissioners:

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report upon investigations among the Osage Indians in Oklahoma conducted by me from June 9 to 17, 1916. Upon this trip I was accompanied by our secretary, Malcolm McDowell, and together we got an excellent idea of conditions upon the Osage Reservation. We made our headquarters at Pawhuska, the county seat, where also the office of the Osage Agency is situated. In addition we drove by motor to Hominy and Grey Horse, the other two important villages. We had two councils with the Indians which were attended by very considerable numbers of them, and in addition talked to many individuals and also a large number of white men. The general results of our observation are set forth in the following:

A. problem of riches.

The general conditions at the Osage Agency are so absolutely different from those which exist anywhere else in the Indian country that none of the usual ideas which we have formed respecting them seem to apply. As a rule the problem of the Indian is the problem of poverty. With the Osages it is just the reverse. The problem is the problem of riches. To begin with, each Indian has his homestead and allotments of 160 acres and in addition about 500 acres each of surplus land, all allotted, in many instances subject to a trust period of 25 years which will expire in 1931, although a very considerable number

of these Indians have been declared competent and the restrictions as respects their surplus lands at least removed. It is estimated that their per capita proportion of the general wealth is over \$10,000. There are nearly \$5,750,000 of trust funds in the United States Treasury belonging to them and, in addition, there are the very large royalties which they receive from oil and gas leases.

Per capita payments.

The following per capita payments of income have been made in recent years: fiscal year 1913, \$511.14, fiscal year 1914, \$990.88, fiscal year 1915, \$463.68, fiscal year 1916, \$575.93, making the total payments per capita for the four years \$3541.63, or a total of \$4,116,817.18. In addition to the ordinary royalties there has just been made a per capita payment of about \$923.00 from the amounts received from the bonuses on the leases made last spring, and another payment of \$527.13 per capita is about to be made from additional funds derived from the same source. These last two amounts are in addition to the regular annuities. It is not to be wondered at that families which receive such large sums of money as are here indicated should be disinclined to work when, without effort on their part, these large sums come into their hands with which to employ others to work for them. In addition to this most of them lease their allotments, and whilst many of the Indians make so-called informal leases so that the income they receive is not known with definiteness, under certain new regulations recently promulgated, a very considerable number of leases are submitted for approval by the Secretary of the Interior. About 1500 leases relative to which definite information is thus obtainable show an average rental of about \$500 per annum each. It will thus be seen that the income of an average family is likely to be anywhere from \$5,000.00 to \$10,000 per annum, while some of them are much more.

Hopelessly in debt.

Such is the improvidence of many of these individuals, however, that they have made little or no advance in material welfare. Many of them are hopelessly in debt and there seems no prospect of getting them out of that situation unless something can be done by which their lives of idleness and extravagance can be modified through government intervention and control of their expenditures. They have the vices of the idle rich as the result, not so much of viciousness as of incompetency. The Indians have become the prey of designing men and women, many whites of both sexes having intermarried into the tribe for the purpose of securing the pecuniary advantages that could thereby be derived. In many instances these white people have at first been employed in some capacity, they being glad to accept positions for the opportunities that would thereby be afforded for them to carry out their matrimonial schemes. Naturally only the least intelligent and refined persons are attracted to such surroundings so that the influence of such people upon the Indians, in the main, is absolutely bad.

Indifference of church people.

It is deplorable and discouraging to observe the almost entire lack of a sense of responsibility for the Indians and their social uplift which exists in the white communities with which we came in contact. Ministers of churches and other similar persons in Pawhuska appeared to have no feeling whatever regarding what they might do to help the Indians who were located so closely to them. If some method could be adopted by church organizations or other bodies by which the social conscience of their own members in the Indian country could be aroused and they spurred on to do something concrete for the benefit of the Indians,

if only to get into a sympathetic and helpful attitude toward them, I believe enormous good would ensue. This applies not only to the Osages but to every tribe in the whole of the United States.

Number on the rolls.

No discussion of the conditions among the Osages can be fully understood without an appreciation of the very great differences that exist between the different members of this tribe. When these Indians were allotted under the Act of June 28, 1906, the names of 2239 individuals were included on the rolls. Of this number about 370 have since died. In June 1916 there were 2230 shares of annuities paid quarterly.

The total number of these Indians under Federal supervision June 1, 1916, was 2195. Of this number 1357, or considerably more than one-half, were classed as mixed-bloods, and the balance of 838 as full-bloods. Broadly speaking, the full-bloods are uneducated in the ways of the white man as respects their ability to conduct their business affairs. A very considerable number of them cannot speak English, and but few can read and write in that language. They appear to be in many respects very trustful of those in whom they have confidence and in certain directions are easily led. Mixed-bloods, on the other hand, are in a very great many instances shrewd business men of ability, and as competent to conduct their affairs as other residents of the United States. Yet, under the Allotment Act of June 28, 1906, all are treated exactly alike. The total individual and tribal property are valued by the Indian Bureau at \$23,109,432, or a per capita of wealth of \$10,528. Exactly the same amount of supervision is extended by the Indian Office to the share of the lawyer, the real estate agent or the bank official as is extended to that of the uneducated man speaking little or no English, whose method of life is far from civilized and who has no idea whatever of what the real value of money is. This situation cannot but result not only in injustice

but also in much dissatisfaction and, accordingly, the tribe seems to be divided into two parties; the lines of cleavage being largely those of the separation of the full-bloods from the mixed-bloods.

To secure harmony.

As the result of such observations as I was able to make, there would seem to be no reason whatever for this grouping together of all of these Indians. If the property of the mixed-bloods were to be handed over to them at once, and they allowed to do what they pleased with it, and all of the efforts of the administration of Indian Affairs should be bent toward protecting and training the full-bloods, I think there can be no doubt but that in the long run more substantial justice would be done and the Indians would be placed in a position where there would be much more harmony of feeling among them. Under existing conditions of law, however, this is impossible and further Congressional enactment is necessary to authorize such a course to be pursued.

These conditions are still further emphasized by the provision of the Act of 1906, which required the segregation of the Indians in three principal town sites, Pawhuska, Hominy and Grey Horse, and setting apart tracts of land at each one of these points specifically for Indian villages. The result is that the whole tendency has been to gather the Indians together at these towns instead of encouraging them to live on their allotments which, in many instances, are capable of cultivation. The recent policy of the Indian Bureau to bring every influence to bear upon the Indians to move on to their allotments cannot be too highly commended. The more the demoralizing influences of these villages

can be broken up the better it will be for the future of the Osages. It is a hard problem at best to arouse their interest in remunerative employments which will make them self-supporting when there is no need from one standpoint for them to work. If their conditions are to be improved, however, everything must be done which is possible to remove them from surroundings calculated to encourage them in continuing in their present habits of idleness.

FRENCH RIBBONS AND JOY RIDES.

The impressions produced upon the visitor by the pretty little city of Pawhuska are perhaps different from what would be secured anywhere else in the United States. There are about 5,000 people resident there, all well housed and comfortable looking, whilst the business section of the city is well built with substantial business blocks showing the inherent evidences of wealth. Yet one looks in vain for any manufacturing activities or for much that looks like wholesale business or other operations which would seem to justify a town of the size and apparent wealth of this one.

Many residents frankly told me that the whole community lived off of the Indians. This seems an extreme statement and can hardly be credited in its fullness, although there was much to indicate that there is a good deal of ground to sustain it. What is most impressive is the fact that it seemed as though the community was filled with Osage Indians who were having series of continuous joy-rides. Automobiles were everywhere filled with them and so confirmed has the motor habit become that many of them will not walk two blocks to go from one store to another without hiring a motor for the purpose. Doubtless the white man has been quick to see the pecuniary returns which could be thus secured and, whether by a combination or

otherwise, rates for transportation seemed to be high, even when compared with the ordinary method of registering employed by the automatic dials of the taxi-cabs of our large cities. A couple of dollars for two passengers for three blocks seemed to be considered a not exorbitant charge.

Old and young spendthrifts.

The Indian village is about a mile from the business section of Pawhuska. When the "jitney" craze was at its height an enterprising livery man thought that he saw a good business opportunity and put in jitneys to run out to the Indian village. The undertaking was a quick failure. No Osage Indian would demean himself by riding in a cheap public vehicle of that sort. He would far rather pay a dollar or more and ride in state alone, or with a friend or two, each of whom paid the same, than to travel in the same company but with the stigma of paying only a dime for the round trip. The fact that the automobiles were identical had no influence.

At the time in June 1916 when I was in the Osage country there had recently been an annuity payment and everyone had plenty of money. Doubtless as that date sunk further into the past the amount of joy-riding would be proportionately decreased as the money then secured all would be expended. In fact, as before stated, the full-bloods particularly have little or no appreciation of the worth of money, and I was informed it was not unusual for parents to give their children twenty dollar notes at a time for spending money. I saw one little girl go into a drug store and buy a glass of soda water, handing the clerk a twenty dollar bill in payment and, with her hands full of change, leave the store headed straight for the moving picture show across the street. Expensive jewelry is also bought by the children without regard to its cost or appropriateness, whilst it is stated that more expensive French ribbons are sold in Pawhuska than in any town in

the Southwest. Of course the origin of this extravagance is in the very large sums of money which are payable to these Indians and their entire lack of training in the ability to use them with discretion. It certainly is a strange comment upon the policy of the American people that this tribe should have been driven from its valuable lands in Kansas into what was supposedly a tract for which the white man could have no use and that then, through the fortuitous discovery of oil and gas thereon, the tribe should be in a position of having the greatest per capita wealth of any known separate race in the world.

The trade supervisor.

Some years ago there was in operation a system by which under the direction of a trade supervisor the Indians might designate the particular stores or traders with whom they wished to deal and, by a card system, the agency office kept track not only of the prices paid by the Indians but also of the total amounts which they were expending, the agency practically guaranteeing the payment of the accounts up to sixty per cent of the next quarterly annuity payment, the balance of the amount being paid to the individual Indian in cash. This system, according to all accounts, worked very well, and if something of that sort could be again carried out I believe it would be greatly to the benefit of the full-bloods. There appears to have been no real dissatisfaction with this system and it was abandoned, seemingly, because of internal jealousies existing several years ago among the clerks then employed at the Agency, most, if not all of whom no longer are employed there, I believe.

As heretofore intimated, I believe that the mixed-bloods should be entirely relieved from all governmental supervision except the usual and reasonable restrictions to be found in any civilized community respecting shares of minors.

OIL AND GAS LEASES

It is impossible for anyone not having an intimate knowledge with regard to oil and gas leases and the royalties properly payable therefor, to pass a final opinion on the very technical points which are involved in the recent negotiations carried on by the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Superintendent of the Osage Agency having to do with the bonuses and the rates of rental to be paid for the oil and gas privileges from the Osage Reservation. Taken as a whole, the full-bloods are entirely satisfied with the business methods adopted by the Government in connection with all of its transactions and with the sums secured. From the reports that I found in the Oklahoma papers of other analogous sales at about the same time, there would appear to be no doubt but that the price per barrel received by the Osages is at least equal to, if not greater, than any other considerable sale made up to the present time, and the royalties for gas are also on a very high basis.

Again the dissatisfaction has been on the part of the mixed-bloods, and it would seem as though their attitude had been formulated by certain agitators who were unsuccessful in so shaping affairs that they would be able personally to secure some undue advantage. Some of these men were most bitter and extreme in their denunciation of the high government officials mentioned above, but in no instance did they appear to be able to cite any good authority for their feelings. I believe that every true friend of the Indian is to be congratulated upon the straightforward and advanced business methods adopted by Secretary Lane in connection with these negotiations and that the future will prove that his course has been such as to secure for the Indians the very highest possible price for their product.

Future oil development

A consideration of the future, however, is necessary in order that the further development of the unexplored portion of the Osage Reservation may be carried on for the benefit, not only of the Indians, but for that of the American people as well. So far only about one-third of the Osage reservation has been prospected for oil and gas, which leaves an area of several hundred thousand acres which have, it is believed, unlimited supplies of these great natural resources awaiting development. Under the Act of 1906, for a period of 25 years from that date, all these minerals are tribal property. In 1931, however, they pass to the owner of the surface unless Congress should otherwise direct.

As part of the great scheme of conservation of natural resources which is so vital to the American people, it would seem as though this undeveloped field, so far as is known the largest oil and gas field now in existence anywhere which can be handled as a unit, and probably of such value as to stagger the imagination, should be conserved for the future needs of the nation, particularly as a source of supply of oil for the navy. Again Congressional action will be necessary, but if the trust period at once should be extended for a further period of 25 years, and for the present all further exploration for oil and gas in the western section should cease, except such as may be carried on by the United States Government itself, there would seem to be little doubt but that there would be conserved for the future needs of the nation a supply of oil which would prove invaluable. By such a course the existing property rights of the whole tribe will be protected, the oil and gas being tribal property, and the United States Government taking over this field would make proper compensation to the tribe therefor.

This is a matter of great immediate impor-

tance, for it is only by action at once on the part of the Government that further exploitation for the benefit of private interests in this now undeveloped area can be prevented. It would appear that the very large use of oil as a fuel for sea-going vessels in the near future is almost without question and that use seems likely to increase rather than diminish. With the growth of the navy of the United States and our shipping interests, we cannot be too quick to avail ourselves of such an opportunity as is here afforded.

OSAGE INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL.

According to the school statistics of November 30, 1915, the number of children among the Osages were divided as follows:

Enrolled in Reservation Indian Schools	138	
Enrolled in Non-reservation Indian School	19	
Enrolled in Mission Schools	<u>32</u>	
Total enrolled in Indian Schools		179
Enrolled in Public Schools on the Reservation	389	
Enrolled in Public Schools off the Reservation	<u>117</u>	
Total enrolled in Public Schools		506
Enrolled in Private Schools		74 759
Excused for various reasons	116	
No report	26	
Total number of pupils		903

Most of the Indians live in the three principal Indian villages at Pawhuska, Grey Horse and Hominy. There are certain local school facilities which are supposed to be open to them in the district schools; there is the St. Louis School for Girls, a denominational boarding school near Pawhuska and the St. John's School for Boys, also under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, which, however, has been closed. There are no Government schools save one

at Pawhuska, where is located the Osage Boarding School for which provision was made by the Act of Congress of June 28, 1806. By the limitations of that Act, unless there is further congressional enactment, this school must be closed January 1, 1917. The annual cost of conducting the school is about \$35,000 a year, paid out of the funds of the Osages.

The school is located on high ground overlooking the city of Pawhuska and there are several excellent buildings including separate dormitories for the boys and girls and a school house, all built of stone, as well as several cottages for the school employees. On November 30, 1915, there were enrolled 128 children, which makes a per capita cost of about \$273.00 on the basis of the annual cost of \$35,000.

Indians divided on school

Again, with regard to this school as with so many of the other important interests of the tribe, the Osages are hopelessly divided. The full-bloods, almost to a man, are heartily in favor of the school and its continuance being authorized by an Act of Congress, whilst a very considerable portion of the mixed-bloods are absolutely opposed to it and desire that it shall be discontinued as soon as possible.

In the past there were what seems to have been some very proper criticisms of much that went on at this school. The conditions which at that time invited criticism do not exist at present, as under the present efficient conduct of the school it has improved in every respect. Accordingly its shortcomings in the past are not in point when urged at this time. The Indian Bureau never approved of these conditions, and recently the conditions complained of have been remedied. The principal argument employed by those who are opposed to the school is that of expense. The annual per capita cost of about \$275.00 is not excessive for a boarding school. The gross expense of \$35,000 is divided among 2,330 annuity shares, making less than \$16.00 per annum, each which

surely is a very small sum when compared with the total wealth of the tribe which is placed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as being \$23,109,432. Should the school be discontinued and the plant divided up into building lots, as its opponents desire, the amounts produced by sales would be equally insignificant.

A real estate deal.

The principal buildings, it is stated, could be used one for a city hospital, another for a high school building for the town, and the other for similar civic purposes. It is hard to see, however, how any very large sum of money could be paid for the buildings to be used for such purposes and it is problematical whether the local authorities would be willing to purchase them at any fair price. There would be left, however, some forty or fifty acres of land which might be developed into building lots. Assuming the lots to be fifty by one-hundred and forty feet, or five lots to the acre, an outside value, according to the best opinion that I could secure, would not be over \$250.00 a lot on the average. Probably this figure is high, so that \$60,000 would be an outside value for the land or about \$27.00 per capita for enrolled Osages. It is extremely doubtful if the land could be sold for building lots for there is much vacant property close at hand now in the market for development and which has remained unimproved for a number of years, notwithstanding efforts to market it in building lots by interested capitalists. One of them told me he would be most happy to sell lots adjacent to the school site for what he had paid for them some years ago, making no allowance for interest and taxes, his figures being no higher than I have named above.

Double taxation argument.

Another claim made in opposition to the school is that as a number of the members of the tribe pay local school taxes they are really subjected to double taxation.

Whatever may be the force of this argument, those who are objecting on this account are in no different position from a very large number of white people who while paying school taxes send their children to private schools or universities. It was generally admitted, even by those who are opposed to the school, that last year the Osage Indian Boarding School was a good one, in every way a vast improvement on what it formerly was.

It will be observed that all the objections to the school are based upon monetary considerations; none of them go into the merit of the school itself, the work it is doing or the necessity for boarding school. I talked to a large number of full-bloods at each of the three villages where most of the full-bloods reside, and there was not a dissenting voice among them as to the very great importance of the continuance of the school. Many of the better class of mixed-breeds are of the same mind. The full-bloods and numerous mixed-bloods bring forward several very cogent reasons in support of the school. Their reasons may be briefly summarized as follows:

The full-bloods' side.

First - As at present organized, the school is so conducted that it meets the requirements of the Osages. This was universally admitted. I heard but one criticism of the actual conduct of the schools. It was that a child, not an Osage, had been enrolled there the past year. In this particular case a little girl, a waif, had been taken care of by an Osage family as a matter of charity. They had finally adopted her. These Osages had no children of their own of school age and their adopted child was admitted into the school. Surely this cannot be considered a serious cause for criticism, although it gave a basis for the claim that children who were not Osages were being educated there. In reply to this it was further claimed by the full-bloods that many of those who are opponents of the school are descended from parents who

really have no Osage blood at all but who were themselves received into the tribe a generation or two back in order to prevent them from starving.

Second - The Osage Indian Boarding School is organized so as to meet the needs of these Indians, as the district schools which are adapted to white children do not meet them.

The Osages are shy and for this reason the children, especially when in competition with white pupils, appear dull. Experts in educating Indians can do more for them and encourage them to take their proper place. The moral advantage for them of the boarding school is also most important. The Osage parents are indulgent, and the children attending day schools in their off hours frequent movies, pool rooms and other similar places to a demoralizing extent, whilst at the boarding school their play hours are supervised properly.

Third - The attendance of the Osage children at day schools is almost impossible to enforce. Their parents are frequently visiting and feasting at different points on the reservation, often for several weeks at a time. If the children are free to accompany them the school work is hopelessly interfered with. If the children are in the boarding school the school authorities have such control over them as will prevent them from going off without regard to the requirements of school work and a double service is done to the children.

Fourth - It is the present and most admirable policy of the Indian Bureau to have these Indians live on and cultivate their allotments. When this end is accomplished they will be very much scattered and educational facilities for them in the district schools will be much more slender than they are at present.

Fifth - The school provides a home for

Osage orphans for whom no other adequate provision is made. Last year eighteen such were enrolled in the school - they were thus insured kind and sympathetic training.

School should be strengthened.

Instead of discontinuing this school it would be much better if it could be strengthened and increased in size. On November 30, 1915, there were 303 children reported as of school age and belonging to this tribe. A very large proportion of these might with great benefit be taken care of in this school rather than to be attending no school at all, or with great irregularity going to district schools.

In one respect the course of study in the school seems to be quite out of keeping with the most advanced educational thought of the day, in that a very large part of the manual and industrial training, now so universally in vogue is omitted. At first sight this appears a very serious defect, but a closer inspection and study of the peculiar circumstances would seem fully to justify the curriculum as adopted. The situation with the Osages is unique; any attempt to force upon them the work usually done in these lines does nothing but spell failure as both the children and their parents strenuously object to such procedure. For example, when the attempt was made to teach girls sewing or dressmaking they replied that with the ample money that there is at their command they had their white dressmakers employed in the town and they could see no reason why they should do such work. This sounds very much like the expressions one would hear if the same experiment should be tried in some of our fashionable boarding schools where the daughters of multi-millionaires are being educated.

The result has been that the present course of study has for the moment at least eliminated teaching in lines that might lead to the sort of feeling above indicated, and by the introduction of certain handicraft and

art work, the interest of the pupils has been secured as well as the cooperation of their parents. This can but result in helping them on to better things in the near future. A band has been organized among the boys and there is good reason to hope for much in the future in this respect.

THE ANTI-LIQUOR CAMPAIGN.

That which surprised me the most in the Osage country was the utterly different conditions from anything I had been led to expect in connection with the liquor traffic. So much had been said to me respecting the "drunken laziness of the Osages" and so many stories had been told me of groups of them lying around the streets of their villages or near the railroad stations in drunken stupor, that I was prepared to find conditions in these respects exceedingly unsatisfactory. My surprise was great, therefore, to discover that however true such representations may have been as respects the past, they are not in the slightest degree justified by present conditions.

The administration of the Indian Office cannot be too highly commended for the firm stand it is taking on this subject, for it has resulted in the practical cleaning up of every part of this reservation. During the whole time I was there, out of the several hundred Indians whom I saw, and with many to whom I talked, I found but one who gave the slightest indication of having partaken of intoxicants, and he was not by any means drunk, though somewhat loquacious. He was on his way to Tulsa to attend a white man's prize fight. I heard of but one drunken man, a white man, and he was almost immediately arrested by an officer and taken to the lock-up in Pawhuska. The sentiment of the white people in the Osage country seems to have undergone a complete revulsion within the past couple of years, and many of them seem to appreciate now that if whiskey can be kept out it leaves more of the Indians' money for

other and more legitimate purposes. The key to the situation was the promulgation by Commissioner Sells of his well-known order to the effect that quarterly payments would be withheld unless boot-leggers and other similar undesirable characters were completely discountenanced.

Business men cooperate.

As the result of this mandate the business men of Pawhuska voluntarily contributed to a fund which was used in offering rewards for the arrest and conviction of anyone selling liquor to the Indians. About the same time the superintendent of the agency, Mr. J. George Wright, instituted through his subordinates, the enforcement officers, a strict campaign against all such law breakers. The result is today that there probably is no place in Oklahoma where the law against the sale of liquor is more strictly enforced and where it is more difficult for anyone, Indian or white man, to secure intoxicants. It therefore may be stated, as a general proposition, that at the present time drunkenness among these Indians is almost unknown and it is a splendid comment upon what can be done by men who are thoroughly in earnest in this matter and who fearlessly enforce the law, knowing that local public sentiment and the whole force of the United States Government are back of them in their endeavors.

Lemon and vanilla extracts.

There are, however, one or two points which need still to be given attention in this connection. The most important of these is the use of alcoholic flavoring extracts, particularly lemon and vanilla. These extracts are handled in large quantities by grocers and other similar store keepers, and when Indians buy vanilla extract to the amount of a dozen bottles at a time it must be very evident to anyone that the intention is to use it for other purposes than for flavoring. The recent policy of the Indian Bureau to purchase for the use of the service no flavoring extracts

preserved in alcohol is a step in the right direction, and it would seem as though some means might be found by which the sellers of inordinate quantities of the alcoholic preparation after warning might be proceeded against.

In connection with the liquor traffic, however, as well as many other moral influences among the Indians, the great menace is to be found in Tulsa, Bartlesville, and other towns situated just across the borders of the reservation. At these places there is a complete lack of interest in improving the Indians, and in fact it would seem in some of them there exists no desire whatever to help the Osages or do anything else than take measures to get their money away from them through selling intoxicants, or in other ways. So long as these sources of difficulty continue to exist, there will be an uphill fight in the enforcement of any restrictive legislation.

Probate affairs.

As respects the administration of estates and other legal transactions among the tribe, the situation seems to be on the whole quite satisfactory, although there is some complaint among the Indians as respects the cost and delay of the Probate Court proceedings. I believe in the main that these complaints are not well-founded, although the Indians may not fully understand all that there is involved. In an ordinary case of administration the total expenses as allowed by the Court are about \$150.00, covering attorneys' fees, commissions, appraisal and court costs. In guardianship cases the costs are about \$75.00 per annum. There appear to have been none of the scandals arising from the settlement of estates similar in character to those which have arisen among the Five Civilized Tribes. There may have been delays and there may have been losses, but the instances of crookedness have been few. Most cases are settled and distribution of estates secured within about fourteen months from the date of the death of the decedent, which to those who are familiar with the usual course of

legal proceedings seems quite prompt. At the end of four months the heirs to an estate may be determined and a partial distribution made.

One point in the Act of 1912 might receive attention. It is the requirement of Section 8 that in cases of partition, etc., there shall be joint control by the District Judge and the Secretary of the Interior. There is a good deal of complaint that this involves long delay in the approval of sales of real estate held in partition proceedings, oftentimes extending to as much as one or two years. The natural result of this is that bids at such sales are very low as no one is willing to be in uncertainty as to whether or not he will get a property for such a length of time as that.

Another point in the Act of 1912 which should receive careful attention is the ruling that the making of a will approved by the Department of the Interior, removes restrictions. Oftentimes incompetents devise land to incompetents, and this construction of the law removes all protection from the latter.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

To sum up the conclusions and recommendations which may be deduced from the above report, they would be as follows:

I - That a distinction be made between the incompetent full-bloods and the part-bloods, and that the latter be given their full share of tribal property and be allowed to do with it as they see fit, whilst greater effort be made to fully protect the former.

II - That the oil and gas of the western portion of the reservation be conserved as an entirety for future use by the United States Government.

III - That the trust period be at once extended for twenty-five years to 1956.

IV - That the Osage Indian Boarding School at Pawhuska be definitely continued.

V - That the present efforts to control the liquor traffic be continued and strengthened wherever possible.

VI- That the Indians be encouraged to move onto and farm their allotments and, as an effective aid in this direction, that the Congressional enactments establishing the Indian villages of Pawhuska, Grey Horse and Hominy be modified to the end that the number of Indians living in those towns may be materially reduced.

1917
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The Pima Reservation

Arizona

(1917)

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Pursuant to your instructions I went to the Pima reservation, in south central Arizona, arriving at Sacaton March 5th, last and found myself in an industrious, law abiding, agricultural community of Indians. I was most fortunate in being there when Mr. Frank Thackery who, as superintendent, had done so much toward hastening the progress of the Pimas, was turning the superintendency over to Mr. Ralph E. Ward preparatory to taking up some special and important work in the field. Mr. Ward, for a number of years, had been his chief clerk and had made such a fine record that he was Mr. Thackery's logical successor. They gave me the benefit of their advice, experience and observations and afforded me every facility to obtain the information you desired.

In common with the other reservations in Arizona, water supply for irrigation is the all important issue on this jurisdiction. As the Pimas are an agricultural people in a semi-arid region, water

is the basic essential for without it the land is barren and with it the land yields superabundantly. Long before the white men ever heard of them the Pimas practiced irrigation, getting their water from the Gila river by building flimsy brush dams which deflected water to their irrigating canals and ditches. There seems small doubt that the Little Gila river, which runs through the Agency grounds, is a prehistoric canal and there are other evidences of ancient canals and ditches in that part of the country.

Before the white men came the Pimas had the use of the undiverted flow of the Gila river as a water supply. But, little by little, the white ranchmen above them took more and more of the Gila's flow and as the Indians, through the efforts of their superintendents, particularly Mr. Thackery, had largely increased their agricultural area, they found themselves short of water. The Indian Office, to protect the Indians, took up their cause against the unauthorized diversion of the river supply and the white men, actuated by self interest, cooperated in a campaign for reservoirs and diversion dams. The result was the planning of three projects;

- 3 -

the San Carlos dam and reservoir, a diversion dam at Florence, just east of the reservation and a diversion dam, with a bridge superstructure, at Sacaton on the reservation. The San Carlos project is still simply a project but Congress has appropriated money for the diversion dams, the construction of which is being delayed by causes which can be removed and should be at the earliest possible moment for the Pima people are at the beginning of an agricultural development which means the solution of their problem.

They almost are "cotton crazy". The high prices they received for their last year's cotton crop and the big acre yields aroused their enthusiasm to such a pitch that it became necessary for the Agency authorities to curb them else they would have planted such a large acreage for cotton that because of inadequate water supply and agricultural equipment, they would not be able to handle the crop and much of their labor would be wasted.

Indians for farm expansion.

It is unfortunate that the work of diversion dam construction is not going on for it is most important

that the Pimas' agricultural enthusiasm be not checked for if an Indian's enthusiasm is cooled it is difficult to warm it up again. This general observation may not apply with much force to the Pimas for they naturally are farmers, and irrigation farmers at that. They, for generations, have been accustomed to spend much of their time wading in the river rebuilding and repairing their brush dams, cleaning out their ditches and removing accumulated silt from their canals. But just now they are set on farm expansion and this strong desire, if skillfully handled by the superintendent, will make of them a prosperous, up to date, agricultural community.

Congress appropriated \$200,000 for the Sacaton dam based on estimates made three years ago. Since then two floods have increased the width of the Gila river 700 feet and the price of material and labor has advanced from twenty-five to fifty per cent. Owing to the great increase in cotton acreage in the valley hardly any labor is available.

This dam is to have a bridge superstructure; an immediate necessity, for there are many times when the Gila river is not fordable at Sacaton. At such times

wagons and automobiles must go miles east to Florence to get across the river. The plans for the Sacaton diversion dam are all made; they call for a dam 2,300 feet long, built of concrete. It will require another \$100,000, at least, to build this dam and it is suggested that the Board urge Congress to appropriate the additional sum so that construction may begin soon.

The Florence dam will cost about \$150,000 and the appropriation made by Congress is ample. From the beginning there has been a three sided controversy over the division of the water which will be diverted from the Gila River by this dam. The parties to the controversy are the Pima Indians, the white land owners of Florence and Casa Grande. I "sat in" at a conference held at the Phoenix Indian School between authorized delegations representing the Florence and Casa Grande landowners and a commission composed of Chief Engineer W.M. Reed and Mr. J.R.T.Reeves of the Irrigation Department of the Indian Office and Assistant Attorney General Truesdale, representing the Government.

When the conference was ended a tentative agreement had been reached and this was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, who, under the act, must be

to the United States. The Bureau has the American Indian
service for the purpose of the United States of America

satisfied with all conditions before contracts for
building the dam can be let. But a few weeks later a
fourth party representing some land owners at Casa
Grande who claimed they had not been consulted, insisted
that the whole controversy be reopened and this again
has caused delay.

There are about 370,000 acres of land in the
Pima reservation proper of which 110,000 are suitable
for irrigation and 96,000 acres are level grazing land.
The balance is river bed and mountains. In March, 1917,
34, 320 acres had been allotted, in ten acre tracts and
about 900 more allotments were to be made, or 9000 acres.
The Gila Crossing Indians want allotments made at Gila
Crossing, which is from ten to fifteen miles outside
the present irrigation project. These Indians use brush
dams to divert the river water. There is plenty of land
reserved for them in the present project - 5,000 acres
in the Santan district and 10,000 acres just south of
Casa Blanca Village. But the Gila Crossing Indians do
not want to move from their present homes and this dis-
inclination to go into the project has raised a problem
which must be solved.

The irrigation pumps.

Several years ago some irrigation pumps were installed on the reservation and the Indians were urged to use the water from the underground supply but they refused. They said the well water contained too much alkali and did not carry the fertilizing silt which muddies the Gila water. But Mr. Frank Thackery, then Superintendent, proved that well water did not contain alkali in sufficient quantity to affect crops and more wells were sunk and pumps installed. Then the Goodyear Rubber Company began clearing, leveling, ditching and cultivating 10,000 acres of cotton land, every acre of which is dependent upon well water for irrigation. Hundreds of wells in the Salt River and Gila valleys were sunk using the current from the hydro-electric plant of the Roosevelt dam to operate the pumps and all this demonstration overcame the traditional conservatism of the Pimas and now they are decidedly favorable to pumps.

In the Santan district are eight pumps, irrigating about 3,500 acres, supplemented by water from the river. Two more wells are to be installed. This system was started in 1909. I went all over the Santan district with Mr. Oliver Humphreys, the farmer in charge

and the only farmer on the reservation who has an automobile and that is a small truck. I beg here to make a suggestion which is that every farmer and every field matron should have an automobile. Distances are too great to be covered by teams or on horse back. Too much time is consumed in mere traveling unless by automobiles. If a farmer or field matron has a machine more Indians can be visited, more inspections made and more aid given. The automobile is a prime necessity for all field men on Indian reservations.

The Santan district lies across the Gila River from the Agency headquarters and a slight flood rise showed the great need for a bridge at this crossing for we forded the river with much difficulty. For a time it was doubtful if we could make the crossing. The afternoon before the river could not be forded.

It was most encouraging, in going through the Santan district, to see the Indians all at work. There was an air of animation utterly lacking in many reservations. I was exceedingly fortunate in being present when nearly seventy-five Indians under the guidance of Frank Armstrong, the "zanjero" or ditch boss (he also distributes the water) waded waist and shoulder deep in the cold waters

of the river rebuilding the brush dam at the head of the old canal which feeds the Santan district. It was the fifth time this year the dam had been washed out. When the Sacaton diversion dam is built the Pimas will not have to waste valuable hours repairing brush dams. And it is hard work, hard wet work which makes the Indians easily receptive to rheumatism and kindred ailments.

Cotton, alfalfa and livestock.

As an indication of the value of the cotton crop to the Pimas I got from Mr. Humphreys a list showing the amount of money a number of Indians got for their last years crops. Paul Davis, from one acre of new land, received for his cotton \$47.70; Jose Reed, \$160.60 from two acres; Jose Mendoza, \$775.00 from seven acres and Jose Paddis \$826.35 from eight acres. Other notable yields were as follows: Homer Miller, \$246.00; George Vavoze, \$160.57; Jose Miquel, \$467.50; Wap-pa-tah, \$431.90; John Miles, \$225.00; Adam Juan, \$242.21; Charles Darrall, \$265.83; March John, \$223.52; Lewin Porter, \$468.09; Joe Kesto, \$342.40; Juan Osif, \$321.05. All are full blood Pimas and I could list many who received over \$200 from their cotton crop and many more received

from \$100 to \$200.

Besides cotton the Indians raise alfalfa, a hybrid called "Mexican June" corn and a soft square corn, the latter being used mostly for flour. They are good alfalfa farmers and are experts at making the haying crop. When the diversion dams are built with the consequent extension of the system of canals and ditches and all the wells planned to be installed are in, the Pima reservation will be one vast plantation raising cotton and alfalfa with garden truck and fruit in the home gardens. Cotton and alfalfa promise to solve the Pima problem; the first for a money crop and the latter for livestock.

You will recall it was the governmental agricultural experiment station on the Pima reservation which, in cooperation with the Agency people, bred the Pima-Egyptian cotton grown in this section of Arizona. This cotton is the finest in the world: it has the longest staple and reaches its highest development on the Pima reservation. It sells for prices higher even than Sea Island cotton and the Governmental, Indian and State agricultural officials are so determined to keep this cotton true to type that they have established what,

- 11 -

in effect, is an official prohibition against the admission of any cotton seed from outside the favored district and the Indians are cooperating with them by planting only the seed which carries the official approval.

This agricultural experiment station is a most potent agency in the development of modern scientific agriculture among the Pimas: it is said to be one of the best, in all respects, in the country and I found a number of Pimas familiar with its work. To further encourage modern practice of agriculture the station has cleared, leveled, ditched and planted 160 acres of land on the Mesa for a seed farm growing cotton, alfalfa, wheat, onion sets, barley, oats, corn, potatoes and sweet potatoes, grapes and pomegranates and an orchard of peaches, apricots and pears has been set out. It is the purpose to experiment with citrus fruits. In addition to growing field crops and fruits, the seed farm is planted to vegetables. Mr. Alexander T. Nelson, an Indian Service man, is in charge of the farm, from which seed will be freely distributed to Indians. The farm is irrigated from wells the pumps of which are operated by electricity from the Roosevelt dam plant.

All of the land on the reservation is used by the Indians; none is leased to outsiders. The Pimas raised in 1915, the last available figures, \$127,000 worth of farm products, the most important of which were wheat, hay, barley, cotton and corn. They owned 150 bulls, 4,700 cows and heifers, 2,700 steers, 1,525 horses, 1,475 mares, 350 pony stallions and seven of large size, and 250 hogs and pigs, the total value amounting to \$357,000. Superintendent Ward told me he knew of no Indians who make no effort for self support.

The Indians, especially the younger, are eager to go on to their allotments but stock proof wire fencing has so advanced in price that many of them have not been able to carry out their strong desires. A number bought wire and agricultural implements from their own funds and much help has been given by the Indian Office advancing money on the reimbursable plan but if some method could be devised to make it easier for the Indians to buy fencing and implements there would be an added impetus given the farming industry.

Unlike on many reservations the farmers and stockmen who are employed to teach the Indians agriculture and stock raising devote their whole time to teaching,

helping and encouraging. They do no field clerk work as so many reservation farmers elsewhere are required to do to the almost complete exclusion of teaching. A boys corn club was formed and took a prize at the last state corn contest and each year an Indian agricultural fair is held on the agency grounds, in buildings erected for that purpose, and not only is it well attended but the Indian exhibits are remarkably complete.

Tuberculosis and trachoma.

Mr. Thackery and Mr. Ward told me that the health conditions on the reservation certainly are improving, though there still is much trachoma. Everywhere I saw Indians afflicted with that eye disease and when I looked up the health statistics I understood why Mr. Thackery spoke so earnestly when he said he wished, with all his heart, that an eye specialist might be detailed permanently to the Pima Reservation. Commissioner Sells' last report shows that of the 2,535 Indians who were examined last year 1,903 were found with trachoma. Of the 194 deaths reported last year 131 were due to tuberculosis and 61 were children under three years of age. It is estimated that 470 Indians on the reservation

have tuberculosis, latent or active. There are only two resident physicians on this reservation, which is much too large and the Indian population much too great for two men to handle.

It is true that there is a hospital and tent sanatorium recently erected which is under the charge of Dr. H.A.Delcher and this new agency will do much to improve health conditions but, nevertheless, there should be a specialist at Sacaton to give his whole time to trachoma. There should also be another field matron; one cannot take care of 4,000 Indians scattered over nearly 400,000 acres.

The Pima Indians are a fine people; they are sober, law abiding, not given to tribal dances and are religious and they are legally married and divorced. Catholics and Presbyterians maintain missions which are doing good work and recently a Mormon mission tent was pitched in the Santan district. Frequent religious services are held by the clergymen and are well attended. Since Arizona went bone dry there have been almost no cases of intoxication observed on the reservation. And even before the bone dry law became operative the Pimas were sober people - notably so. They do not make any

form of intoxicating liquors. Peyote and mescal are not used and there is little if any gambling.

Considering the good moral character of these people it would seem that they could easily be led to observe ordinary sanitary rules. They appeared to me to be clean, so far as their person and dress were concerned. But the cause of the prevalence of trachoma and tuberculosis is found in their homes. All of them live in adobe or reed houses, the latter plastered with adobe, of which only a few have wooden floors. All are poorly ventilated. Few of the families observe the common rules of sanitation and the consequence is the deplorable prevalence of trachoma and tuberculosis.

The housing problem is of immediate importance on the Pima Reservation, it can be solved only by education and example. And yet there is some evidence to prove that the good work for better housing conditions is making progress. Here and there are houses with wooden floors and shingle roofs, more windows and cleaner yards.

Superintendent Ward told me the returned students are doing effective work in helping him to induce his Indians to better their home lives. As you know the adobe house is particularly well suited to the climate of

southern Arizona; the material is at hand and the making of an adobe house does not call for any particular skill. Many white men build attractive looking and sanitary houses out of adobe, so there is no reason why the Pimas should not build sanitary homes out of the same material. It only requires more rooms, windows and doors, wood floors and shingle roofs to make this style of house meet the hygienic requirements. Of course wood is scarce in that section which makes a wood floor a matter of some considerable expense.

Doctor Warner is the physician at Gila Crossing. He is a married man thirty-five years old and is enthusiastic in his work. He lives in a very poor adobe house which is rented by Superintendent Ward. I think the Indian Office should build for him a cottage which need not cost more than \$1,500 to \$2,000.

Education.

According to the 1916 report of Commissioner Sells there are 6,253 Indians on the Pima reservation of which 1,613 are children of school age; of this number 1,575 are eligible for attendance and 1,184 are in non-reservation boarding, reservation boarding, day and mission

schools leaving 391 children eligible for attendance who are not in school. The reservation boarding school at Sacaton has an average attendance of 234 and there are day schools at Sacaton, Blackwater, Santan, Gila Crossing, Casa Blanca and Maricopa. The St. John's (Catholic) mission boarding school has an average attendance of 227 and there are three Catholic mission day schools on the reservation. The Cheiu Chiuschu day school, some miles south of Casa Blanca, is attended by Papago Indians.

Notwithstanding the number of schools on the reservation school facilities are inadequate. There should be a day school at Sacaton Flats which is seven miles east of the Agency to take care of the thirty-five children who are not old enough to go to boarding school which does not take pupils under ten years of age. There are forty children without school accommodations at Cooperative Village, which is forty miles west of the Agency.

In connection with the day schools I desire to call your attention to the Chiuschu school of which Mr. M.B.Clark is principal. This school plant is contained in one building which has two wings making a court yard. The school, kitchen and dining room for the scholars

are in one wing and the principal occupies the rest of the building as his home. I understand that this type of day school building is favored by the Indian Office.

One of the great purposes of the Indian Office is to induce the Indians to build better homes and I should think that one of the best ways to carry out this purpose would be by setting a good example. That is, the homes built for employees of the Indian Service should be constructed to meet the climatic needs of the reservation and should not be so elaborate as to make the Indians feel that he cannot build up to them. In the case of the Chiuschu school there is absolutely no model or example for the Papagoes to follow; as a matter of fact it is too grand for them. It occurs to me, it would have been better had the Department put up two buildings, one for the school house and the other for the principal's home, the latter as a model for the Indians to build up to. This may not be an important matter but I think it worth the while to bring it to your attention.

While I did not give much time to the administration of the reservation boarding school at Sacaton I saw enough to satisfy myself that it is doing its appointed

work well and effectively. The children had every appearance of health, contentment and progress. I was much impressed with the fine spirit of the Agency staff. There was an atmosphere of zeal, loyalty, cooperation and "hustle" around the place which was particularly gratifying.

At present the water supply for irrigation on this reservation is far short of the pressing needs but I feel that Congress will make the added appropriation to build the Sacaton diversion dam, that the controversy over the Florence dam shortly will be settled, that more pumps will be installed and therefore the near future of the Pima is bright and full of promise.

Respectfully submitted,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

To the Hon. Samuel A. Eliot,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

Chickasaw *Chickasaw* *1917*
deep

Report on Tuberculosis among the
Choctaw and Chickasaws of
Oklahoma

by Commissioner William H. Ketcham,
Board of Indian Commissioners

Hon. George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

In compliance with your letter of October 6, 1916 I have inquired into the prevalence of tuberculosis among the Choctaws and Chickasaws of Oklahoma and have the honor to submit in brief my report as follows:

In 1897 I was appointed missionary to the Choctaws and remained with them continuously for four years. During these years I visited various sections of the country and came in contact with large numbers of Indians. While the Choctaws at that time did not appear to be a very hardy race and occasionally cases of tuberculosis in one or another form were in evidence, the disease could not be said to be common or the occasion for any particular anxiety.

Since 1901, I have visited them very nearly every year, travelling extensively among them and spending considerable time in their midst. I have noted the steady increase of the dread disease among them.

In recent years I have been struck with alarm by the inroads it is making, possibly due in part to the coming of the Choctaws from Mississippi and the unfavorable conditions under which they lived during the first years after their removal. In 1903 and again in 1916 I visited the Choctaws in Mississippi. On both occasions I noticed a number of cases of tuberculosis and I have

become imbued with the idea that ordinarily the adult Choctaw of Mississippi dies of tuberculosis, or possibly of pneumonia before tuberculosis has run its full course.

Naturally the Mississippi Choctaw is not in so good condition physically as the Oklahoma Choctaw. For years he had been without proper nourishment; and the removal to Oklahoma with its hardships and the consequent changed conditions, climatic and otherwise, has made him particularly susceptible to the disease. While tuberculosis is increasing among the native Choctaws and Chickasaws of Oklahoma, undoubtedly it is far more prevalent among the removed Mississippi Choctaws.

All Oklahoma tribes affected.

After the receipt of your letter I gave special attention to the question, visiting many Indian families and making inquiries of all classes of people, particularly physicians and Government officials. The testimony received from these sources, which I have verified by actual observation, leaves no doubt as to the serious condition that today exists among the Choctaws and Chickasaws. Government officials invariably advised me to extend my inquiries to all the tribes of Oklahoma as all suffer from the ravages of tuberculosis. While this is no doubt the fact, it was futile to attempt so great a task. On the supposition that the most serious condition is to be found among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, I believe it good policy, without neglecting other tribes, vigorously to attack the most desperate problem first; and to extend the campaign as soon as may be to every point of infection.

Some startling facts.

I have before me official reports, kindly furnished by the Honorable Gabe E. Parker, U. S. Superintendent to the Five Civilized Tribes, and

from the United States Indian field clerks among the Choctaws and Chickasaws. In a letter transmitting these reports Mr. Parker says: "I am indeed pleased to know that you are giving health conditions your personal and active consideration. No other phase of work in the Five Civilized Tribes has been so sadly neglected and no other phase warrants and demands immediate and serious attention as does the health condition".

The following excerpts from the reports of the field clerks speak for themselves:

"I find a great number of Indians who are in the first stages of tuberculosis and if there is not something done to compel the Indians to live in a more sanitary way it will only be a short time before there will be twice the number of cases than now exist". - Ben. F. McCurtain (Madill).

"It is believed that about one tenth of the allottees here are affected with tuberculosis in some form or stage and others, susceptible". - W. E. Feltz (Idabel).

"It is a fact, from our observation, that health conditions among our Indians are deplorable, but how are we to find men to remedy the situation with the very inadequate means at our disposal?" - G. R. Clements (Hugo).

"I am of the opinion that forty per cent of the restricted class of Indians are affected with tuberculosis in some form. As to the various stages of this disease I have no knowledge. The allottees as a general thing do not make this known until they are in their last stages and it is impossible to give you any information along this line". - William H. Reynolds (Atoka).

"I beg to advise that there are in this district between 1000 and 1200 minor and adult restricted Indians. Of this number 400 are Mississippi Choctaws and of the 400 Mississippi Choctaws in this district I believe full 50 per cent are afflicted with tuberculosis in some form". - L. P. Patchell (Pauls Valley).

I have other reports before me containing lists (in some instances lengthy ones) of sufferers from tuberculosis. While these reports are somewhat optimistic they are not nearly so thorough as the ones from which I have quoted.

Discouraging features of situation.

A most discouraging feature of the situation is the entire lack of any precaution to prevent the propagation of the disease. In bad weather the afflicted and the sound generally sleep in the same room - quite often a very small room with a great many occupants. The full-bloods usually retire to sleep without removing the clothes they have worn during the day; they make indiscriminate use of clothing and bedding, and of uncleansed drinking cups. They expectorate promiscuously and ignore all admonition in this regard. The Indians have not the slightest idea of the need for segregating those afflicted with contagious diseases. The sick are found in their church assemblies and in all their gatherings. So far as can be observed, they take no precautions whatever against contagion, and personal experience leads me to believe it will be next to impossible to impress upon them the slightest rudiments of prevention.

Anyone who has seen a mother chew the food for her babe can realize what this means in the case of a mother far advanced in tuberculosis. I have seen a husband suffering from tuberculosis of the throat take a cigar from his mouth,

and without cleansing it in the least place it in the mouth of his wife. The people in question, while uneducated, were honorable, industrious and highly esteemed by their white and Indian neighbors. Details, such as these, although unpleasant, impress upon one the gravity of conditions confronting the Indian Department.

It is to be regretted that I cannot furnish photographs of some of the distressing scenes that have been imprinted on my memory. One of these is a little two-roomed shack in which live (or lived) a family of seven. On a log near the door is sitting the mother, weak and emaciated, a sight to move one to pity, and, seated by her, one after the other, are four little girls all more or less affected by the disease; standing near, is a boy, probably of sixteen, reduced to a skeleton. The only sound one in the family is the husband. Thus far he has escaped.

One can come upon scenes such as this in all sections of the country. These poor little children will attend the neighboring school and the whole family at times, when they are able to move about, will mingle with others at camp meetings and at picnics. They know nothing of the requirements of hygiene or sanitation and even if they were aware of such requirements their condition and the customs of their people would make compliance with them impossible. It is greatly to be feared that it is already too late to save their neighbors, both Indians and whites, from contamination. Probably in a short time there will be few homes, church buildings or school houses but what will have been invaded by the deadly tubercular bacilli and become foci of infection.

Relief measures.

Government representatives, physicians and others are beginning to realize the danger not only to the Mississippi Choctaws but to the native Choctaws and Chickasaws and the white citizens of

the state, but they are fighting against great odds and with unsatisfactory and inadequate weapons.

For some time it has been the practice to sell a portion of the lands of sufferers and with the proceeds send them to Southern Texas or New Mexico and possibly Arizona. This is a slow process as it involves the untying of a good deal of red tape. In some instances these patients have improved and I know of one who, although he did not remain away very long, returned and is still living with his family. However, he is again in decline and it is only question of a short time when he will be laid away, soon to be followed by his wife and children and grandchildren.

An Indian sent by himself, or even two or three Indians sent together, to Texas or New Mexico or elsewhere will be ill at ease and after a week or two will insist on returning home. It is exceptional that an adult Indian can be made sufficiently contented in a strange country to stay there the length of time required for beneficial results.

The Talihina Sanitarium.

Six years ago the Choctaws, noting the increase of tuberculosis among them, took the first step towards establishing a "tubercular sanitarium". On December 14, 1911, the last Choctaw General Council passed an act (see exhibit "A") appropriating \$50,000 for such a sanitarium. At the time of my investigation, in 1916, the sanitarium had not yet been completed.

At the request of leading Choctaws and in company with Governor Locke, Ex-governor Dukes and others I visited the unfinished sanitarium and found an admirably selected site and a very fine and well appointed building nearing completion. However, I was informed that the building was intended not for a tubercular but for a general

hospital. When I called attention to the fact that in making the appropriation the Choctaws had had in mind a hospital for tuberculosis, I was told that cottages would be erected later for tubercular patients.

As this would mean still further delay, I at once wrote the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs (see exhibit "B") urging the immediate putting up of tents for tuberculous patients and that the hospital be opened at the earliest possible moment. I also urged the appointing of a Choctaw official conversant with the language who could act as interpreter for physicians and nurses, could make the patients feel at home and thereby induce them to remain at the hospital long enough to benefit by the treatment and the mode of life required there. To my mind this Choctaw (or Chickasaw) official (see exhibit "A") section 3) is necessary to the success of the sanitarium (see exhibits "D", "E", and "F"). I at once received a wire from the Honorable Commissioner (see exhibit "C") to the effect that the sanitarium would soon be in operation.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

My recommendations for controlling and eliminating the plague of tuberculosis prevailing among the Choctaws and Chickasaws are as follows:

1. The Talihina Sanitarium. This sanitarium should be devoted particularly, if not exclusively, to tuberculosis. It offers the principal and immediate remedy for existing conditions. It is centrally located in the home country of the Indians and if it is properly conducted Indian patients may be induced to reside there, where they will be properly clothed and fed and will receive the medical and surgical attention they need. They can be provided with religious services, and open

air classes can be carried on for children so that they may not grow up in ignorance. The most attractive features of Indian life, such as are not at variance with hygienic requirements, should be preserved so that Indian patients may be content to remain indefinitely.

I am convinced that this can never be accomplished unless some Choctaw or Chickasaw official is attached to the sanitarium. If these conditions can be realized, doubtless a number of the afflicted will be cured, others will greatly improve, and the sufferings of those who cannot otherwise be benefited will be greatly mitigated.

The chief advantage the people in general will derive from the sanitarium will be the protection resulting from the segregation of the afflicted it will make possible. Segregation is the only thing that will eradicate the disease from these tribes. The sanitarium will become a village of considerable proportions if all the afflicted are gathered into it, but this is precisely what should be done; and if necessary some method should be found (by legislation if need be) to require tuberculous patients to remain in the sanitarium, provided of course it is properly conducted and the physical and spiritual needs of the colony are adequately cared for.

2. Change of Climate. It may be advisable in some instances, in which there are fair chances of a cure and in which the individual is not closely bound by family ties, to send patients to Southern or Western Texas or to New Mexico. As to children, these patients, as had already been done in some instances, can be placed in hospitals and required to remain so long as there is need. As for adults who cannot be controlled so easily, there should be some way of colonizing them, as it were, under the supervision of some reliable Indian so that they may have the companionship of one another and be induced to remain a sufficient length of time. It is folly to spend an Indian's

money sending him to some distant state when it is practically sure that in two or three weeks he will become restless and return without having been benefited in the least.

3. Education. A campaign of education in reference to tuberculosis should be carried out thoroughly in every Indian community. It will take years before such a campaign can be expected to accomplish much, but if any considerable results are to be realized, it should be begun at once and carried on persistently and insistently.

The necessary literature should be translated into the Choctaw language and distributed at once. This should be read systematically to the children and to the people generally in all schools and other places of assembly. In this campaign every religious organization should join. In it every local Government official, every physician, every school teacher, every minister should take an active part, not spasmodically but systematically.

In a great many instances the Choctaw language will be the only vehicle which can convey to the minds of the people the knowledge they should have of the disease - of its origin, of its propagation, and of the means of preventing it. It must be taken for granted that not one or two warnings or instructions will accomplish anything at all. The subject must be put before the people in season and out of season, week after week, year after year. Incidentally I would suggest that stereopticon lectures be given at times in every school house. The Indian mind will not easily yield to the knowledge of the germ that reaches it through the medium of the ear. The information that comes through the medium of the eye will make the strongest impression.

Another thing to be considered is that the Indian does not shrink from contact with the

disease, nor from contagion or death as the white man does, in fact my observation among the Choctaws rather leads me to believe that all these things have a sort of fascination for them and thus the difficulty of saving them from themselves is augmented. The segregation of the afflicted and a ceaseless campaign of education among the people is an absolute necessity. By these means only can we hope to rescue the Choctaws and Chickasaws and the whites among whom they live from the ravages of tuberculosis.

(signed) Wm H. Ketcham

Approved for transmission,
George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman.

January 1, 1917.

EXHIBIT "A"

AN ACT CREATING A SANITARIUM..

Be it enacted by the General Council
of the Choctaw Nation in regular session assembled..

Section 1. A Sanitarium for the Choctaw and Chickasaw tubercular patients is hereby created and shall be known as Choctaw-Chickasaw Tubercular Sanitarium, which shall be erected in that part of Oklahoma formerly known as the Choctaw Nation.

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to designate and set aside a tract of land not to exceed four sections from the unallotted land and timber reserve belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians, for exclusive use and benefit of said sanitarium.

Section 3. That the sanitarium shall be under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior provided that one person connected with the local management shall be a Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian by blood appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, recommended by the Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, so long as the tribal government shall exist and thereafter in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior sees proper.

Section 4. That \$50,000 be used is hereby appropriated and shall be set aside out of any funds now to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, not otherwise appropriated.

Section 5. That this act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

Read and interpreted passed the Senate
and referred to the House, October 13th, 1911.
O. Anderson, Rec. Sec. C. W. Duke, Pres. Senate.

Read and interpreted passed the House,
October 14, 1911.

Holton Hicks, Rec. Sec. S. E. Cole, Speaker of
House.

Approved October 14th, 1911.

V. M. Locke, Jr., Principal
Chief, Choctaw Nation.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT "B"

228 West 9th Street,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma,
October 5th, 1916.

Hon. Cato Sells,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Commissioner Sells:

Having traveled about the Choctaw country for some weeks and having visited the unfinished Sanitarium at Talihina, I feel bound in conscience to write you and urge you with all the earnestness of which I am capable, that as soon as possible you provide camps at the sanitarium for Choctaws afflicted with tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is rapidly eating its way in among the full blood Choctaws, not to speak of the mixed bloods, and if it is not checked soon all the families of the tribe will be infected.

Because of the progress of the disease, some five years ago an appropriation was made for a hospital at Talihina, for tuberculosis sufferers. The Indians had in mind a place where the afflicted, removed from their families, could be assembled under expert medical direction; and, provided with suitable and properly prepared food, could live as much as possible the Indian life. It was thought

that in this way the progress of the disease among the people would be checked and that those who could be brought into the sanitarium would improve and in some instances entirely recover. In order that the patients might be kept contented and happy, the Choctaws contemplated a Choctaw-speaking official who would act as interpreter and devote his time to the making of the lot of the sufferers bearable and even pleasant. Such an official is absolutely a necessity in an institution such as the Choctaws contemplated. The Choctaws had in mind an administration building, but they planned for the sick to be housed in tents suitably floored and protected. If their idea had been carried out the many sufferers who are infecting the entire population, long before this would have been segregated and living under conditions conducive to recovery. Indeed, a number who have died recently might have been saved.

I note that a very fine, expensive building has been erected which is to be used as a general hospital, and that something like twenty cottages are contemplated for patients suffering from tuberculosis. As the present building is not yet equipped for use and as it will be some time before cottages can be built, I urge that tents be procured and that tuberculosis camps be opened immediately.

There should be a camp for men and a camp for women supervised by a competent nurse and a physician; a good cook should be employed; and with these officials and the necessary assistants, the sanitarium should be opened at once. I am under the impression that it could be opened and conducted on the money that apparently is to be spent on elaborate preparations for the general hospital, which by no means will be of great benefit to those suffering from tuberculosis.

The Choctaw official above mentioned should be selected and employed. There will be work

in plenty for him to do. It is he who will prove most effective in inducing the full bloods to come to the sanitarium, and it is he who, more than any one else, will be able to make them feel at home and keep them contented after they have entered upon the manner of life mapped out for them by the physician and officials of the sanitarium.

For this position I would recommend most urgently Ex-Governor Gilbert W. Duke, whose home is in the vicinity of the sanitarium. Governor Duke is a man of far-reaching influence among his people. I believe that no one could do more than he to make the sanitarium a success. He is thoroughly competent and reliable and has filled satisfactorily in tribal days nearly every office of importance in the old Choctaw Nation. He is now of the age that especially adapts him for the work at the sanitarium and which will inspire the full confidence and respect of the patients.

I should remark in passing, that I find the sanitarium most admirably located, and think a better site could not have been selected.

A hospital for tuberculosis is absolutely a necessity. A general hospital will of course be very useful, but is not an absolute necessity since there are hospitals of this kind within reach of the Choctaws at Paris, Texas, Ft. Smith, Arkansas, and McAlester, Oklahoma. These hospitals do not admit patients suffering from tuberculosis, but are open to patients suffering from other diseases.

My dear Mr. Commissioner, I beg of you, without further delay, to open the Talihina Sanitarium to sufferers from tuberculosis.

Very respectfully,

(signed) Wm. H. Ketcham,
Member of the Board of
Indian Commissioners.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT "C"

210 P Street,
Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1916.

Rev. Wm. H. Ketcham,
228 West Ninth St.,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Your letter of October fifth received you will be pleased to know that I am directing the opening of the Choctaw Sanitarium and will have it in operation very soon.

(signed) Sells, Commissioner.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT "D"

Washington, D. C.
December 13, 1916.

Hon. Cato Sells,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Commissioner:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the Act of the Choctaw Council regarding the creating of a tubercular sanitarium for the Choctaws and Chickasaws. This Act of Council became a law when it was approved by the President of the United States.

You will note that Section 3 provides that a Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian by blood shall be connected with the local management of the sanitarium. It is to this position I have urged the

appointment of Ex-Governor G. E. Duke, who at the time of the passage of the Act was President of the Choctaw Senate.

Very respectfully,

(signed) Wm. H. Ketcham,
Member of the Board
of Indian Commissioners.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT "E"

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

Washington, D.C.,
December 28, 1916.

Rev. William H. Ketcham,
Director, Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions,
1326 New York Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Father Ketcham:

I have your letter of December 12, enclosing a copy of the Act of the Choctaw Council regarding the creation of a tubercular sanatorium for the Choctaws and Chickasaws, Section 3 of which provides that either a Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian by blood shall be connected with the local management, to be recommended by the Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation.

I find that the Indian Appropriation Act, approved August 1, 1914, authorized the use of \$50,000 from the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal

funds for constructing, equipping and maintaining a hospital on land authorized to be set apart in the Choctaw Nation for the use and benefit of the enrolled Indians of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, said hospital to be conducted under such rules, regulations and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, no reference being made to the employment of a tribal representative in connection with the conduct of the Institution.

While the cost of the plant was paid from tribal funds it is maintained from the appropriation "Relieving Distress and Prevention, etc., of Diseases among Indians." This is a gratuity appropriation and as there are many urgent demands for the use of this fund in connection with our health work throughout the Service which cannot be met I cannot see my way clear to draw upon it to provide for the salary and expenses of a tribal representative for the Choctaw and Chickasaw sanitorium.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Cato Sells

Commissioner.

* * * * *

EXHIBIT "F"

Washington, D.C.,
December 30, 1916.

Hon. Cato Sells,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Commissioner:

I have your letter of December 18, calling my attention to the Indian Appropriation Act, approved August 1, 1914 relative to the Choctaw-Chickasaw Sanitarium, Talihina, Oklahoma. In my letter of December 13 I called your attention to an Act of the Choctaw Council, approved by the President of the United States, creating the above mentioned sanitarium. I pointed out that the Act of the Choctaw Council provides that a Choctaw or Chickasaw by blood shall be connected with the local management of the Institution.

Although the Indian Appropriation Act you quote may supersede the previous Act of the Choctaw Council, I am still of the opinion that the wishes of the Choctaws, as expressed in Council, should be carried out, and that in prescribing rules and regulations for the sanitarium the Secretary of the Interior would do well to provide for an official of Choctaw or Chickasaw blood, to be connected with the local management.

A few days' or a few weeks' stay at the institution will benefit tubercular patients but little, and I am convinced that few Indians, especially full bloods of these tribes will remain any considerable length of time unless one of their own, who speaks their language, uses his influence, in some sort of an official capacity, to make them understand the necessity for the demands made on them and to keep them contented.

This is already manifest in the short history of the institution since it has been opened, and will become more and more apparent as time goes on. The Choctaws took the first step in the establishing of a tubercular sanitarium, and I am convinced that in their legislation they acted for the best interests of their people, as no one can be so intimately acquainted with the Choctaw character as the Choctaws themselves.

I beg you to give serious consideration to the appointment of a Choctaw official of some sort at the Tallihina Sanitarium.

Very respectfully,

(signed) Wm. H. Ketcham,
Member, Board of
Indian Commissioners.

* * * * *

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
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WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MONONG LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

January 3, 1917.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:-

I got back from the Eastern Cherokee Reservation in North Carolina yesterday and found your letter of December 27, with the carbon copy of your letter to Superintendent Dady of Red Cliff Indian Agency.

Every mail is bringing us fine letters from superintendents and you will get copies as fast as we can grind them out.

This letter is to just acknowledge receipt of yours and to let you know that in a short time I will write you fully about the California meeting.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary,

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.,

January 5, 1917.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

I have received three installments of the letters from the Indian Agents giving their views on the graduated pupils. This is splendid work and we should be able to get the views from every Indian Agent and Superintendent in the Country. It will be a mass of ideas which will enable us to select more easily the proper course to take.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Vaux and yourself, I remain,

Yours very truly,

H. C. V.

Mr. Geo. Vaux, Jr.,
Morris Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

January 5, 1917.

Dear Mr. McDowell:

I have yours of January 3rd and contents noted.

I am perfectly delighted with all of these letters and it is going to get a large amount of information for all of us that will be valuable in the treatment of the subject of the graduates from Indian Schools. I hope you have sent letters to all of the Agents and be sure that I get them all as I want to have them bound and put in my Library.

I received a letter from our Clerk, Henderson, December 26th. You will note he says, "I will ship my car the first of March to Ash Fork and go to Prescott and out west to the Camp Verde School; back to Prescott and then to Phoenix". My idea was that I would visit all of the Reservations on the Gila there, and especially go to Ajo and see what the Manager there has done in regard to building the town for Indian laborers. Then I shall go on to Yuma, Southern California, and on up through California, more or less.

I see this is going to interfere, evidently, with Commissioner Elliot's plans somewhat, but we will fix it up when we arrive at the Annual Meeting in Washington.

It is known down there that I am coming to Phoenix again, and having visited all of these places last year, it would seem rather strange if I didn't at least pay my respects to the different Agents., but it can all be fixed up perfectly satisfactorily to the Doctor, I am sure, when we meet in Washington.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Malcolm McDowell,
Washington, D. C.

McKewell

Cherokee, N.C.

4475
1917

THE EASTERN CHEROKEES

Washington, D. C.,
January 6, 1917.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr., Chairman,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to orders from you under date of December 20, 1916, directing me to go to the Eastern Cherokee Reservation in Western North Carolina to obtain information for the use of the Board relating to the conditions and needs of those Indians with special reference to the agricultural and industrial possibilities on that reservation, and the state of progress of ex-students of Indian schools, I beg to advise you that I was on the reservation from December 27 to December 30 inclusive, and respectfully submit the following report for your consideration:

From information gathered, not only from the reservation officials but from the Indians, the following additions to and improvements of the agency plant and the additions to the agency staff appeared to be

needed to round out the well considered and excellent plans of Commissioner Selle and Superintendent Henderson:

SOME OF THE NEEDS:

(1)- Eight cottages, at least, for agency employees with families. (There are no adequate living quarters available in the boarding-school and even if there were the objections against using them for housing employees are obvious).

(2)- A field matron. (A good woman would be of incalculable benefit on this reservation; I find the Indian women keenly interested in the reservation boarding-school, and I feel sure that a sympathetic field matron would find the Indian women eager to cooperate with her).

(3)- A doctor, having surgical experience, for the new and admirably planned and equipped hospital.

(Without an exception every Indian with whom I talked referred with some pride to this hospital).

(4)- An assembly hall and gymnasium. (Unquestionably there is need of a social center. The superintendent and his aides attempt to meet this need with the

facilities at hand. (If there was some hall to which the Indians could come for social gatherings, etc., it undoubtedly would become very popular).

(5)- An industrial building for the boys.

(6)- A new horse barn. (The horse barn on the agency is too near the other buildings).

(7)- More land for a school farm. (The Indians are becoming more and more interested in agriculture and the area now available for farm demonstration purposes might well be enlarged).

(8)- Enlargement of the boarding-school. (The simple fact that over two-hundred Cherokee children live in places so situated as practically to make the day schools inaccessible to them would indicate that the capacity of the reservation boarding-school should be increased).

While a canning factory is not a need in the strict sense of the word, it is apparent to anyone who goes over the reservation that the several thousand acres of flat valley land could be utilized for raising vegetables and orchard and small fruits in sufficient quantities and varieties to keep a fair sized canning factory in operation almost all the year. As I show later on, it is

estimated that there are about 20,000 acres of land available for agricultural purposes but that about 8,000 acres are lands along the river bottoms which are level and of good, strong soils which with the climatic conditions make that section particularly well adapted for the raising of garden truck, fruits and grapes. There is no doubt that the Eastern Cherokee Indians are becoming much interested in agriculture. Superintendent Henderson has had the active cooperation of the North Carolina State agricultural experts, has held several Indian agricultural fairs, with much success, and is enthusiastic in his contention that the Eastern Cherokee Indians with a canning factory of sufficient size could can vegetables and fruits enough to supply the needs of a large part of the Indian service.

I beg to suggest that it might be good business for the Board of Indian Commissioners to look into this matter further to be prepared to back up the plans of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the superintendent of the reservation for the agricultural development of this reservation.

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

Heavy rains during three of the days I was there flooded the numerous rivers and streams making many of the fords practically impassable and overflowing the roads. As there are no wagon bridges on the reservation I had some difficulty in going around but managed to reach all but a few groups of Indians. Superintendent Henderson gave me every facility at his command to secure the information for which I was sent. He placed at my disposal the agency team and Mr. James Blythe, a mixed-blood, who is the agency forest ranger and a most intelligent man and a brother of Mr. David Blythe, Chief of the Tribe. As the Christmas holidays were on that week the boarding and day schools were not in session and this gave me the opportunity of seeing and talking with the children at their homes.

I visited a number of families in the valleys of the O-con-a Luf-ti and So-co rivers and on the bordering mountains and talked with many returned students, some of whose statements are appended to this report. In general I found the Eastern Cherokees

courteous, intelligent, industrious and healthy. With few exceptions they understood and spoke English. None wore Indian garb and every adult with whom I talked had traveled more or less to considerable distances away from their homes. The children were well nourished, bright, active and friendly. They told me they liked their teachers and were eager for school to open.

Although the boarding-school Christmas vacation did not end until Monday, January 1, a number of children had returned the Saturday morning I left. I cite this incident to show that the children seem to like the school. Several of them told me they wished Monday "would hurry up."

HEALTH AND MORALS:

I saw but one case of trachoma but was told there were a number. I asked how it happened that this disease was introduced into the reservation which is remote from other Indian communities and was told that trachoma was present among the surrounding white mountaineers and that some of the Indian ex-students had returned to the reservation infected with the disease.

But two or three cases of tuberculosis have been reported on this reservation in a number of years and there is little likelihood it ever will be prevalent, for climatic conditions are so good that thousands of white people, with incipient tuberculosis, seek this part of the state to get the benefits of the pure mountain air and fine water.

To my surprise I was informed that hook-worm is common in that region. Superintendent Henderson told me several cases of hook-worm were discovered in the schools and at once were treated with highly satisfactory results. Typhoid fever is practically unknown; there is not a well on the reservation and the natural drainage is excellent. Every Indian home is built near a mountain spring and the water for agency purposes comes from a large spring. Rivers, streams, brooks, creeks, springs and runs abound, and I can testify that the water is delicious, crystal clear, cold and sparkling. Indigestion and dyspepsia, with their accompanying evils, seem to be the prevailing physical disorders; apparently because the principal foods of the Indians are corn, bread, corn and bean bread and fat pork. The bread is soggy and the pork

underdone in most cases.

LAW ABIDING INDIANS:

The Eastern Cherokees are highly regarded by their white neighbor and are as law abiding as they. Superintendent Henderson told me he had little trouble keeping order amongst his Indians, because their morals are good and there is a healthy sentiment against bad morals and those who are guilty of immoral practice generally are brought into the State courts. There are ten churches on the reservation, nine Baptist and one Methodist, and each one has for its preacher an Indian. There have been no white missionaries on the reservation for more than twenty years. North Carolina has state wide prohibition and this, together with the local law which prohibits the delivering of intoxicating liquors into Swain county by express companies, has cut down the whiskey traffic to almost nothing.

This reservation is situated among the mountains where the moonshiners whiskey, or "mountain dew" is made, so it is not at all remarkable that some of the Indians and their white neighbors do more or less bootlegging. I was told of one returned student,

a Carlisle graduate, who went into partnership with a moonshiner with the hope of making big profits, but the still exploded the first time it was fired up and he not only went out of the moonshine business but became a strong advocate of the anti-liquor laws. The Superintendent of the reservation has the active cooperation of the local authorities in enforcing the anti-liquor laws. The State of North Carolina exacts a high license for the sale of patent medicines, so there is small chance for the Indians to get lemon or other flavoring extracts composed largely of raw whiskey. These Charokees know nothing of peyote.

Although there are a number of neat farm cottages most of the Indians live in log houses; some of these have no windows and but one door, but all have wood floors, and though these houses are rough looking on the outside within they are clean and well kept. I made a special effort to go into every house I visited and found that all had tables and chairs and good beds and, what is more, they were all used. I found that the beds in most of the houses were made up with clean, neat counterpanes, and other covers, and the bedding seemed to be clean.

Although it was winter it was evident that many of these little mountain log homes have pretty yards. The Indians I met on the road were well dressed and had every appearance of being self-respecting men and women.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTIONS:

These Cherokees are recognized citizens of the State of North Carolina. They may vote if they desire, but I was told that few of them take any interest in public affairs. They are subject to the same laws as the white citizen of the State. They obey the laws with reference to marriage and divorce. They are taxed by the State, work the public roads and are prosecuted for crimes the same as the white people; in short they are well advanced in citizenship, and from what I saw of them and the white mountaineers I am prepared to say they are superior, in many ways, to their pale-faced mountain neighbors.

There is a close similarity between the Eastern Cherokees and the New York Indians in that there is a confusion caused by the fact that in New York and North Carolina the Federal and State governments claim jurisdiction on the reservation, yet neither government seems to want to exercise its claims. The Cherokee Indians are recog-

nized citizens of the State; the reservation Superintendent in charge of them is a federal official, yet apparently he has no police authority and this makes it difficult at times to enforce the requirements of the Indian Office respecting sanitation. Thus it happens that if an Indian has a contagious disease and refuses to allow the reservation physician to enter his home to treat the sick or disinfect the house there is no way to compel him.

The Superintendent then calls on the State officials and, sometimes, is informed that it is the Superintendent's business to take care of that Indian, so, between the two, it is possible for an Indian to have the smallpox in his house and escape having it quarantined. Fortunately such cases are rare for, generally speaking, the Indians have reached that degree of progress where they call for a white physician when they fall sick.

They have what are called "clean up days" at the schools and on the reservation and the Superintendent and his colleagues have succeeded in making them most important days for the children. Preliminary lectures and talks on sanitation, health, care of the babies, physical culture, health games and such are given the pupils and efforts, which

have proven to be highly successful, are made to get the childrens' parents to attend. Thus the older Indians are reached through the children.

On the day before the "clean up day" the children are allowed to go home, each carrying clean rags and soap, to better help their parents clean up their houses, and the children, fresh from schools, lectures and health games are enthusiastic. Thus the family interest is aroused and a closer cooperation between the parents and the school is produced.

RETURNED STUDENTS:

Superintendent Henderson in speaking of his people said: "Few of these Cherokees are really lazy and worthless; they are not, however, progressive and are content many times to raise barely enough to live on. Our strong efforts have been directed to get them out of this state of lethargy. The available records at the agency show that a little over two hundred pupils have attended schools away from the reservation. These records cover a considerable number of years. Of this number thirty, or fifteen per cent, are dead. Of those living forty-three,

or twenty-five per cent, either have homes away from the reservation or have been away for several years.

"Among the remaining one hundred thirty returned students are found the most progressive Indians on the reservation, nine of them are employed at the Cherokee Boarding-School and are for the most part earnest, faithful workers. While a few of the returned students are worthless the majority are good citizens. Many times the appearance of these people give no evidence of their training, but the vision they have had of the world outside has brought something to their lives, which cannot be lost and, often at very unexpected times and places, the training they have had at the schools crop out.

"This is shown most clearly in their children and in the attitude in the education of their children. In the past two years these returned students have helped me greatly in my work on the reservation, they have stood by me in the organization of farmers clubs, in the holding of Indian fairs and in my efforts to improve home conditions."

A CURIOUS CORPORATION:

The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina is the corporate name of the organization, incor-

porated under the laws of the state, which holds the title to the lands included in the reservation. The Cherokee lands are in the mountain region of North Carolina in the extreme western part of the state in Jackson, Swain, Cherokee and Graham counties. The reservation proper, known as the Qualla Boundary, is located in Jackson and Swain counties and contains about 50,818 acres. The lands in Cherokee and Graham counties are a number of isolated tracts which were acquired by purchase and compromise after the Qualla Boundary had been purchased. The total area of these tracts is about 8,982 acres. A few Cherokees live on these tracts in Cherokee and Graham counties and about 2,000, full-bloods and mixed breeds, live on the Qualla Boundary.

Since the land is owned in fee by the corporation there is presented this situation: the government, neither owning the land, or holding it in trust for the Indians, exercises practically the same jurisdiction it does over reservations where the land is owned or held in trust by the government. The individual moneys of the members of the tribe are handled by the Superintendent and the tribal fund is deposited in banks where it can be checked out only on his

signature. There seems, however, to be no restriction placed on the movements of the Indians who come and go as they will; in this respect they are much more independent than are many Indians in the West.

INDIANS WANT ALLOTMENT:

The Indians reside on their lands as tenants-in-common, the title, as I have shown, being in the corporation. Each tribe member may sell to another tribe member only the improvements he owns on any particular tract of the tribal land. In effect a tribe member practically owns his land so long as he lives on it or holds it by making some kind of improvements on it, such as fences, a house, barn or shed.

This somewhat curious situation has the effect of discouraging the Indians from making substantial improvements, building modern homes and adopting modern methods of farming. There is a strong agitation for bringing around some arrangement to allot the land so that each Indian will get his title in fee, actually own his land, free from tribal or governmental control or supervision. While the Cherokees are eager to have their land allotted they wish to have that result accomplished with as little connection with the govern-

ment as possible.

WHY THE CORPORATION WAS FORMED:

The corporation which owns the land was formed a number of years ago for the purpose of clearing title to tracts which had been bought for them with money which the United States Government had given for the expenses of each individual when the tribe was moved to Oklahoma. The Eastern Band of Cherokees is made up of Indians descendants from those who refused to move from North Carolina. After they had been living as best they could in these mountains for some time the government was induced to give each his and her share of this expense money and they placed it in the hands of a trustee friend to buy land for them. This was the beginning of the reservation. This friend went insane after the Civil War, and, as most of the land had been bought by him and was held in his name, it was necessary to effect a corporation so that the Indians could sue and be sued.

The executive officers of the corporation are a Chief and assistant Chief, elected by the male members of the tribe over twenty years of age for four years. The Superintendent of the reservation bears the title of Ex-

officio Secretary of the corporation; all important business matters are laid before a council of fifteen, its members elected for a two-year term, which has the same functions as a board of directors. All minor matters are handled by a business committee composed of the Chief and Superintendent of the reservation.

In order to allot these lands it will be necessary for the corporation to be dissolved, and the progressive element in the Band desires the United States to take the title to the lands as trustee for the Indians, allot the land in severalty and hold each allotment in trust for the allottee for a short term of years. The Indians recognize the certainty that many of them would dispose of their lands soon after an allotment if the title is given them in fee, and it is the desire to protect these incompetents which moves them to consider a limited period trusteeship.

THE WHITE INDIANS:

The situation is somewhat complicated because several hundred men and women whom the Cherokees call "White Indians" and who do not live on the reservation - in

fact, many of them live in Georgia and Tennessee - claim to be members of the tribe by inheritance and demand their shares of any lands and moneys which the tribe may own. There is a fund of about \$140,000.00 belonging to the tribe in bank. It represents what is left of the sale of some timber land some years ago. The progressive element of the tribe would like to have this money used to clear up the situation caused by these white Indian claimants, even if it must be used to buy them off.

These Cherokees, both as individuals and corporation, pay taxes in North Carolina. In 1915 taxes paid by the corporation were as follows: In Jackson County \$996.53; in Swain County \$2,257.58; in Graham County \$118.00; in Cherokee County \$456.75, making a total of \$3838.86. This total is exclusive of taxes paid by individuals.

In Swain and Graham counties the Indians are required to pay taxes on that part of the land on which they live and have improvements, the corporation paying the taxes on the tribal land not held by members, but in Jackson and Cherokee counties the corporation pays all the taxes. This is regarded as unfair and unjust by the members of the tribe

in Swain and Graham counties.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOLS:

The agency headquarters of the Eastern Cherokee reservation are located at Cherokee, North Carolina, the terminus of the Appalachian Railway, a privately owned and operated road some seven miles long between Cherokee and Ela, a station on the Southern railroad about sixty miles west of Asheville, North Carolina. The Cherokee Indian boarding-school is beautifully located on the banks of the Oconee Lofti River, which has been dammed above the school, furnishing sufficient power for the generation of electricity for the school and all of the buildings on the agency grounds.

The last report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shows that there are on the reservation 861 children eligible and 14 ineligible for schools. Of this number 89 are in non-reservation schools; 253 are in the reservation boarding school; 105 are in the four day schools on the reservation; 280 are enrolled in the public schools around the reservation, and 144 of the eligibles do not attend school. The reservation

boarding-school has a capacity of 160 - the day schools 150. In the reservation boarding-school the average attendance is 189; the average enrollment is 231. This makes the per capita expenses \$134.00, based on average enrollment, and \$145.00 based on average attendance.

SOME TRIBAL STATISTICS:

Of the 2260 Cherokee Indians on the reservation 1800 read and write English. All are citizens; none receive annuities or rations; all wear white men's clothing, and 530 of the men are voters in North Carolina. The population of the tribe is divided as follows: 1205 Males, 1055 females, 1207 minors, 1053 adults, 1348 full-bloods, 365 half breeds, 547 less than half bloods.

There are 63311 acres of land (of which 20,000, it is estimated, are available). Of this land 5500 acres are under cultivation, and of the 536 able-bodied males 350 or 65% are farming. Of these farmers 450 graze stock. The total income of the tribe is \$45,257.00, made up as follows: From crops, \$19,825.00, stock sold, \$6,505.00, timber, cut, \$3,049.00,

wages around \$15,439.00, rations, \$25.00, and interest from the trust fund, \$424.00. Most of the Indians are more or less industrious and the item of income credited to the tribe of \$15,439.00 for wages earned does not at all represent the wages earned by those Indians who left the reservation to work in sawmills, on railroads, public work, stores, factories and for white farmers of the neighborhood.

An industry which might be developed is basket making. A species of cane almost like bamboo grows on the river bottoms, and out of this cane women make baskets, some of them quite artistic in design, and pretty if colored with home-made dyes. These baskets are not dainty little trifles but are substantial and can be used in offices and households.

COMMISSIONER SELLS VISIT:

Commissioner Sells visited the reservation last year, the first Commissioner of Indian Affairs who ever set foot in this, the nearest Indian reservation to Washington. The fact that the executive head of the Indian Office had been in Cherokee is strongly impressed on the casual visitor for the Indians still are talking of

that visit. They regard it as a distinct honor to the reservation. The Commissioner, among other improvements he ordered, had a portable sawmill sent to Cherokee and this one act has had a most important bearing on housing conditions for, with the exception of hardware, glass and paint, this portable mill will enable the Indians to provide themselves with all the materials for framework, etc., for home building. There is an abundance of clay and building stone on the reservation.

Although the official statistics assume that there are 20,000 acres of agriculturally available land on the reservation agricultural experts who have visited the place say that there are less than 8,000 acres of land which can be farmed with modern equipment, for this is a rough country and much of the so-called agricultural land is steep hillside. The slopes of some of these hills so nearly approach the perpendicular that it is difficult to understand how the Cherokee farmer with his bull-tongue plow and his little mule or steer can hold a footing while plowing. However, many of these steep hillslopes are planted to corn and the crops show fair acre

yields. All cultivation, however, is done with the hoe, so that farming on the slopes must be a manual proposition which will limit such agriculture to the one man farm plan. The best Indian farmers, however, claim they can raise as good corn and as cheaply on the hillside as they can on the richer river bottom land.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

Superintendent Henderson has secured the cooperation of the state agricultural authorities and has held three agricultural fairs on the agency grounds, and these fairs have aroused considerable interest in farming, orcharding and stock raising among the Indians.

The method of agriculture has been such as to rob the soil of its initial fertility and the efforts of the agricultural experts have been directed toward teaching the Indians how to conserve soil fertility and build up "run down" soils. Already there is evidence of good results from this campaign, for the acreage yield, particularly in corn, has materially increased the last two years and some of the Indians have

followed the approved crop rotation system.

The soil primarily is good and strong in the valleys into which has been washed the top soils of the hills. The State Department of Agriculture has not only recommended new methods of hill cultivation but is assisting the Superintendent with bulletins, etc. In the last two years it is estimated, more grass has been seeded on the hill-sides than has been used during the whole history of reservation. Cattle have been put on these hill-side pastures and the woodland pastures are used to better advantage. Two bulls for upbuilding the Indian cattle have been bought and now are with the herd on the woodland range.

TRUCK GARDEN POSSIBILITIES:

A Farmers' Institute was held on the reservation last spring and a number of Indians attended the county institute for farmers. Corn is the staple crop and there is raised on this reservation a breed of corn said to be unique to the Cherokees in North Carolina and Oklahoma. It is a white, soft corn which is ground into flour in the mill - in fact it is called flour corn. There is some wheat grown, also tomatoes, potatoes,

sweet potatoes, green string beans, cabbage, beets, and turnips. Garden truck grows well on the valley lands, and strawberries and grapes are bountifully produced on the school farm, which would indicate that it would not be difficult to turn those Cherokee Indians into truck gardeners and small fruit growers.

All the way from Ashville to Ela, and beyond Ela on the Southern railroad, are hotels and cottages which, at several different periods of the year, are filled with resorters. There is thus at hand a ready market for such vegetables, fruit and poultry products as the Indians might raise. It would seem they would have no difficulty in getting fair prices for their product and it is believed their lands would return much larger monetary values from these crops than from corn and wheat.

OPENING FOR A CANNERY:

Near the school is a little demonstration tract and orchard in which over 20,000 apple, plum, prune and cherry saplings are set out to be distributed this coming year. Wild blackberries and huckleberries grow quite luxuriantly in this region, and great quantities are

gathered. If a cannery could be established on the reservation there could, it is estimated, be preserved vegetables, blackberries and huckleberries enough to supply the demands for canned fruits and vegetables of almost all the Indian schools.

Although this matter has been brought to the attention of the Indian Office, it is respectfully suggested that the Board get information on the subject and make a special effort, if the facts warrant it, to have a cannery placed on the reservation.

THE DAY SCHOOLS:

In addition to the Cherokee Indian Boarding-school four day schools are maintained throughout the year. Two of them at Birdtown and Big Cove are on the Qualla Boundary; two of them, Little Songbird and Songbird Gap are in Graham County, sixty miles from Cherokee. About 250 children of the so-called "white Indians" attend the white public schools. There is a state law which prohibits the Indians from attending the white public schools, but evidently the so-called white Indians are

regarded as white people by the state authorities.

There are no contract or mission schools on the reservation. From the reports it would appear that there are some two-hundred children for whom school facilities have not been provided.

The country, as I have said, is rough, the roads are poor. Most of the Indians live in mountain coves or valleys which are almost inaccessible, so it does not seem at all practical to locate day schools where they can take care of these two-hundred children who are scattered all over the reservation in these inaccessible places. Even the day schools now in operation are inaccessible to many children, who live reasonably near, in cold or rainy weather. It would, therefore, seem to be good business to enlarge the boarding-school.

NEED SCHOOLS FIFTY YEARS:

Superintendent Henderson said to me, "I am of the opinion it will be necessary to maintain schools here for forty or fifty years. The high mountains in and around the reservation form natural walls of seclusion and protection for these people where they, in a measure, seclude

themselves from the whites. This condition makes it harder for the march of progress to reach these people than it does the Plains Indians, and for this reason the amalgamation of the two races will be retarded. The mountain people always have been conservative, and my Cherokees are mountain people and, I fear, like their white neighbors, are no exception to the rule. The work done among them by the schools and agency staff is practically all that is done and all the inspiration that they get and should the schools be withdrawn in the next twenty years the impetus toward development will be retarded and I fear would retrograde rather than advance."

Respectfully submitted

Malcolm McDowell,

Secretary.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

*Answer
1/16/17*

1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

1st Mo. 8th, 1917

Dear Commissioner Ayer:-

Secretary McDowell has written me that one of our members has an important engagement in Cincinnati which will prevent him from reaching Washington until one o'clock Wednesday afternoon January 31st. Will it be just as convenient for you if the annual meeting of the Board begins two o'clock Wednesday afternoon on the 31st, instead of ten o'clock Tuesday morning January 30th?

Please telegraph Secretary McDowell at the Washington office on receipt of this letter.

Sincerely yours,

Swan Vaux
Chairman,

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago,
Illinois.,

*Three returned student letters certainly are interesting.
I think it will be a fine piece of work.
Remember from us love to Mr. Ayer & family.
SVP.*

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
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MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

January 10, 1917.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:-

Your good letter of January 5th is in. I note that you intend to ship your car the first of March to Ash Fork and from that point take in the Camp Verde School, Phoenix, the reservations on the Gila River, the Ajo Mine, Yuma and up through California. I gather from this that you will make this trip after the meeting at Riverside, which will be held on or about March 7th. I am writing Doctor Eliot to day and enclose a carbon copy of my letter which will give you an idea of the plans of the other Commissioners.

I am very glad that you find the superintendents' letters on the returned student problem of value. They are certainly very interesting to me.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary,

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.,

*From Ayer's
signature*

January 10, 1917.

Dear Commissioner Eliot:-

Is it your intention to make a report to the Board on your survey of the schools at the annual meeting the last of this month? We ought to have it in the next annual report and, as you know, in order to get the report printed as an appendix to the annual report, it is necessary that it be approved by the Board and forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior.

I am hoping you will get the report up for the Board so that it may be read and approved at the annual meeting.

Have you made up the itinerary of your trip to the southwest? If so, will you please send it to me? Chairman Vaux is to visit the Pueblo, the Navajo who live on the Public Domain in New Mexico and the Zuni reservation in New Mexico. Commissioner Knox is to visit the Moqui reservation in Arizona. Commissioner Moorehead is to visit Rosebud, Standing Rock and Sioux Reservations in South and North Dakota. Commissioner Ketcham has not advised me where he will go.

From a letter just in from Commissioner Ayer I gather that he will ship his car the first of March to Ash Fork which is just north of Prescott, Arizona, go to Prescott and then west to the Camp Verde School then back to Prescott and then to Phoenix. It is his idea that he will visit all of the reservations on the Gila, and especially go to Ajo and see what the manager of that mine has done in regard to building model town for the Papago labor and then he expects to go to Yuma and all up through California.

Commissioner Eliot - - 2 -

Mr. Ayer apparently is going to make this trip after the Board meeting at Riverside, for that meeting is to be held on or about March 7th and I do not see how he can make the trip he has outlined from the first of March to the 7th. He writes that this trip might interfere with your plans but that he will fix this up with you when he comes to the annual meeting.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary.

Hon. Samuel A. Eliot,
25 Beacon Street,
Boston,
Massachusetts.,

January 13, 1917.

Dear Secretary Lane:

Some time in the past year I made a recommendation on the inadvisability of changing Agents from post to post, especially without their consent, and putting them, often, hundreds and hundreds of miles away amongst very different people and with different work, and of course it is injurious.

I received a letter from Commissioner Sells stating that he agreed with everything, and that they were not doing that, but that they were anxious to have the people stay amongst their friends where they were acquainted, etc., which I was very glad to know.

I don't think there has been so much of this done under Mr. Sells as under former administrations.

A case has arisen here which, to my mind, is a very important one. W. M. Peterson has been Indian Agent at the Whiteriver Reservation in Arizona for several years. He has about 2500 of the last scalping Apaches of the worst type. He is the only Agent who has ever succeeded practically in getting the confidence of these Indians; he has got a good many of them to raising cattle. They had an awful scourge of making whiskey out of corn. He has alleviated that largely through his influence and he is one of the most important Agents you have in America.

A short time ago he was notified he would be removed to the Rosebud Agency, far away, which I understand he is very loath to accept. He has laid out his work amongst these Apaches and has in

FKL 1 18 17

view certain advancements which would take a new man years to accomplish, but I know that a case like this of removing a man like Peterson from such a place against his will and against his protest would have more to disorganize and to scare every man Agent connected with the Indian Service than almost any other object.

I have kept touch with Peterson ever since I have been on the Commission from the fact of the large amount of timber there which has interested me, and have talked with dozens of other Agents about him because I was interested in him, and the universal opinion is that he is one of the best men for the place that possibly could be put there ^{if} ~~and~~ ^{my} making a personal request that he should remain there would have any influence in bringing it about, it gives me great pleasure to make this request.

I shall be in Washington, of course, for the Indian Commission meeting and am looking forward to seeing the Secretary of the Interior again.

Your devoted friend,

E. F. A

Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG CHICAGO ILL

BOARD ANNUAL MEETING CALLED TUESDAY MORNING JANUARY 30 AS

ORIGINALLY ARRANGED

MCDOWELL SECY.

January 15, 1917.

Mr. Franklin A. Thackery,
% Mr. H. A. Meyer,
Interior Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Thackery:

I have introduced the Rev. Mr. Jackson to the leading Presbyterian and Young Men's Christian Association people here and asked them personally to do everything they could to farther his interests.

I forgot to speak to you while here about a scheme that seems to be arising in Arizona to occupy the Gila Canon for railroad purposes. There seems to be three routes; one over the water, one 150 feet up and one 200 feet up. The two upper ones will be very costly to the company and perhaps never any good to them. They claim there is an opportunity by taking the water lower down the river to give the Indians all the water they want and a good deal for the white men.

I wish you would give me your views on this subject, as I know of no one that knows more about it or anybody's judgment I would be so willing to follow as yours on this subject. If you will answer me immediately on receipt of this I will thank you exceedingly. If you don't get this letter so as to get an answer here by the 23rd. or the 24th., please leave the answer with Secretary Lane's Secretary, Mr. H. A. Meyer.

January 15, 1917.

I again wish to tell you Mr. Thackery, how delighted I was with your short visit here and am very proud and anxious to class you among my intimate personal chums, if you will permit it.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. H. C.", followed by a period.

January 16, 1917.

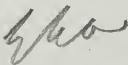
Dear Mr. Vaux:

I have yours of the 8th in regard to the first meeting beginning Wednesday instead of Tuesday.

Any plans you make will be perfectly satisfactory to me and let me know a day or two in advance so I can meet you.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Vaux, and hoping you have opened your heart to give me those gold pieces you have for my beloved Field Museum, I remain,

Sincerely yours,



Mr. George Vaux, Jr.,
1606 Morris Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1917.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

I have brought your telegram of
January 14th to the personal attention
of Commissioner Sells. In this connec-
tion permit me to advise you that we are
to have a hearing on the Papago matter
on Thursday of this week.

Cordially yours,



Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1917.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

I have brought your telegram of
January 14th to the personal attention
of Commissioner Sells. In this connec-
tion permit me to advise you that we are
to have a hearing on the Papago matter
on Thursday of this week.

Cordially yours,



Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

NIGHT LETTER

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA

CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVER'S No.

TIME FILED

CHECK

Charge acct. Ayer & Lord Tie Co.

SEND the following NIGHT LETTER subject to
the terms on back hereof which are hereby agreed to }

Jan. 17th, 1917

Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary

I have been familiar with the Papago Indians and their reservation west of Tucson and south of the Gila river since eighteen sixty two. Since that made two trips over the country, one in eighty two one in fourteen. Their reservation only gives each Indian enough land ~~to~~ to raise about three head of cattle and almost worthless for agriculture. They are splendid people and always have had to struggle hard to sustain life. I do hope you will not find it necessary to interfere with the quantity of land they now have.

Edward B. Ayer

NIGHT LETTER

ALL NIGHT LETTER MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO

The Western Union Telegraph Company will receive not later than midnight **NIGHT LETTERS**, to be transmitted only for delivery on the morning of the next ensuing business day, at rates still lower than its standard night message rates, as follows: the standard day rate for ten words shall be charged for the transmission of fifty words or less, and one-fifth of such standard day rate for ten words shall be charged for each additional ten words or less.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it **REPEATED**, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, **THIS IS AN UNREPEATED MESSAGE AND PAID FOR AS SUCH**, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any **UNREPEATED** message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any **REPEATED** message, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, *unless specially valued*; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; *nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.*

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delay in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of **FIFTY DOLLARS**, at which amount this message is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the message is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices, and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "**NIGHT LETTER**" service, the following special terms are hereby agreed to:

A. **NIGHT LETTERS** may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such **NIGHT LETTERS** at destination, postage prepaid.

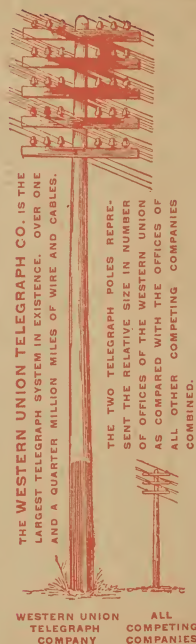
B. **NIGHT LETTERS** shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permitted.

7. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

MONEY TRANSFERRED BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE TO ALL THE WORLD



January 18, 1917.

Dear Secretary Lane:

Some time in the past year I made a recommendation on the inadvisability of changing Agents from post to post, especially without their consent, and putting them, often, hundreds and hundreds of miles away amongst very different people and with different work, and of course it is injurious.

I received a letter from Commissioner Sells stating that he agreed with everything, and that they were not doing that, but that they were anxious to have the people stay amongst their friends where they were acquainted, etc., which I was very glad to know.

I don't think there has been so much of this done under Mr. Sells as under former administrations.

A case has arisen here which, to my mind, is a very important one. W. M. Peterson has been Indian Agent at the Whiteriver Reservation in Arizona for several years. He has about 2500 of the last scalping Apaches of the worst type. He is the only Agent who has ever succeeded practically in getting the confidence of these Indians; he has got a good many of them to raising cattle. They had an awful scourge of making whiskey out of corn. He has alleviated that largely through his influence and he is one of the most important Agents you have in America.

A short time ago he was notified he would be removed to the Rosebud Agency, far away, which I understand he is very loath to accept. He has laid out his work amongst these Apaches and has in

FKL 1 18 17

view certain advancements which would take a new man years to accomplish, but I know that a case like this of removing a man like Peterson from such a place against his will and against his protest would have more to disorganize and to scare every man Agent connected with the Indian Service than almost any other object.

I have kept touch with Peterson ever since I have been on the Commission from the fact of the large amount of timber there which has interested me, and have talked with dozens of other Agents about him because I was interested in him, and the universal opinion is that he is one of the best men for the place that possibly could be put there ^{if} and ~~my~~ making a personal request that he should remain there should have any influence in bringing it about, it gives me great pleasure to make this request.

I shall be in Washington, of course, for the Indian Commission meeting and am looking forward to seeing the Secretary of the Interior again.

Your devoted friend,



Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

January 18, 1917

Dear Mr. Peterson:

I have delayed somewhat answering yours of December 31st.

I thank you very sincerely for your letter.

If it is possible for me to get to White River in March when I am in Phoenix, I will do so, if we can get through with automobile.

In regard to the timber land, we found that after the timber is cut off the underbrush grows up very fast and obliterates the pasture. We thought of putting on cattle ourselves but have given that up. The land isn't for sale, of course, and therefore it would be impracticable.

I have taken the matter of your transfer up with the Secretary of the Interior and am in hopes it may be averted.

Hoping to see you soon, I remain,

Very truly yours,



Mr. W. M. Peterson,
Whiteriver, Ariz.

January 18, 1917.

Dear Secretary Lane:

Some time in the past year I made a recommendation on the inadvisability of changing Agents from post to post, especially without their consent, and putting them, often, hundreds and hundreds of miles away amongst very different people and with different work, and of course it is injurious.

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PKL 1 18 17

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I shall be in Washington, of course, for the Indian Commission meeting and am looking forward to seeing the Secretary of the Interior again.

Your devoted friend,



Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.,

January 18, 1917.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have just received your very kind letter of the 15th.

You have certainly been kind in helping Mr. Jackson and I hope he will succeed.

As to the Gila River dam proposition, you probably know that the last Congress authorized the construction of two diversion dams in the Gila River, one near Sacaton and one about ten miles above Florence. These are intended to supply water to both Indians and whites but, of course, do not include any storage proposition.

There seems to be three propositions to procure for these Indians and the white people interested the irrigation water required in addition to that furnished (in flood season) by these two diversion dams.

One is a storage dam some five to ten miles below San Carlos, which I understand would seriously hinder and possibly prevent the use of this low pass for railroad purposes.

A second proposition is to build a lower dam at or near this same point and supplement it with two

or more comparatively small ones farther up the Gila River and above the Solomonville valley so that the project would care for the Indian and white population both above and below San Carlos.

The third proposition is to supplement these flood water diversion dams with wells using electric power from the Roosevelt dam project to pump the water. This third proposition applies only to the Pima Indians as to any plans I have heard discussed, but I see no reason why it should not also be practicable with the white people. The Government is favored with a very low rate for electric power for use on the Gila River Reservation.

After about five years experience at Sacaton in the use of well water for irrigation I am convinced that it is all right and will not seriously harm the soil.

The most serious obstacle to the storage dam propositions on the Gila River is the silt question. Personally I am inclined to favor supplementing the flood water diversion dams with wells because it largely overcomes the silt trouble and would be very materially cheaper. It would probably be difficult to convince many of the white and Indian interests below San Carlos

that the well system should prevail but from my experience there I think it possible.

I shall, of course, be delighted and honored to be classed as a friend and chum of yours.

If Mr. Swingle has not already sent you those dates, he will do so soon.

I leave for Sacaton about the 22nd.

Very cordially yours,

Frank A. Flackey

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

January 18, 1917

Dear Mr. Peterson:

I have delayed somewhat answering yours of December 31st.

I thank you very sincerely for your letter.

If it is possible for me to get to White River in March when I am in Phoenix, I will do so, if we can get through with automobile.

In regard to the timber land, we found that after the timber is cut off the underbrush grows up very fast and obliterates the pasture. We thought of putting on cattle ourselves but have given that up. The land isn't for sale, of course, and therefore it would be impracticable.

I have taken the matter of your transfer up with the Secretary of the Interior and am in hopes it may be averted.

Hoping to see you soon, I remain,

Very truly yours,



Mr. W. M. Peterson,
Whiteriver, Ariz.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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RECEIVED AT JACKSON BOULEVARD AND LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO. ALWAYS OPEN

B164W 63 GOVT

CA WASHINGTON DC 3P 22

MR EDWARD E AYER

1780

RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG CHICAGO ILL

TELEGRAM RECEIVED FORWARDED TO VAUX CAN RESERVE ROOMS IN CAPITOL-
PARK OR CONTINENTAL HOTELS NEAR UNION STATION BOTH NEW AND
MODERN BECAUSE KNOX AND ELIOT HAVE MADE PLANS BASED ON
BOARD MEETING ENDING FEBRUARY 1 THINK IT WILL BE DIFFICULT
TO CHANGE DATES WIRE QUICK WHAT KIND AND DATE OF
ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED

MCDOWELL SECY.

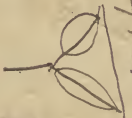
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POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

COUNTER No.
TIME FILED

M

TELEGRAM

CHECK

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

*SEND the following Telegram, subject to the
terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.*

[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

2-619

Chicago, January 22, 1917.

Malcolm McDowell,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D. C.

National Chamber of Commerce meets in Washington up
to third of February. Impossible to get accommodations. Think
would be better put off meeting until third February or somewhere
along there. Please take matter up with Mr. Vaux right away and
wire me.

Edward E. Aver.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES

OPERATORS NOTATIONS,
TIME SENT, ETC.



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN TELEGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the REPEATED telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, no consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; NOR FOR ERRORS IN COPIES OR OBSCURE TELEGRAMS.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the REPEATED telegram rate, at which amount this telegram, if sent as a REPEATED telegram, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is set out in writing, in which case the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value and not on one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

5. No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are prepared and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if any message is sent to such office by one of the Company's correspondents, it shall be the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and not for any communications regarding it to the Company's agent in its own office.

6. The Company shall not be liable for damages of statutory penalties in any case where the sender has not provided in writing with the day after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this telegram.

8. NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.

CHARLES C. ADAMS,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.
EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PRES. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BLUCH,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

COUNTER No.

TIME FILED

M

TELEGRAM

CHECK

Charge Ayer &
Lord Tie Company

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*SEND the following Telegram, subject to the
terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.*

[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

2-619

Chicago January 23 1917

Malcolm McDowell
Secretary Board Indian Commissioners
Bureau of Mines Building, Washington D C

If not perfectly convenient to change date get me best
rooms you can with double bedroom bath and parlor if possible
If hotel is not fireproof I don't want to go over one floor up
Answer

Edward E Ayer

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES

OPERATOR'S NOTATION:
THE SENT, ETC.



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

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1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; NOR FOR ERRORS IN CIPHER OR OBSCURE TELEGRAMS.
2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the REPEATED telegram rate, at which amount this telegram, if sent as a REPEATED telegram, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.
3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company with expediency to reach its destination.
4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.
5. No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are properly and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if any message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any orders or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office.
6. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.
7. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this telegram.
8. NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.

CHARLES C. ADAMS,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.
EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

COUNTER No.

TIME FILED

M

TELEGRAM

CHECK

Charge acct.

Ayer & Lord TieCo

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SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

2-619

January 23, 1917

Malcolm McDowell
Board of Indian Commissioners
Bureau of Mines Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

Make reservations Shoreham per telegram Arrive Tuesday
Morning January thirtieth

Edward E. Ayer

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES

OPERATOR'S NOTICES,
TIME RATES, ETC.



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

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VICE-PRESIDENT.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.
EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PRES. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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RECEIVED AT JACKSON BOULEVARD AND LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO. ALWAYS OPEN

A465W 48 GOVT
CAN WASHINGTON DC 325P 23
EDWARD E AYER

1813

1917 JAN 23

PM 2 40

RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG CHICAGO ILLS

CAN SECURE SUITE OF PARLOR TWO ROOMS AND BATH AT THE SHOREHAM
HOTEL \$25 PER DAY SHALL I MAKE RESERVATION FOR YOU IF SO FOR
WHAT DATES WIRE QUICK VAUX WRITES CANNOT CHANGE DATE OF MEETING
MCDOWELL SECRETARY.

Answered
1/23/17

to make

Reservations

for Jan 30

11917

Dear Sister Loma

the 2. money of course
and Cent -

Send my
renewal to you
without - Expressing my
gratitude to you for
the good times I have
had in your office
they have been ^{very} bright spots
in a long life made
up of ~~pleasant~~ ^{pleasant} of
bright spots your

Universal Collection and
good nature ^{generous} have placed
you not only amongst
the best of friends
that I respect - But amongst

The lesser Man
That I sincerely love
Your devoted friend
Edward E. Ayer

52
~~The first time I have~~
~~seen in the~~
~~of your month~~



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 \end{array}$$

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 \end{array}$$

1 Dear Chairman Vaux
You know I have
Contemplated Resigning
from the Commission
on my 75th Birthday
on account of Age &
And I have done so to
take effect ~~March 1~~ /
I cannot go out
without giving you
Bisph Walter Samuel
Elliot Daniel Smith
Father Arthur Frank
Knox Warren Marked
+ Lady Doomsday a
piece of my mind
First - I love every bit
of each one of you
and shall as long as

²
I Live. And Certainly I Shall
and you all on the
other shore I think I
shall smuggle up to our
splendid Samuel Elliott
+ try him first. As He
Exceedingly thinks He has
a shure thing. If I fail
then It seems to me I-
would ~~even~~ be a good
thing to get into bed
with Father Ketchum
and Isadore As purgatory
is certainly better than
nothing time might be
a draw back. I know
our dear Bishop would
love me a drink of
water even if He

³ was short for Baptismal
use. And then I shall
still have resources of
the very best. There is
our two splendid Ladies
Their lives here have
been so fine that - I am
sure they could feed
us all through if necessary.
But - they are different
from the rest of us
and entitled to more
Credit - They were
Born united & I
should not be so true -
myself to more need
we know

~~Marhead~~ Marhead
would be exciting my
bones as those of
my good times and
know trying to get
me to believe his memo
proper But anyway
we have had such a
good time together
and times and association
that I shall never
forget - my good true
men trying to do so
but I certainly live
in hopes to see much
of each of you every
year as long as I
live May each and

Every one of you and
each and every one of
your families & etc
Every blessing that flesh
is able to for ever & ever
is the wish and prayer
of your devoted
Grandfather Edward E. Ayer

✓

1
Dear Mr. Maxwell

I am writing in
bed And I feel quite
sure I will not be
able to be at the meeting
I have calculated to go
off the board for years
at 75 - And now I don't
see in letters to Doc
Lane today. No man
should undertake these
duties at such an
age I have written a
letter to Mr. Rawf.
Giving my opinion of
right members of the

Board tell me now
not to read it - to
the board while the
month is present - I
shall come to Washington
during the first of
February. And of course
will see you &
congratulate you & see
in the work you are
doing & how done

Yours very truly

Edward E. Ayer

Hon. Frederick Douglass

Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society

Dear Sir -

I hereby tender you
my resignation, as an Indian
Commissioner. I do this
because I am well past my
seventy-fifth birthday and
while I am unusually strong
physically, I do not
think any man able to
do this sort of work at

such an advanced age.

I want to thank you
personally for your attitude
towards me always so
considerate & frank and
want to say that I shall
always look back on
our association with

you as one ~~that has~~
of great happiness to
me Yours very Respectfully
Edw. Col. E. Ayer

✓

January 26, 1917.

Dear Mr. McDowell:

I just had to telegraph you today: "Letter received. Sick in bed. Will be utterly impossible for me to attend meeting. Please cancel Shoreham reservations. Will write."

I am exceedingly sorry, as I was very anxious to meet with our dear Commissioners once more. I am sending you some papers in regard to a couple of matters that I have taken up personally with Secretary Lane.

The agent of the Pima Indians was here in Chicago and talked to me about the efforts of the people of Tucson and vicinity, or that part of Arizona, to have part of the Maricopa Reservation reverted back. He was very earnest about it, and I immediately made the enclosed telegram to Secretary Lane and also enclose his answer.

You will recollect we made a report (I did last year) on the pernicious effect of changing Indian agents from point to point, and received a letter from Secretary Lane that they were not doing that, only in cases where it was better for the Indians and better for the agents.

Since this last year in California I was conversant with the movements of the Indian agent of Banning, California, where the entire output was practically fruit, apples, pears and that class, moving this man over on the Gila River where it was simply a hot cotton country. I have visited Mr. Cole, the agent that he relieved from the Gila River. Later, upon my arrival in Oregon, I found that he had been moved up in the timber country of Oregon, thousands of miles away amongst an entirely new class of people in a wet timber country. Then they also got after Peterson at the White River Apache Reservation, one of the largest in the country. Peterson has been there several years, had been instrumental in getting these wild Apache Indians to stop making liquor from their corn, has got a good many of them already in the cotton business, and he is one of the very best Indian agents in the service. I have talked with several field men and other agents about him, and they all speak in the highest terms of his ability and the influence he has over the Apaches. Now he has been transferred to the Rosebud Agency and somebody else is to take his place at the Apache. This is just as bad as it can be. It is whispered all around that he had some difficulty once with a gentleman who is now assistant to Secretary Lane about some correspondence regarding some oats or something of that kind, and that he has it in for Peterson, evidently at the expense of the service.

1 26 17

I am coming to Washington as soon as I am able, and have a goodbye talk to Secretary Lane, and I shall make this thing very plain at that time.

A few days ago I got a letter from a friend of mine in Phoenix on the Gila River proposition. It seems there were three different ways suggested. One is the dam low down, about 250 feet high, and another one 150 up, and one 250 up. The people of Arizona are very anxious to have a railroad go through this canyon. They claim it will take about \$6,000,000. more to make the high cut, and a great deal more to make the middle one, and the dam would not be a success on account of the amount of silt in the Gila River.

I wrote Agent Thackeray, who was in Washington January 15th, on this subject, and I send a copy of my letter and his answer to it. My friend was anxious that the Indian Commission should make an investigation of this, and if it was all right to use the canyon for railroad purposes the way it had been suggested, with the two dams and well, why they will be very glad to have it that way; otherwise, of course, he has nothing to say.

I sincerely wish that Dr. Eliot would investigate this when he goes to Prescott, and I will look it over myself later and give you my opinion as a private citizen.

Please return the letters I have sent you from Thackery and Peterson.

Very truly yours,



Mr. Malcolm McDowell, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D. C.

January 26, 1917.

Honorable Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I hereby hand you my resignation, to take effect March 1st, as an Indian Commissioner. I do this because I am well passed my seventy-fifth birthday, and while I am unusually strong physically, I do not think any man able to do this work well at such an advanced age.

I want to thank you personally for your attitude towards me, always so considerate and frank, and want to say that I shall always look back on my association with you as one of great happiness to me.

Yours very respectfully,



January 26, 1917.

Dear Secretary Lane:

I can't send my resignation to you without expressing my gratitude to you for the good times I have had in your office. They have been very bright spots in a long life made up exclusively of bright spots. Your universal courtesy and good nature and common sense have placed you not only amongst the host of friends that I respect, but amongst the lesser many that I sincerely love.

Your devoted friend,

WPA

Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of Interior,
Washington, D. C.

January 26, 1917.

Dear McDowell:

I am writing in bed, and I feel quite sore I will not be able to be at the meeting. I have calculated to go off the board for years at 75, and have done so in letter to Secretary Lane today. No man should undertake these duties at such an age.

I have written a letter to Mr. Vaux, giving my opinion of eight members of the Board. Tell Mr. Vaux not to read it to the board while the ninth is present.

I shall come to Washington during first part of February, and, of course, will see you.

I congratulate you, Mr., on the work you are doing and have done.

Yours very truly,



Mr. Malcolm McDowell, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D. C.

January 26, 1917.

Dear Chairman Vaux:

You know I have contemplated resigning from the Commission on my seventy-fifth birthday, on account of age, and I have done so, to take effect March 1st.

I cannot go out without giving you, Bishop Walker, Samuel Eliot, Daniel Smiley, Father Ketcham, Frank Knox, Warren Moorehead and Isidore Dockweiler a piece of my mind.

First, I love every bit of each one of you, and shall as long as I live, and certainly I shall need you all on the other shore. I think I shall snuggle up to our splendid Samuel Eliot and try him first, as he evidently thinks he has a sure thing. If I fail, then it seems to me that it would be a good thing to get into bed with Father Ketchum and Isadore, as purgatory is certainly better than nothing—time might be a drawback. I know our dear Bishop would give me a drink of water even if he was short for Baptismal use, and then I shall still have resources of the very best.

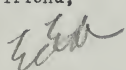
There are our two splendid Quakers. Their lives here have been so fine that I am sure they could pull us all through if necessary. But they are different from the rest of us, and entitled to no credit. They were born unique.

I should not like to trust myself to Moorehead or Knox. Moorehead would be exhausting my bones as those of pre-glacial times, and Knox trying to get me to believe his newspapers. But anyway, we have had such a good time together, and times and associations that I shall never forget—nine good, true men trying to do their best.

I certainly live in hopes to see much of each of you every year as long as I live. May each and every one of you, and each and every one of your families, have every blessing that flesh is heir to forever and ever, is the wish and prayer of

Your devoted friend,

Mr. George Vaux, Jr.,
1606 Morris Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.



COPY

January 26, 1917.

Dear Chairman Vaux:

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Your devoted friend,

(Signed) Edward E. Ayer.

Mr. George Vaux, Jr.,
1606 Morris Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

COUNTER No.
TIME FILED

M

ERENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

TELEGRAM

CHECK

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

2-619

Copied
Chicago, January 26, 1917.

Malcolm McDowell
Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners
Bureau of Mines Building
Washington, D. C.

Letter received. Sick in bed. Will be utterly impossible for me to attend meeting. Please cancel Shoreham reservations. Will write.

Edward E. Ayer.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES

OPERATOR'S NOTATIONS,
TIME SENT, ETC.



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN TELEGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

To guard against mistakes or delays the sender of a telegram should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the commercial telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount reserved for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; NOR FOR ERRORS IN CIPHER OR OBSCURE TELEGRAMS.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the REPEATED telegram rate, at which amount this telegram, if sent as a REPEATED telegram, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free-delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

5. No responsibility for the messages attaches to this Company until the same are properly sent and accepted at one of its transmitting offices, and if any message is sent in such office by use of the Company's machinery, it is as the agent of the sender that the same use of delivery the message and receive instructions respecting it to the Company's agent in its said office.

6. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within fifteen days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this telegram.

8. NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. ADAMS,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL F. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE S. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

January 24, 1917.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Your telegram in reference to reserving rooms at the Shoreham Hotel has been received.

We have reserved the two rooms, parlor and bath at \$25 per day beginning on the 30th, Tuesday, through the night of the first of February, Thursday. If these dates are not satisfactory to you please notify me at once.

The Board meeting will begin at 10 A. M., Tuesday, January 30th. We hope to have a well-attended meeting and have a successful session.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward F. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago,
Illinois.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MONONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING

WASHINGTON

January 26, 1917.

Dear Mr. Ayer,

I got your telegram and was more sorry than I can show in this letter that you are not feeling well enough to come to the meeting. I hope that the next word I get from you will tell me that you are out of bed. Your fellow members on the Board will be keenly disappointed because you will not be with us next week.

I have sent Mr. Henderson to the Shoreham to cancel the reservation we made for you.

After the meeting I will write you fully of what was done.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

a 18

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

1st Mo. 27th, 1917

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Ayer:-

I am very much grieved to receive just now the report from Mr. McDowell stating that he has a telegram from you saying you are sick in bed and that you will not be able to attend the meeting of the Board next week. I cannot tell you how sorry I am to receive this intelligence, and particularly for the reason that will keep you away from the Board meeting. It wont seem the same without you. However, we all trust that you will soon be entirely restored and shall look forward with eagre anticipation to seeing you at Riverside the first week in March.

Trusting that Mrs. Ayer is well, I am

Sincerely yours,

Swan Van Hook

Chairman.

GV DS

c. V.

January 27, 1917.

Dear Doctor Eliot:

Of course, as you know, when I get to Arizona I shall no longer be a member of the Indian Commission, so I wish you would do all that part of the work that I was going to do there, and especially visit the Indian schools at Phoenix and at Sacaton and all those places. I know you will enjoy it very much. You will find Agent Brown at the Indian school a gentleman, and Mr. Thackery, the Agent at Sacaton, and his assistant there, Mr. Ward, just as fine as they can be. I know you will have a good time with them.

When you get to Tuscon I hope you will call on Mr. McDougall, head of the Carnegie Botanical Station at Tuscon. He is a very clever man, and I know will be delighted with you.

I want you to be sure and go into the Ajo Mine controversy, from Gila on the Southern Pacific Railroad. There is a railroad right in there.

I have given you a letter to Mr. Heard at Phoenix, Mr. McDougall at Tuscon, and Mr. Curley, the superintendent at the Ajo Mine.

Your devoted friend,



Dr. Samuel A. Eliot
25 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

January 27, 1917.

Dear Mr. Curley:

I take great pleasure in introducing to you Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, of Boston, who is a member of the Indian Commission, and he was especially asked to see the proposition you have for taking care of the Indian laborers there.

I know you will enjoy Mr. Eliot, as everybody does.

Mrs. Aver and I are coming to see you some time the middle of March, and we will try to arrive by daylight. We have looked back upon our night with you at Ajo in the tents as being one of the very enjoyable events of fifty years travel.

With kind regards to Mrs. Curley, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Mr. M. Curley,
Ajo, Arizona.

January 27, 1917.

Dear Mr. Dougall:

This letter will be presented by Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, of Boston, who is on the Indian Commission, and is also the head of the Unitarian Indian Missions in the country. He is coming to Tucson on Commission business. I am very anxious for him to know you.

Mrs. Aver and I will show up about the middle of March. We would not think of going to California without taking in our beloved Arizona.

Yours very truly,

Mr. D. C. McDougal,
Desert Laboratory,
Tucson, Arizona.

January 27, 1917.

Dear Mr. Heard:

I want to introduce you to Mr. Samuel A. Eliot, a member of the Indian Commission, who visits Arizona to look over the different Indian problems there. Mr. Eliot is also head of the Unitarian Indian Missions of the United States.

Mr. Eliot has two drawbacks, one that he was born and has always had to live in Boston, and the other is that he has got to be handicapped all the balance of his life with my love.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Dwight B. Heard,
Phoenix, Arizona.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT JACKSON BOULEVARD AND LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO. ALWAYS OPEN

187 JAN 31 AM 9 35

B20W 5 BLUE 1EX

CA WASHINGTON DC 1020A 31

EDWARD E AYER

RAILWAY EXCHANGE 0786 CHICAGO ILL

THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS NOW IN SESSION SENDS
ITS MOST CORDIAL GREETINGS TO YOU WE HAVE MISSED YOUR CHEERY
PRESENCE AND OUR MEETINGS HAVE LACKED THE SUNSHINE WHICH YOU ALWAYS
BRING WITH YOU WE TRUST THAT YOUR RECOVERY MAY BE SPEEDY AND
THAT YOU WILL BE WITH US AT RIVERSIDE ON MARCH TENTH
VAUX CHAIRMAN.

February 1st, 1917.

Dear General Pratt:

I have yours of January 22nd, and contents noted. Your criticism is well taken at my not having the Indians swear to their testimony at Menominee. To be perfectly frank with you I never thought of it. I gave fairly and squarely every word they had to say on the subject pro and con, and did not give the agent any better opportunity to defend himself than I did the Indians to make their claims, only as far as making affidavit to it. His letter was in the line of testimony, the same as if each question had been asked in a general statement that he had a perfect right to make, and as I said before, I think you will find that every single word said by everybody there wherever it hit fairly, was brought out and is in the book.

We finally after two years work got the method of selling lumber there changed, and the Indians will save from \$50,000. to \$75,000. on that alone. The Indian Department largely carried out my suggestion there for putting on cattle in large quantities, which they certainly should have done. I don't think there is any difference of opinion on that, and I am sure you will agree with me that we could have found Indians there perfectly capable of running the company store and a small bank on the proper training, and in that way commence to learn the Indians business.

I shall have my car shipped to Arizona, and go up through Arizona over the desert and into San Diego some time in March. I wish you would be kind enough to drop me a letter at the Coronado Hotel, and I will surely look you up there.

Very truly yours,



Gen. E. H. Pratt,
1616 La Vareda St.,
Berkeley, Calif.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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RECEIVED AT JACKSON BOULEVARD AND LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO. ALWAYS OPEN

A25W 12 8 GOVT NITE

File
1917 MAR 1 AM 4 51

CA WASHINGTON DC 31

EDWARD E AYER

3632

RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG CHICAGO ILLINOIS

IMMEDIATE ACTION TO SAVE LANDS OF NAVAJO INDIANS ON PUBLIC DOMAIN IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO IS NECESSARY SANTA FE ROAD IS ABOUT TO LEASE ITS HOLDINGS WHICH WILL RESULT IN GREAT DAMAGE TO INDIANS WE SUGGEST YOU SEE PRESIDENT RIPLEY ASK HIM TO HAVE ACTION WITHHELD UNTIL SECRETARY LANE CAN FORMULATE PLANS HE NOW HAS TO MEET THE SITUATION IF YOU KNOW HIM WIRE HOWELL JONES LAND COMMISSIONER SANTA FE ROAD TOPEKA KANSAS TO GIVE EARNEST ATTENTION TO OUR TELEGRAM SENT HIM TODAY READING AS

File

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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RECEIVED AT JACKSON BOULEVARD AND LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO. ALWAYS OPEN

Feb
1917 MAR 1 AM 4 51

A25W SHEET TWO

FOLLOWS THE UNITED STATES BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS URGES YOU
WITHHOLD ACTION ON NAVAJO LANDS UNTIL SECRETARY OF INTERIOR CAN
FORMULATE PLANS HE NOW HAS IN CONTEMPLATION AS RESULT OF CONFERENCE
THIS AFTERNOON WITH OUR BOARD

VAUX CHAIRMAN.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

COUNTER NO.

TIME FILED

M

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

TELEGRAM

CHECK

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

2-619

Chicago, February 1, 1917.

Malcolm McDowell,
Board of Indian Commissioners
Bureau of Mines Building
Washington, D. C.

Telegram from Mr. Vaux regarding lands of Navajo Indians received. Took matter up immediately with Santa Fe Road, and will report later.

Edward E. Ayer.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES

OPERATING NOTATIONS,
TIME RATES, ETC.



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

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5. No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are received and accepted by one of its transmitting offices, and in any message sent to such office by one of this Company's agents, it is agreed that the sender, for the purpose of delivering the message, has accepted the instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its local office.

6. The Company shall not be liable for damages or monetary penalties in any case where the value is not transmitted in writing within six days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this telegram.

8. NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. ADAMS,

EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH,

VICE-PRESIDENT.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

Februsry 1, 1917.

Dear Mr. Ayer:--

Mr. Engel wired Mr. Jones as follows:" Following telegram received by Edward E. Ayer from Mr. Vaux, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners (telegram repeated in full).

Please advise facts and state what we can do to meet the wishes of th Board of Indian Commissioners.

Joe

Since talking with you, Mr. Willard advises me that Mr. Jones will probably attend the annual meeting of the Santa Fe in New York the first of next week, and no doubt will reach here next Sunday morning about 7:30 and probably leave for the east on the Pennsylvania at 10;30 a.m.

Joe

COPY

Topeka, Kansas, Feb. 1, 1917.

Telegram to E. J. Engel

I had a wire also from Vaux. Have Ed Ayer who is one of the Commissioners of Indian affairs wire Vaux that nothing will be done until after we hear from Secretary Lane and that I will be in Washington, Raleigh Hotel, next Tuesday night. Am writing.

Howell Jones

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

COUNTER No.

TIME FILED

M

TELEGRAM

CHECK

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

2-619

Chicago, February 1st, 1917.

Malcolm McDowell,
Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D. C.

Notify Mr. Vaux and Secretary Lane that nothing will be done until Mr. Jones, the Land Commissioner of the Santa Fe Road hears from Secretary Lane, and that Mr. Jones will be in Washington next Tuesday night Raleigh Hotel. I wish Mr. Vaux could see him also.

Edward E. Ayer.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES

OPERATOR'S NOTATIONS,
TIME SENT, ETC.



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

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CHARLES C. ADAMS,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

COUNTER No.

TIME FILED

M

TELEGRAM

CHECK

Charge

Ayer & Lord Tie Co.

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SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

2-619

Chicago, February 1, 1917.

Howell Jones,
Land Commissioner, A. T. & S. F. Ry.,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Jones: I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the telegram you permitted me to send to the Indian Commission. I have asked Mr. Vaux to visit you if possible, and told him and Secretary Lane you would be in Washington *next* Tuesday night, Raleigh Hotel.

Edward E. Ayer.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES

OPERATING NOTATIONS,
TIME SENT, ETC.



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD.

EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

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CHARLES C. ADAMS,
VICE-PRESIDENT

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.
EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON
February 2, 1917.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

This is just to let you know that your telegram, advising that Mr. Jones, the Santa Fe Land Commissioner, would do nothing with regard to the Navajo lands in New Mexico and Arizona until he had conferred with Secretary Lane and that he would be at the Raleigh Hotel Tuesday night, was received this morning. I at once sent a copy of it to Secretary Lane, and wrote Chairman Vaux and Father Ketcham and will tell Mr. Dockweiler when he comes in the office today. I suggested that Father Ketcham and Mr. Dockweiler meet Mr. Jones at the Raleigh Hotel next Tuesday night, and I suppose Chairman Vaux, if he can come, will be here. I think Mr. Dockweiler will arrange for a conference with Mr. Jones and the Secretary, and I suppose that our people with Father Weber, the missionary to the Navajo Indians, will be present, for he is in the city.

In a few days I will write you of what happened at the meeting, where all your colleagues are going and what the whole situation is, but just now I am trying to get out from under the mass of details dumped on me at the annual meeting, but I will tell you in advance, however, that your telegram to Mr. Vaux was received with much pleasure by him and your fellow members, for they felt that you would continue on the Board for some time to come and that you would be at Riverside on March 10. The Board will meet at Riverside on that day.

Faithfully yours,

Honorable Edward E. Ayer,
Chicago, Illinois.

Secretary.

*Dear Mr. Ayer:
You will not be allowed
to resign & we cannot
let you go. It is a case of
very much love. Isidore*

Isidore McDowell

*Amund
77*

GEORGE VARY, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON
1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

2nd Mo. 3rd, 1917

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Commissioner Ayer:-

To say that we missed you during the recent meeting in Washington is but mildly expressing the feelings of your colleagues on the Board of Indian Commissioners. There was a great big vacancy which you only could fill. I read your letter to all of the members who were present, save one, and your keen humor and sly digs were appreciated by everyone of us. There were two other absentees besides yourself, Commissioners Walker and Smiley.

We had a very satisfactory meeting in the main. Although nothing unusual was done, a good deal of ground was covered, and you will doubtless hear from our excellent Secretary with regard to some of the details. Some time was spent on the arrangements for the sessions at Riverside, which it was arranged should commence on March 10th, and we are all fully expecting to see you there with us.

A few minutes of our conference with Secretary Lane was taken with discussing your action in sending to him your resignation. Now really Brother Ayer, do you think that you treated me quite fairly in that matter? Don't you recollect you promised me at Mohonk that you would not do anything without first taking me into your confidence, and you never said a word to me further about it. However, I will forgive you, especially if you will be amenable to the official findings of Secretary Lane and your colleagues. We carefully investigated the situation, and as a matter of public record have decided that without regard to what the family Bible may say on the subject, your actual age is under 40 years, and when you talk about 75 you are taking a position which is entirely untenable, and which it will be impossible for you to justify. Secretary Lane expressed very strongly that this was his view, and that he proposed to take no action respecting the letter that you had written to him. The Board instructed me to write to you of this fact and to assure you that it is our unanimous judgment that the time has not arrived for you to be severed from us. At the same time we appreciate that you may desire to feel some relief from responsibility, and so you are to do just what you feel the other demands upon your time will permit of. That is, provided you will be good.

Your action with Mr. Jones in connection with the

GEORGE YAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
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EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MONROE LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON
1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

2nd Mo. 3rd, 1917

(Hon. Edward E. Ayer - 2 -)

Santa Fe matter was certainly most helpful. If it were not for the politicians down there in New Mexico and Arizona, there would be no difficulty about this problem I believe. If we can get the thing held up long enough, we may yet be able to put it over. The course of action is to be exactly that which was recommended over two years ago by Eliot and Ketcham.

I need not again assure you of my own personal affection for you and Mrs. Ayer. Mrs. Vaux and I are anticipating with keen pleasure seeing you both at Riverside.

Faithfully yours,

George Vaux

Chairman.

GV DS

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON
February 3, 1917.

Answered
2/7/17

Dear Commissioner Ayer,

In accordance with the request in your letter of January 26, I am returning the letters and copies of letters from Mr. Thackery, and a copy of your letter to Mr. Peterson.

Doctor Eliot and I are to meet at San Antonio, Texas, February 26, and will go West together from there. He is to visit Tucson, San Xavier, Indian Oasis, Ajo Yuma, Pala and Saboba. I am to go to San Carlos, Lehigh, Phoenix, Sacaton, Maricopa, Salt River and Gila River.

You will notice that Doctor Eliot is sending me to some of the places which you asked him to cover, because he will not have time to cover all points and those he had arranged to cover before getting your letter.

I understand you wrote him to go to some of these points to take up some matters in which you were interested. I presume he will give me instructions on the train, but if you have anything more in mind write me at once. I will leave here on or about February 21.

It will interest you to know that Mr. Thackery, superintendent of the Pimos, Mr. Martin, superintendent of the Papagos, and Mr. Lonergan, superintendent of the Pueblos, are in town and met with us at the meeting, so that Doctor Eliot, Mr. Vaux and Major Knox have first-hand information, which will help them much in their inspections.

EEA#2-

Mr. Dockweiler, I understand, is to see Secretary Lane about Mr. Peterson. As you see I am to go to Gila River, and I am to look up the Gila River proposition, I will try to get hold of Thackery and Mr. Reed, who has charge of irrigation work for the Indian Office, before I go.

Faithfully yours,

Melaleu Mawawel

MMD/S

Secretary.

Honorable Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

COUNTER No.
TIME FILED

M

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

TELEGRAM

CHECK

Charge Ayer &
Lord Tie Co.

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[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

2-619

Chicago, February 5, 1917.

Franklin K. Lane
Secretary of Interior
Washington, D. C.

Under the circumstances I shall be very glad to do my
very best as Indian Commissioner as long as you want me to
What a tremendous burden was lifted off of the hearts of every
true American by the President's action We all thank God for
it.

Edward E. Ayer.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES



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VICE-PRESIDENT.

EDWARD R. WILDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

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SUPPLEMENTARY RECOMMENDATION
THAT FIFTEEN REGIMENTS OF
SOLDIERS BE RECRUITED FROM
OUR INDIANS.

EDWARD E. AYER.

February 7, 1917.

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4

Chicago, Illinois,
February 7th, 1917.

Honorable Secretary of Interior:

You will remember that last year I made a recommendation that each important Indian School should be provided with a rifle range and taught to shoot, that they were being drilled at all the schools with muskets, but no target practice.

I supplement that report now by recommending that fifteen regiments of soldiers be recruited from our Indians.

During the war from 1861 to 1865 there were numerous Indian soldiers in the war. From the Menominee Tribe alone several hundred men enlisted, and there are still enough veterans on the Reservations to keep up a Grand Army Post. And since that time I think the records show that wherever they have been employed and trusted they have been true and brave. I would cite the Apache Scouts under Captain Crawford and Surgeon (Now General) Wood, and many other times when they have been used.

I should want the commissioned officers white men, of course, at least for a time, but I feel sure eventually many of them could be Indian. I feel sure that General Wood and General Hugh Scott will endorse this scheme, and agree with me that for Mexico and many other places they would be splendid soldiers. I should pay them the same as our white soldiers get. I have watched them drill at Phoenix, Sherman School and other places, and they are certainly amenable to drill.

If you get authority to do this, two commissions of three men each made up out of the Indian service, taking such men as Mr. Thackery of the Pima Reservation, Mr. Peterson of the White Mountain, Mr. Odle of the Yuma, Mr. Conser of the Sherman School and Dr. Breid of Lapwai, and you have a hundred just such splendid men to choose from to get your two commissions from. I feel sure that by visiting the different Indian Reservations these men could get the required number as first class men in a very short time.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward E. Ayer

Honorable Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

February 7th, 1917.

Dear Mr. McDowell:

Yours of February 2nd and 3rd are here all right. If dear Mr. Dockweiler does not see the Secretary before you get this, you might suggest to him that the matter of moving Mr. Peterson is being commented on. You might say to Mr. Dockweiler that the attitude of the Department toward Mr. Peterson has made almost every man in the Department feel that his tenure of office is unsafe, and the policy of moving under such circumstances is something that is deplored by the entire Indian service connected with the reservations.

I note what you say about your trip. Why don't you go from San Carlos up to the Apache reservation? It will be an awfully nice trip. I have written to Mr. Peterson that you are coming out, and have asked him to write you the proper way to get there at the time you would be arriving. You could go from San Carlos to the White Mountain, and from there to Phoenix and then take the general line from there that you and Dr. Eliot have agreed upon.

I will scatter around on almost exclusively a pleasure trip, and don't allow any plans that I have to interfere with the plans the rest of you have. I am anxious that you should all understand the conditions in that country.

I send you a copy of recommendation I have made in regard to enlisting fifteen regiments of Indians to be added to the regular army of the United States. I have sent a copy to Mr. Vaux, asking him to indorse it, so that you could put it through to Secretary Lane at the earliest possible moment.

Please let me know the outcome of the interview with Mr. Jones, and whether there is anything done in matter of protecting the Indians in Arizona.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Malcolm McDowell, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, Illinois,
February 7th, 1917.

Honorable Secretary of Interior:

You will remember that last year I made a recommendation that each important Indian School should be provided with a rifle range and taught to shoot, that they were being drilled at all the schools with muskets, but no target practice.

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Respectfully submitted,

Honorable Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

SUPPLEMENTARY RECOMMENDATION
THAT FIFTEEN REGIMENTS OF
SOLDIERS BE RECRUITED FROM
OUR INDIANS.

EDWARD E. AYER.

February 7, 1917.

February 7th, 1917.

My dear Peterson:

I have yours of January 23rd and contents noted. I should have answered it before, but have been confined to my house and quite sick. I am not out yet, but have a stenographer come to the house.

I made a personal appeal to Secretary Lane in your case and the Indian Commission has done the same, so I am in hopes it will come out all right.

I shall be in Phoenix some time along the middle of March or a little later, and Secretary McDowell is coming out to San Carlos, etc., and would it not be a good scheme to have him come to Whiteriver? You might write Mr. McDowell, Secretary of the Board, and say that I was anxious for him to come up there. I have also written him to that effect, and let him know how he can get there along about the first of March, about the time that he would be on the road.

Very truly yours,

Mr. W. M. Peterson,
United States Indian Service,
Whiteriver, Arizona.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Answered
Whiteriver, Ariz., Jan. 23, 1917.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

Thank you, very much, for the interest you have taken in the matter of my remaining at Fort Apache. As I said to you before, my only reason for wanting to stay is that I may get the work I have begun a little farther on its way. And, when I leave Apache, I leave the Service.

I was in Phoenix a week ago. The weather there was abominable and they write me that this whole week has been wet and disagreeable. The winter has been cold and the valley doesn't look itself.

X
I am afraid that you will not be able to come up by auto in March. There is too much snow on the mountain just now to make it possible for the roads to be fit by that time. Also, the bridge across Black River will not be in. An auto could ford now, but not by that time.

Mr. Brown, Superintendent of the Phoenix School, whom I am sure you will remember, has been very sick. I went over from Globe to see him. We hope he will pull through but it will be a big fight.

If you can find time to do so before you go to Phoenix, I would be glad to have a line from you. I expect to attend the meeting of the Arizona Stock Association in Globe during the first week in March. I am quite sure Mr. Heard will be there and you might come over with him. If you do not and if you are in Phoenix at the time of the close of the meeting, I would like to be allowed the pleasure of coming to see you.

Very sincerely yours,

H. M. Peterson.

Mr. E. E. Ayer,
Chicago, Ill..

February 7th, 1917.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

Yours of the 3rd came duly to hand. I can't tell you what pleasure it has given me.

First, I want to apologize to you for forgetting what I told you about resigning, but I was badly knocked out, and forgot all about it. I was glad to finally let you and the seven other Commissioners know what I thought about them. I should think more of all of you now than I did before, if it were possible, but it is not.

My whole association with all of you has been so pleasant and so splendid that I disliked very much to separate myself from you, and I am very glad it has turned out as it has.

I expect to hear from Secretary McDowell after the final interview on the land question.

You remember I made a recommendation last year on the establishing of rifle ranges at the Indian schools. I have made another one today, recommending that fifteen regiments of Indian soldiers be enlisted and kept in the army. The way I understand it, this can go to Secretary Lane through your office in the absence of a meeting of the Board. I should like to have it go very soon, and am sending you with this a copy of it, and have also taken copy to the office, and if you will approve it and send it on to go to Secretary Lane it will fix the thing all right.

I have known for forty years of the integrity and fortitude and bravery and all the desirable things about the Indian scouts and soldiers, and they certainly ought to be utilized under the present conditions.

Very truly yours,



Mr. George Vaux, Jr., Chairman,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
1606 Morris Building,
Philadelphia, Penna.

2/10/17

Having crossed the plains in an emigrant outfit in 1860, coming in contact with many tribes of Indians, some of them hostile, and having served during the last half of 1861 in Southern California, all of 1862, 1863 and up to June 1864 fighting Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, and having seen more or less of them nearly every year since, and collected a great library on the subject, and served on the Indian Commission for several years, I have come to the following conclusions of what should have been done or started sixty years ago, and what would be very easy to do now:

First, there has always been a first class foundation amongst the Indians to build upon; first, great powers of endurance; second, proud of being trusted; third truthful and brave. He becomes easily and greatly attached to one who treats him right. As to his endurance, whenever on scout duty in old times in the west, he often would run day after day distances that would stagger one (Ask General Wood and General Hugh Scott).

Second, there is scarcely a record of an Indian not being true to any duty entrusted to him while he is under agreement or pay. Nearly all the Indian scouts who ran down Geronimo were from his tribe, and they were as true as steel while engaged. The same men might go out on a raid after being released from their enlistment.

In my judgment, if our government had commenced fifty years ago to enlist cavalry regiments of Indians, allowed them to bring their families in the neighborhood of the big posts, given them good horses, a bridle and saddle with a good supply of German silver ornaments on them, and a uniform with considerable color, and had ten regiments of these troops, paying them the same wages they did the white, I feel sure that these ten regiments would have kept our western Indians under control, and at ten per cent of what it has already cost us.

There has been a great improvement all along the line in the Indians' condition, commencing since they have practically been confined on reservations, the Navajos for instance. I was connected with the department which whipped them in 1863, and they were moved down on the Pecos River at Bosque Redondo, about 500 miles from their reservation, about 10,000 of them. They were returned to their old ground and helped, and today there are 30,000 of them, and in sheep, cattle, blankets, etc. are a very rich tribe. All the wild Apache Tribes are now on reservations and doing well. The government has established schools everywhere, where for several years many of the young men have been drilled in the manual of arms and marching, and the girls trained in household duties, cooking, etc., and I feel sure there could be enrolled several regiments of very, very fine soldiers, and it would enormously relieve the situation on the reservations by giving the returned students something to do, lack of which has been one of the hardest questions in connection with the Indian question.

This enlisting of Indians is no new question. During our Civil War there were a good many companies of Indians mixed with white soldiers. The Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin alone gave several companies to their country, enough at least to still keep

up a Grand Army Post on their reservation exclusively of Indians.

Early Last year as one of the Indian Commissioners I recommended to Secretary of Interior Franklin K. Lane that each prominent Indian School should be provided with a rifle range, that if the government ever wanted them as soldiers they should know how to shoot. I feel sure that our government now could get ten regiments of unique soldiers (especially for our Mexican border) in a very short time, and that number could be kept up for an indefinite period. Pay them the same wages. Have all non-commissioned officers Indians. The schools have turned out hundreds perfectly capable for the positions, and you would soon see that many could be promoted to Lieutenants whose bravery and general character the white officers would be proud of.

Edward, D. Ryan

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

COUNTER No.
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2-619

NIGHT LETTER

Chicago, February 8, 1917.

Malcolm McDowell, Secretary
Board of Indian Commissioners
Bureau of Mines Building
Washington, D C

It is intimated by one of the newspapers they would like to have me write an article on the practicability of making soldiers out of Indians. Ask Secretary Lane if he would have any objections to my quoting recommendation made February seventh if I should want to write the article.

Edward E. Ayer.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. ADAMS,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

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~~X~~ FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
~~X~~ EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
~~X~~ WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
~~X~~ DANIEL SMILEY, MONONGA LAKE, N. Y.
~~X~~ ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
~~X~~ MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

February 12, 1917.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

We missed you at Washington. I hope you are out of bed now and feeling husky. Of course we are not going to let you withdraw from the Board. The official declaration of the Secretary of the Interior that you are just forty years old has the unanimous assent of your colleagues. As your resignation has not been accepted we are depending on the pleasure of seeing you at Riverside on the 10th of March.

I thank you with all my heart for your kindness in sending me the letters to our friends at Tuscon and Ajo. I shall expect to use them. Our present plan is that McDowell and I are to meet at San Antonio on February 25th and proceed westward together. I shall take the country to the south of the Southern Pacific and he will visit Phoenix and the Reservations on the north side of the railroad, and then we shall meet again in California. I have also an appointment with Knox to go out to Riverside several days before the meeting of the Board, so that we can together visit some of the southern California Reservations.

Of course all these plans are now more or less provisional. If we have to go to war I shall have to abandon the journey, but I am going ahead with my plans as if there were no international complications.

All your comrades greatly appreciate your kind and affectionate personal letter. We had a very pleasant meeting at Washington without

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

- 2 -

any friction and with some evidence of real advance in Indian affairs.

With affectionate greetings to you and Mrs. Ayer,

Faithfully yours,

Samuel Elliott

Hon. Edward E. Ayer.

SAE/Bs

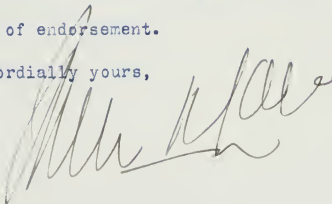
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1917.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

I have received through Mr. Vaux your recommendation to the effect that fifteen regiments of soldiers be recruited from our Indians. I have brought it to the personal attention of Secretary Baker of the War Department with a note of endorsement.

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Mr. Hall", is written over the typed name "Mr. Hall" in the signature block.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

February 14th, 1917.

Rev. William H. Ketcham,
1326 New York Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Father Ketcham:

It is unnecessary for me to tell you (because I have often talked with you on the subject) of how much pleased I have been in a general way with the Catholic Missions amongst the Indians. I got a number of The Winnebago Herald the other day, which I am sending to you herewith, in which there is quite a long article by Father Gordon, Chippeway Indian Commissioner for your office.

You will agree with me, Father Ketcham, that nothing was ever gained religiously or otherwise for any denomination by trying to tear others down. In the part of his article of "How it works among the Winnebagos" he says the Winnebagos are the "lost backward of Indians after forty years of Protestant 'endeavor.'" "

Again on the same page he says "after thirty years of Godless Government Schools for Indians." Just below that in speaking of the results of Catholic Missions he says "Well, against the shameful opposition of a mean and charity-lacking Protestantism and under pressure of various Governmental supervision at times antagonistic and always indifferent." Then on the same page, lower in the corner after the figure "2" he speaks of the German people "through an innate sense of justice."

How any American, any civilized man, can use such a term as that after the past three years, where all the accumulated wisdom and all the accumulated laws and all the accumulated agreements of the whole world have been ruthlessly cast aside, is beyond my comprehension.

Of course, your schools all get some Government assistance. If this young man is speaking for the Catholic Missions, I think you will have very hard work to get any more than a small proportion of the Catholics of America to subscribe to it or for it. I saw this young man and heard him at Mohawk Conference. He is certainly an unsafe man.

2-14-17

I was so sorry not to be with all you dear, sweet people in Washington at the annual meeting, and sincerely hope I will be well enough to meet you all in Southern California.

Your devoted friend,

W. H. Ketcham

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
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ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1917.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:-

All that I can find out about the interview between Howell Jones and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is that Mr Jones seemed in a better frame of mind after the interview than he was before. It appears that he was kept waiting for sometime before the Commissioner saw him and this did not tend to make him feel very enthusiastic over helping the Navajo Indians.

I may learn something more definite later and will advise you, but if you do not hear from me you will know that I have been unsuccessful.

My guess is that the situation is just about where it was but that Mr. Jones will try to hold off leasing the lands until the Secretary of the Interior has a chance to do something.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary,

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago,
Illinois.

February 16, 1917.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

I wrote a little article the other day
by request for the Chicago Herald on the
subject of enlisting Indians for soldiers.
I herewith send you copy.

I am still confined to the house most
of the time, but am getting along and hope
to make the trip all right west.

Your devoted friend,

E. H. B.

Mr. George Vaux, Jr.,
1606 Morris Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

*Same to all Indian
Commissioners*

Same to:

Merrill E. Gates,
William D. Walker,
Warren K. Moorehead,
Samuel Eliot,
Frank Knox,
William H. Ketcham,
Isidore B. Dockweiler.

February 15, 1917.

Mr. Dale E. Reed,
Bishop, Cal.

Dear Sir:

I send you clipping on advisability of enlisting Indians for soldiers.

Yours truly,

EDWARD E. AYER,

Member, Board of Indian Commissioners.

*Sent to all
Indian Agents*

February 16, 1917.

Dear Mr. McDowell,

I wrote a little article the other day
by request for the Chicago Herald on the
subject of enlisting Indians for soldiers.
I herewith send you copy.

I am still confined to the house most
of the time, but am getting along and hope
to make the trip west all right.

Your devoted friend,



Mr. Malcolm McDowell, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D. C.

February 16, 1917.

My dear Mr. Eliot:

Your letter of February 12th came duly to hand, and I was delighted, as I always am, to again get under the raise of your halo.

I shall leave here the last day of the month, and take car two and a half days later at Ashford for Phoenix. Will try to meet you all in California, although I am still quite under the weather.

I made a recommendation the seventh of this month to Secretary Lane, recommending the enlisting of fifteen regiments of Indian soldiers. I also wrote an article on this subject for the Chicago Herald, which I sent you a clipping of yesterday. I received a letter from Secretary Lane today stating that he had forwarded my recommendation to Secretary of War Baker, with his approval.

Yours very truly,



Dr. Samuel A. Eliot,
25 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

February 16th, 1917.

Dear General Scott:

I made a recommendation to the Secretary of Interior the seventh of this month that there should be fifteen regiments (if that is too many I would suggest ten) of Indians enlisted into the Army, and Secretary Lane informs me that he has forwarded it with his approval to the Secretary of War.

I was asked to write an article on this subject for the Sunday Herald, of which I send you a clipping.

With kind regards to you and yours, I remain,

Yours very respectfully,



Gen. Hugh L. Scott,
Chief of Staff, U.S. Army,
Washington, D. C.

February 16, 1917.

My dear, dear Mr. Vaux:

I have your letter of the 13th, and contents noted. I am so sorry to have caused you any conscientious scruples, but you see you are evidently occupying a dual position, and I feel perfectly sure of you from the fact that I know you have ten or twelve times as much Quaker religion as you need to carry you over all the rocks you may stumble against in compliance with your everyday duties. You are a middle-aged dear, anyhow.

I am still considerably under the weather, and shall leave here the last day of the month for Ashford, where I will get my car, and shall make every effort to be with you in Southern California, health permitting.

Very truly yours,



Mr. George Vaux, Jr.,
1606 Morris Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

P.S. By the way, I got a letter from Secretary Lane stating that he had forwarded my recommendation to the Secretary of War Baker, with his endorsement.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
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ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON
1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

2nd Mo. 13th, 1917

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

*anned
2/16*

Dear Mr. Ayer:-

Your good letter of the 7th pleased me very much, especially the third paragraph in which you say, "I dislike very much to separate myself from you, and I am very glad it has turned out as it has." I take this to mean that you are in accord with the suggestions of your colleagues and of Secretary Lane. I can assure you this fills us all with delight, for we could not allow you to leave us at this time.

Your report on recruiting Indian soldiers has placed your Quaker friend in an unfortunate predicament. As Chairman of the Board it is my duty to forward your recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior unless I find something that is absolutely wrong in them. Yet as one who is opposed to all war, it is hard to do exactly what is right and fair both to you and my own conscience. I am forwarding the report to Secretary Lane and hand you herewith a copy of my letter to him which I hope will meet the situation without compromising either one of us.

I suppose from what I hear that you are looking forward to meeting us at Riverside, as from the tone of your letter I gather that you are much better again. I hope so anyhow.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Ayer,

Sincerely yours,

George Vaux

Chairman.

GV DS

Enclosure-

COPY

1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

2nd Mo. 18th, 1917

Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:-

Commissioner Edward M. Ayer has forwarded to me for transmission to you the enclosed recommendation in which he sets forth the desirability of the recruiting of fifteen regiments of United States Troops from our Indians.

The forwarding of this document places me personally in a rather anomalous position for the reason that as a member of the Society of Friends as a matter of religious scruples I am opposed to all war. Nevertheless, in my official position as Chairman of the Board, I forward the report to you for your consideration, as if troops are to be raised the suggestions made by Mr. Ayer appear to me should receive very earnest consideration.

With high regard,

Faithfully yours,

Ernest Van Dine

Chairman.

GV 23

Enclosure-

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
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ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1917.

Dear Mr. Ayer:-

That was a bully story you had in the Chicago Herald and I hope you have sent clippings to the members of the Board and, also, Secretary Lane for I want to keep the one you sent me.

Mr. Vaux leaves Philadelphia enroute to Riverside next Monday morning; Major Knox passes through Chicago on his way west Monday morning; Mr. Dockweiler leaves Washington for Los Angeles and Riverside March 6th the day after inauguration; I expect Doctor Eliot will leave sometime the coming week for I am to meet him at San Antonio, Texas Monday February 26. I am afraid Father Ketcham will not be able to go this trip and Professor Moorehead is not going. If you go we will have six members at the meeting at Riverside.

I was delighted to read although confined to the house much of the time you are getting along and hope to make the trip west. I will leave here next Wednesday evening but Earl Henderson will not go ^{with} ~~to~~ March one, so if you want anything in Washington before then he can get it for you.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago,
Illinois.,

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
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MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

February 19, 1917.

Honorable Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

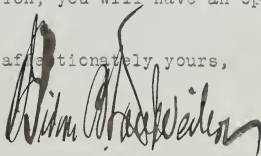
My dear Uncle Ayer:

I have had several conferences with Secretary Lane about the extension of the limits of the Navajo reservation as required to satisfy the present needs of some of the Navajos. The Secretary and Indian Bureau heartily favor the idea, but the difficulty of the situation lies in the fact that apparently there are no other lands of the same value that can be offered in exchange for the Santa Fe lands and the Secretary feels that it is impractical to give the Santa Fe scrip for lands they would surrender. He is having this subject thoroughly investigated. The best plan would be to secure a congressional appropriation enabling us to purchase outright the lands desired. It is, however, too late to accomplish this at this short session of Congress. Rest assured that everything is being done in the premises that can be.

I sincerely hope that Mrs. Ayer and you will be able to attend the Board meeting at Riverside on March 10.

When I next see you will tell you all the fine things Secretary Lane has said about you. We all thank you, that is the eight of us who were the recipients of your special compliments in that letter which you intended to be your farewell to the Board. Inasmuch as the Secretary insists that you are still a young man, and on that ground refuses to accept your resignation, you will have an opportunity to write another farewell.

Sincerely and affectionately yours,



IBD/S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

February 19, 1917.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

In the absence of Assistant to the Secretary from the city, permit me to acknowledge of your note of the 16th to him, with the inclosed article on the Indian. I shall be pleased to hand them to Secretary Mather upon his return to Washington.

Very truly yours,


Secretary to Mr. Mather.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
WASHINGTON.

February 19, 1917.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

Your letter of February 16th was received this morning, and I note that your letter is on its way here from the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the enlistment of Indians. It will receive the most careful attention as soon as it arrives.

I have read your clipping with much interest. In case of war, I have no doubt I could myself, if I were a captain again, enlist a number of brigades of Indians of various tribes who would render excellent service. They, however, have to be handled in a special way. I had an Indian troop of cavalry, composed of Kiowas and Comanches. It was one of many companies of infantry and troops of cavalry enlisted in 1891 and 1892, and mine was the only one which survived until its five year term of enlistment had expired. They were very skilful in the use of the rifle and revolver, and were good horsemen. I had a continual fight to carry it through, with everybody including the Secretary of War, who at that time was Elkins, and the experiment was not carried on any longer. I was told by the War Department that the troop was a success in every way except two: first, that they could not talk enough English to get along with the officers and men of different white organizations; second, that keeping it filled depended on me personally, and if I had left it before the expiration of its term of service, it would have gone to pieces, for lack of special interest and knowledge of the special way in which I handled it.

If I could command a regiment myself, I have no doubt I could make them most excellent soldiers, and that they would render a good account of themselves. The idea that an American can not make a good soldier of an Indian is preposterous. The people of Egypt were made into good soldiers by the English, although the Egyptian had been in slavery for three thousand years; whereas the Indian has been the best light horseman the world has ever seen. They have fought us for three hundred years, and frequently gotten the better of us.

With kindest remembrance to Mrs. Ayer, I am,

Always sincerely yours,

J. R. Keell

Mr. E. E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

COPY.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

May 1, 1917.

"Washington, D. C., April 30. - Representative Kahn of California, who led the fight in the House for the military draft bill, introduced a bill to-day to authorize the organization of ten or more regiments of Indian cavalry, to be designated "The North American Indian Cavalry". They would be under regular army officers appointed by the chief of staff of the army. Mr. Kahn said his idea was that they be used on the Mexican border."

"Eastport, Me., April 30. - Five hundred Passamaquoddy Indians, led by Chief Peter Neptune, marched six miles from their reservation to this city to-day to escort a company of Maine infantry to the railroad station prior to their departure for duty in another section of the state. All male members of the tribe of military age offered to enlist and they were accepted."

* * * * *

Representative Carter of Oklahoma introduced a bill in the House on April 30th (H.R. 3970) to organize 10 or more regiments of Indian cavalry as part of the military forces of the United States, to be known as the North American Indian Cavalry.

Senator Penrose a week or so ago introduced a bill for a regiment or regiments of Indians to be commanded by regular army officers.

Copy

Department of the Interior,
United States Indian Service.

Rosebud, South Dakota,
February 19th, 1917.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Member - Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:--

I have read the clipping relative to the enlistment of Indians in the regular army which was sent with your letter of February 15th. I agree with you readily in most of your propositions and would be glad to see a large number of the young men of the Indian tribes enlist. I fear, however, that you have largely overestimated the number of available men. The Indian made an excellent scout in connection with military forces used in the Indian country. I feel, however, that that day is very largely over with, further than that a number of Indian from the Southern tribes might be very profitably used in connection with any military undertakings in Mexico or along the border. I do not feel that we could count on efficient scout service from Indians of the North when taken into a region wholly unfamiliar to them.

Now that the primitive Indian life is very largely broken up among the several Indian tribes, particularly those of the North and West, and now that the Indian families are being quite well started along industrial lines, I do not feel that it would be wise to encourage Indian men with families to enlist. The same reasons would apply in the case of Indians as would apply in the case of white men with families. Of course in case of need there is no reason why they should not do their full share.

The young men who are yet single, and particularly those about nineteen or twenty years of age, might well be enlisted, the same as among white men. In fact, I would be glad to see this accomplished to even a greater extent than will probably be accomplished among the white young men of the country. On the other hand, I anticipate that the percentage who will be found in proper physical condition will be much less among the Indian population than among the white population. For this reason I feel that the available young men within the Indian tribes will be found quite limited.

The enlistment of Indians is not a new undertaking by any means, but I think the army will report that past endeavors to organize Indians in separate bodies or companies has not proven satisfactory. Under such conditions the Indians do not take well to the rigid discipline required by army standards, but where they are mixed up with white soldiers so that the Indian enlistment is considerably in the minority they make very satisfactory men.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) Chas. E. Davis,
Supervisor in Charge.

Dear Mr. Ayer:--

When you left, you told me not to forward letters from the Indian Agents, but I take it you would like to see letters like the above of the approving or nonapproving kind, before your return. J oe

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

Andover, Mass., February 19, 1917.

*Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.*

My dear Mr. Ayer:

*I have your good letter of February 15th enclosing the clipping
as to the enlistment of Indians for soldiers. I am heartily in favor of
this plan and read your article with interest.*

*I sent you my new book a few days ago. I hope it reached you
safely. I put in a lot of work on it.*

*I intend to write the Hopewell Paper in the course of a few
weeks.*

With best wishes for your speedy recovery, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Wm. K. Moorhead

Ketcham *Eufaula* *Feb 20 1917*
Recd

REPORT ON THE
EUFULA BOARDING SCHOOL
EUFULA, OKLAHOMA.

by
COMMISSIONER KETCHAM.

Hon. George Vaux,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

I beg to submit the following report on
the Eufaula Boarding School which I visited in
September, 1916.

The Eufaula Boarding School (for Creek
girls), one of the three Creek training schools, is
located just outside the corporate limits of the
town of Eufaula (Old Muskogee, or Creek Nation),
Oklahoma. While I had not visited this school since
it passed from tribal to Federal control in 1898,
it has always had a peculiar interest for me. I
was a resident of the Muskogee Nation at the time
it was built, in 1892, and saw the foundations laid.

The school was built by the Muskogee Nation
and conducted by the tribal government until 1898
when it came under the general supervision of the
United States officials. In 1906, by virtue of the
Act of April 26th of that year, the United States
Indian Office assumed full control over it.

While it served its purpose in tribal
days it has been vastly improved since its incor-
poration in the United States Indian school system.

The school plant.

At the present time, the school plant

consists of thirteen buildings crowded together on a five-acre tract. One large brick structure affords accomodation for the comfortable housing of 112 children (the enrollment being 114, the average attendance, 110), and in it are located the superintendent's office and quarters, clerk's office, two music studios, dining room, kitchen, hospital, matron and nurse's quarters; large and small girl's reading and recreation rooms. There are also a school building, commissary with annex, barn, laundry, chicken house, oil-commissary, domestic science building and employee's cottages.

Recently the main building has been enlarged and equipped with indirect lighting system, reading tables and cases for books, which makes possible a room for hospital work other than the nurse's private room, also sitting rooms with individual lockers for large and small girls.

The school is well equipped. During the past four years it has been so improved and modernized that with a comparatively small outlay it can be made up to date in every detail. The buildings are kept in good repair.

Applications are far in excess of accomodations. I am assured the school easily could have over three hundred pupils; but to provide room for this large number the entire plant would have to be rebuilt. While this would necessitate considerable expense, once the necessary accomodations are provided the increased number of pupils could be carried with a slightly increased annual appropriation.

Should build employees' lodge.

In the event it should not be deemed advisable to provide for a larger number of pupils, an employees' lodge should be built and I am told this can be done at the expense of about \$5500.00

The employees for the most part live in cottages which crowd the campus, necessitated expensive repairs and easily become unsanitary. The lodge would afford adequate bathing facilities and other comforts and conveniences which cannot be realized in the cottage system. At present the very small hospital quarters are in the main building. Hence it is impossible for the sick to have the necessary quiet, and the danger of contagion is ever present. Moreover, as there is no guest-house, relatives of the children visiting at the school have to be permitted to sleep in the dormitories. It is unnecessary to point out the danger of infection to which this exposes the pupils and the consequent interference with sanitary regulations. If the employees' lodge is provided, one of the cottages can be fitted up for a hospital and another for a guest-house.

The laundry is of such a type that it must be rebuilt. I recommend a laundry with up to date machinery for the general laundry purposes of the school and with plenty of space for tubs, ironing boards, drying room, etc., as I believe that all girls over twelve should do their own laundry work by hand; any other system is inconsistent with the aims of an Indian Industrial school.

The crying need of the school is more land. There is a school farm of about 40 acres situated two miles away, but as girls are not taught farming and as the distance makes actual gardening impossible for them, the farm is rented for crop shares and is of little or no benefit to the school. There are vacant lots in plenty around the campus and a sufficient number of these should be purchased so that the school can have spacious play grounds and ample garden plots and pasture land. These are the pressing needs of the school.

As for the educational features they are all that could be desired for physical, industrial and academic training. The instruction in

and opportunities for music are especially fine. In company with a noted educator I examined the several classes and found unmistakable evidence of efficiency in every department. The school is a model of neatness; so far as my observation goes, the Supervisor of Education will find no cleaner school among the many excellent institutions under his jurisdiction.

The management is especially to be commended. To Mrs. Gertrude C. Melton, the Superintendent, the Creek people and the Indian Office are indebted for this excellent institution.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. An employees' lodge.
2. A new laundry.
3. The sale of the present school farm and the purchase of an ample acreage contiguous to the school.

(signed) William H. Ketcham.

February 20, 1917.

Approved for transmission
to the Honorable Secretary
of the Interior.

George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman.


February 20, 1917.

My dear Mr. Jones:

I thank you most sincerely for your visit to Washington, and hope that you found everything as you wished it; that is, that the Secretary's plans coincided with the desires and general interest of the road.

I was very sorry not to be in Washington myself. I would like to talk with you on the subject some time when you are here.

Yours very truly,



Mr. Howell Jones,
Land Commissioner,
A. T. & S. F. Ry.,
Topeka, Kansas.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
U. S. INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

*answ'd
2/28*

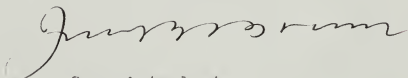
PHOENIX, ARIZONA Feb. 19, 1917.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

I have yours of Feb.15th enclosing a clipping on the advisability of enlisting Indians as soldiers. I had already found the clipping in another paper, and had directed it published in the Native American. I thank you very much for the courtesy, and should be very glad at any time to have copies of anything you may write or any interview which you may give on Indian subjects.

Sincerely yours,


Superintendent.

JBB:FW

COPY

Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

February 22, 1917.

Dear General Scott:

I have your very valuable letter of February 19th, and contents carefully noted.

I see that your Companies of Indians were enlisted in 1891 and 92 and under your special care, even at that time, they could not help but be successful. Of course, that was twenty-five years ago. Since that time the schools have been multiplied enormously, each with drill, and the Indians have advanced a great deal, and all of these boys and girls who have attended all of these schools now speak English, so that would do away with the first one of the two objections that the War Department had at that time, and the second one, - keeping filled depending on you personally; now there would be a great mass of Agents who have drilled and educated these people who would help.

I sent copy of my article in the paper to all of the Indian Agents. I am getting numerous letters from them and they all think the scheme a good one and that it would help take care of a great many of the Indian young men they do not know what to do with and they all agree, of course, that there would be no better soldiers for certain purposes.

If you would like a copy of these opinions from the different Indian Agents who have educated and drilled and are in command of the different Agencies, I would be very glad to forward them to you.

I received a letter from Mr. Lane's Secretary, with copy of the letter to him from the Secretary of War, where he refers the whole matter to you. He certainly could not have done better.

HLS 2 22 17

I can't tell you what a shock the death of dear General Funston has been to all of us.

Your devoted friend,
(Signed) Edward E. Ayer.

General Hugh Scott,
Chief of Staff,
Washington, D. C.

P.S.

Since dictating this, I have a letter from C. E. Burton, Supt. at Santee, Nebraska. I quote a few lines from his letter as a sample of the letters I am getting:--

"I believe it would be a wise thing and I shall be very happy, indeed, to co-operate with you in every way possible. I believe one great trouble has been that the Indian population have felt themselves to be as little children and if they were given to understand that they had the position of men to fulfill that they would be entirely different people and would come up to the standard which we may expect of them."

E.E.A.

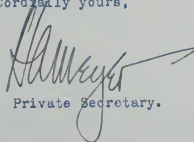
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

February 20, 1917.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

Referring to your recommendation
that fifteen regiments of soldiers be
recruited from our Indians, I enclose
herewith a letter which Secretary Lane
has today received from Secretary Baker.

Cordially yours,



Private Secretary.

Hon. E. E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Inc. 2403

1-038 a

INCLOSURE

2403

FROM

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

6-3946

RECEIVED
FEB 20 1917
U.S. DEPT. OF WAR


February 19, 1917.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 14th, transmitting a letter from Mr. George Vaux, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and also the recommendation of Mr. Edward A. Ayer, a member of the Board, to the effect that fifteen regiments of soldiers be recruited from our Indians.

I shall be very happy to refer this entire subject to the sympathetic judgment of General Scott, and if the raising of volunteers is taken under consideration, I am sure that General and I will both be glad to give consideration to this suggestion.

Cordially yours,


Secretary of War.

Hon. Franklin K. Lane,

Secretary of the Interior.

February 22, 1917.

Dear General Scott:

I have your very valuable letter of February 19th, and contents carefully noted.

I see that your Companies of Indians were enlisted in 1891 and 92 and under your special care, even at that time, they could not help but be successful. Of course, that was twenty-five years ago. Since that time the schools have been multiplied enormously, each with drill, and the Indians have advanced a great deal, and all of these boys and girls who have attended all of these schools now speak English, so that would do away with the first one of the two objections that the War Department had at that time, and the second one, - keeping filled depending on you personally; now there would be a great mass of Agents who have drilled and educated these people who would help.

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HLS 2 22 17

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Your devoted friend

Eha

General Hugh Scott,
Chief of Staff,
Washington, D. C.

P.S.

Since dictating this, I have a letter from C. E. Burton, Supt. at Santee, Nebraska. I quote a few lines from his letter as a sample of the letters I am getting:--

"I believe it would be a wise thing and I shall be very happy, indeed, to co-operate with you in every way possible. I believe one great trouble has been that the Indian population have felt themselves to be as little children and if they were given to understand that they had the position of men to fulfill that they would be entirely different people and would come up to the standard which we may expect of them."

Eha

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON, D.C.

February 24, 1917.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

Your letter of the 22d of February was received here this morning upon my return from New York.

I have re-read your previous letter on the subject of the enlistment of Indians in the military service, and find I do not quite understand it. Do you contemplate their enlistment in time of peace or in the volunteers for the period of a war? At the present time there is no law by which we could enlist them in time of peace. I believe it would be feasible in time of war, when volunteers are called out.

I will send your letters to the War College for consideration, and will let you have a copy of their report as soon as I receive it.

With best wishes for yourself and for Mrs. Ayer, I am,

Ever sincerely yours,

J. L. Loew

Mr. E. E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

1917

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Feb 22nd

My dear Mr. Rogers,

Under date of January 16th I received a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, advising that in accord with the Army Reorganization Act of June 3-1916, the War Dept would favorably consider applications of employees of the Indian Service for commission in the officers Reserve Corps or enlistment with the enlisted reserve Corps of the U.S. A. and directing me to do all I could to help along this matter etc.

I accordingly made application for appointment as Major in Quartermaster General's Dept as the line of work at Neopit is in line with that and am now in receipt of another blank application asking if I will make application for appointment to Captain in same Dept as they have established the policy of ~~not~~ making any more appointments of Major in that Dept. or Division.

The thought strikes me in line with your article on Indians for the Army, why not suggest to your friend the Chief of Staff General Scott, that U.S. Indian Agents would be first rate fellows to lead companies of their Indians if services necessary. Each agency could organize

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

one or more companies. If the agent by age or physical disability is prevented no doubt some other employees could be found qualified. I myself would rather lead a company of infantry or Cavalry and only applied in Departmental Dept^t because of my business experience as head of this operation possessing special values as they seemed to want.

Of course I would have to brush up and study but in infantry or cavalry arms I believe they only receive application at 40 and below. This would bar me in this arm of service but I feel my Indians would have more confidence in me they knew a word other woodsmen in one they had been accustomed to follow.

I think a workable plan could be easily followed of definitely training a large number of good material making soldiers, with use of our good non commissioned officers of U.S. and of course the men concerned putting in an edge, though course of training yearly at some Army camp. I am also

asked to furnish three letters of recommendation that
will show that I am physically, morally and
mentally qualified to apply or be considered for
appointment. This would seem out of place to one
who is already an officer of the government and
if you wish to you may forward me such recommendation
in this line as you see fit if you should for of me.
With regards.

Sincerely,

August S. Nicholson

February 26, 1917.

Dear Mr. Jones:

I have yours of February 23rd and contents noted. I shall be sorry to miss you, but I start for California the first of March. I have had the papers copied to take to the Indian Commission which meets at Riverside the tenth of next month, and will give those members who are paying special attention to the NevaJo situation good information.

I thank you in behalf of the Commission, and especially personally, for your fine attention to this matter. If course, I expected and knew that you would take the manly, broad attitude that you have. I don't think you are entitled to the remotest credit. You, like all the other fine chaps on the Santa Fe Road, led by our beloved Ripley, were all born that way.

Yours most truly,



Mr. Howell Jones, Land Commissioner,
A. T. & S. F. Ry.,
Topeka, Kansas.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

COAST LINES.

Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

HOWEL JONES,
Land Commissioner,
Topeka, Kan.

Topeka, February 23, 1917.

File 8568

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

Answering your letter of the 20th say that I wrote you very fully yesterday and sent it through Mr. E. J. Engel for delivery.

I expect to leave here for New York on Saturday, March 3rd, passing through Chicago on the 4th. I always go to Chicago on our Number Ten, which arrives at 7:25 A.M. and leave on the Manhattan Limited, which leaves Chicago at 10:30 A.M. I expect to spend a day or two in Washington after the meeting on March 6th. When I return, I will endeavor to see you as I pass through Chicago, which will be March 9th, as now arranged. Mr. E. J. Engel generally keeps in touch with my movements, and if at any time you want to get in communication with me, you can reach me either direct or through Mr. Engel.

Yours very truly,

Howel Jones

LAND WITHDRAWN BY EXECUTIVE ORDER,

JANUARY 15, 1917.

Township 15 N., Range 10 W.

S $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1.
W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$	" 3.
All	" 11.
E $\frac{1}{4}$	" 15.
N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$	" 21.
W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$	" 31.

Township 16 N., Range 10 W.

W $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 7.
N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$	" 19.

Township 15N., Range 11 W.

All	Sec. 5.
W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$	" 7.
SW $\frac{1}{4}$	" 15.
All	" 17.
SW $\frac{1}{4}$	" 23.
All	" 27.
All	" 35.

Township 16 N., Range 11 W.

E $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$	SEC. 1.
ALL	" 5.
All	" 7.
All	" 9.
All	" 13.
All	" 15.
All	" 17.
SW $\frac{1}{4}$	" 19.
N $\frac{1}{2}$	" 21.

Township 17 N., Range 11 W.

All	Sec. 25.
-----	----------

Township 18 N., Range 11 W.

ALL	SEC. 17.
-----	----------

Township 15 N., Range 12 W.

All	Sec. 5.
"	" 7.
"	" 9.
"	" 19.
"	" 21.
"	" 25.
"	" 27.
"	" 29.
"	" 31.

Township 16N., Range 12 W.

S $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1.
E $\frac{1}{4}$	" 11.
N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$	" 13.

W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15.
N $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$	" 21.
All	" 31.
NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$	" 35.

Township 17 N., Range 12 W.

S $\frac{1}{2}$:	Sec. 21.
All	" 27.
E $\frac{1}{2}$	" 29.
All	" 33.
NW $\frac{1}{4}$	" 35.

Township 19 N., Range 12 W.

All	Sec. 25.
-----	----------

Township 15 N., Range 13 W.

All	Sec. 7.
All	" 15.
"	" 17.
"	" 23.

Township 17 N., Range 13 W.

NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 1.
SE $\frac{1}{4}$	" 7.
All	" 9.
"	" 11.
W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$	" 13.
All	" 15.
"	" 17.
"	" 21.
"	" 23.
N $\frac{1}{2}$	" 25.
N $\frac{1}{2}$	" 27.
NE $\frac{1}{4}$	" 29.

Township 19 N., Range 13 W.

All	Sec. 5.
All	" 7.
N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$	" 9.
All	" 17.
N $\frac{1}{2}$	" 23.
N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$	" 27.
All	" 31.

Township 15 N., Range 14 W.

All	SEC. 1.
NE $\frac{1}{4}$	" 7.
All	" 11.
NW $\frac{1}{4}$	" 19.
E $\frac{1}{2}$	" 21.
All	" 23.
N $\frac{1}{2}$	" 31.
N $\frac{1}{2}$	" 33.

Township 16 N., Range 14 W.

S $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 15.
E $\frac{1}{2}$	" 31.
SE $\frac{1}{4}$	" 33.

Township 16 N., Range 15 W.

W $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 13.
-----------------	----------

SW $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 17.
NE $\frac{1}{4}$	" 19.
All	" 25.
E $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$	" 27.

Township 16 N., Range 16 W.

NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 15.
All	" 23.
SE $\frac{1}{4}$	" 35.

Township 17 N., Range 16 W.

S $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 31.
-----------------	----------

Township 16 N., Range 17 W.

All	SEC. 5.
All	" 17.
E $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	" 23.
All	" 25.
All	" 27.
All	" 29.
W $\frac{1}{2}$	" 33.
All	" 35.

Township 16 N., Range 18 W.

N $\frac{1}{2}$	Sec. 3.
W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$	" 17.
NW $\frac{1}{4}$	" 29.

Township 17 N., Range 18 W.

SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 33.
------------------	----------

Township 16 N., Range 19 W.

W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Sec. 3.
NE $\frac{1}{4}$	" 25.

February 26, 1917.

My dear Nicholson:

I have your two letters and contents noted. Of course, the Indian soldier matter is only in an embryo state as yet. My article in the Herald was preceded by a recommendation to Secretary Lane on the subject, that Indian soldiers should be allowed. He sent the original recommendation to Secretary of War, who stated that he had turned the whole matter over to General Hugh Scott, who knows more of Indians than any other man living, and is Chief of Staff, where it is at present.

Before I go away Thursday I shall write General Scott a letter giving the consensus of opinion and endorsement of the proposition by every one of the Indian Agents that I have heard from, which are fifty or sixty at least, and I think your suggestion is a good one and shall certainly recommend it.

With kind regards to Mrs. Nicholson,

Yours very truly,

Mr. A. S. Nicholson,
Neopit, Wis.

Originals to stenographers of
Board of Indian Commissioners,
per Mr. Ayer's letter Feb 11th/1917

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Red Lake Indian Agency

Red Lake, Minn.

Feb. 19, 1917.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant inclosing clipping on advisability of enlisting Indians for soldiers.

I have read the article with considerable interest, and shall take occasion to reprint it in the next issue of the Red Lake News.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Walter F. Dickens,

Supt. & Spl. Disb. Agent.

WFD/SJ.

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
Unitah & Ouray School

Ft. Duchesne, Utah. Feb. 19, 1917.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have yours of the 15th with the clipping enclosed, which I have read with a great deal of interest, and desire to thank you for sending it to me.

Respectfully,
(Signed) Albert E. Kneale,
Superintendent.

AHK/JWE.

COPY
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL
Chilocco, Oklahoma

February 17, 1917.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

This is to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of clipping
containing views upon Indian soldiers.

Yours truly,
(Signed) Edward A. Allen,
Superintendent.

EAA-HM

COPY
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

White Earth Agency,
White Earth, Minn.
Mar. 1, 1917.

Mr. Edward B. Ayer,
Member, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 15, 1917, enclosing a clipping as to the advisability of enlisting Indians for soldiers. The matter will be taken up with the proper authorities with a view of carrying into effect the suggestion made by you.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) J. H. Hinton,

Superintendent.

JHE/S

COPY
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Klamath Agency, Oregon,
February 27, 1917.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer, Member
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 15th enclosing clipping of your article with regard to the advisability of enlisting Indians as soldiers.

I feel very certain that with proper explanation and encouragement a number of Indians could be enlisted on this reservation.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Wm. B. Freer,
Superintendent.

WBF/M

Copy

Department of the Interior,
United States Indian Service.

Rosbud, South Dakota,
February 19th, 1917.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Member - Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:--

I have read the clipping relative to the enlistment of Indians in the regular army which was sent with your letter of February 15th. I agree with you readily in most of your propositions and would be glad to see a large number of the young men of the Indian tribes enlist. I fear, however, that you have largely overestimated the number of available men. The Indian made an excellent scout in connection with military forces used in the Indian country. I feel, however, that that day is very largely over with, further than that a number of Indian from the Southern tribes might be very profitably used in connection with any military undertakings in Mexico or along the border. I do not feel that we could count on efficient scout service from Indians of the North when taken into a region wholly unfamiliar to them.

Now that the primitive Indian life is very largely broken up among the several Indian tribes, particularly those of the North and West, and now that the Indian families are being quite well started along industrial lines, I do not feel that it would be wise to encourage Indian men with families to enlist. The same reasons would apply in the case of Indians as would apply in the case of white men with families. Of course in case of need there is no reason why they should not do their full share.

The young men who are yet single, and particularly those about nineteen or twenty years of age, might well be enlisted, the same as among white men. In fact, I would be glad to see this accomplished to even a greater extent than will probably be accomplished among the white young men of the country. On the other hand, I anticipate that the percentage who will be found in proper physical condition will be much less among the Indian population than among the white population. For this reason I feel that the available young men within the Indian tribes will be found quite limited.

The enlistment of Indians is not a new undertaking by any means, but I think the army will report that past endeavors to organize Indians in separate bodies or companies has not proven satisfactory. Under such conditions the Indians do not take well to the rigid discipline required by army standards, but where they are mixed up with white soldiers so that the Indian enlistment is considerably in the minority they make very satisfactory men.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) Chas. A. Davis,

Supervisor in Charge.

COPY
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Taholah, Wash., March 17, 1917.

*Original to
Board of Indian
Commissioners - Wash.
Copy to Mr. A
as Phoenix
3/21/17*

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,

Member, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for the "clipping on advisability of enlisting Indians for soldiers" inclosed with your letter of February 15, 1917.

I have issued instructions to teach PATRIOTISM as it has never been taught before in view of the history-making period through which our beloved country is passing. Some of our pupils of today may be soldiers and nurses in the future.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) E. M. Garber,

Superintendent.

Handwritten: In the Indian School
Copy.

Salt River Indian School,
Scottsdale, Ariz.

February 27th, 1917.

Mr. Edward B. Ayer,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir:--

Received yours of the 15th inst. enclosing a clipping regarding Indian soldiers. You certainly are right there with a knowledge of your subject and its good stuff. Many thanks for remembering me with the clipping.

I appreciate very much the nice things you said about me as the outgoing Superintendent of the Malki Agency in the last annual report of your body. It is so seldom that any nice things are said about an agent that it sure is appreciated.

Hope to have the pleasure of entertaining you out here one of these days.

With best regards and wishes and kindest remembrances to Mrs. Ayer and your self in which Mrs. Coggeshall joins me,

Sincerely yours

C. T. Coggeshall,
Superintendent.

COPY

Navajo Indian Agency
Ft. Defiance, Arizona

February 26th, 1917.

Hon. Edward M. Ayer.
Member, Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir:--

Your favor of the 15th inst. enclosing clipping relative to the advisability of enlisting Indians for soldiers has come to hand.

Respectfully,

Peter Paquette,

Superintendent.

2/20/17
Copy.

Camp Verde Indian School,
Camp Verde, Arizona.

Edward M. Ayer,
Member of Board of Indian Commissioners,
Chicago.

My dear Mr. Ayer:--

Your letter dated Feb. 15th with clipping on "advissability of enlisting Indians as soldiers", is received.

The idea is a good one and I wonder that it has not been acted on long ago. I have been in the Indian service only about eight years, but the idea you have advanced in your clipping was one of the first that occurred to my mind after becoming acquainted with the service.

I presumed, however, that the Service was so old that an idea of this nature had already been tried out, or at least considered as to practicability. I believe the thing will work if properly tried out.

Yours very truly,

Joe J. Taylor,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

VERMILION LAKE SCHOOL,

Tower, Minnesota, November 27, 1916.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,

Member of Board of Indian Commissioners,

My dear Sir:

I wish to apologize for the oversight of your letter dated August 14, 1916 in which you ask for a statement of the positions held by me in the U.S. Indian Service, the length of time served in each, the dates of such service, and where the service was rendered.

In tardy reply thereto, I beg to state: That I entered the Indian Service as Physician at the Pine Point Boarding School, White Earth Reservation, Minnesota, May 11, 1899 and resigned June 30, 1901. I reentered the Service as Physician at the Klamath Agency, Oregon in July, 1904, and was transferred to the Fort Totten Agency, North Dakota, in February, 1905, from which position I resigned December 31, 1905. I was reinstated as Supt. & Physician of the Vermilion Lake Boarding School October 1, 1911 and have held this

E. A. #2.

position continuously to the present except from
September 20, 1915 to March 1, 1916 I was Special
Physician in the field. The foregoing dates if
not correct are approximately so.

I am sorry to have appeared to ignore
your reasonable request, and hope the remissness has
not in any degree hindered your work.

Very respectfully,

Otis B. Benson
Supt. & Physician.

*P.S. This letter was misplaced
was omitted from mails.
O. O. B.*

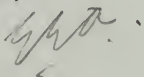
February 28th, 1917.

My dear Mr. Meyer:

I received your letter of commendation on my little article in the Chicago Herald, and I will say that I have heard from perhaps forty or fifty Agents, and with one exception every one of them is enthusiastic on the proposition, and think it could be carried out with the greatest ease.

Some time when you are in Mr. Lane's office if you will say this much to him, and if your office would like extracts from these different letters in regard to the Indian question, I will be very glad to send them to you any time, or forward copies of the entire letters.

Very truly yours,



Mr. H. A. Meyer,
Private Secretary to Secretary of Interior,
Washington, D. C.

February 28, 1917.

My dear Isidore Dockweiler:

I start for Arizona tomorrow, and am looking forward with the greatest pleasure to our meeting as again putting me in touch with several people that I leave very dearly. Mrs. Ayer will be with me, and I want to say to you if you don't bring Mrs. Dockweiler to Riverside, you need not come yourself.

Isn't it rather significant that last year when the Commission met in Washington we early notified the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that we would be very glad to call on him at his convenience, but it did not become convenient, and I understand he sidestepped the proposition again this year. Isn't it curious?

With kindest regards, I remain,

Your devoted friend,



Mr. Isidore B. Dockweiler,
Los Angeles, California.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

COUNTER No.

TIME FILED

M

TELEGRAM

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Charge

Ayer & Lord Tie Co.

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SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

2-619

Chicago, February 1, 1917.

Howell Jones,
Land Commissioner, A. T. & S. F. Ry.,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Jones: I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the telegram you permitted me to send to the Indian Commission. I have asked Mr. Waux to visit you if possible, and told him and Secretary Lane you would be in Washington Tuesday night, Raleigh Hotel.

Edward E. Ayer.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES

OPERATOR'S NOTATIONS,
TIME SENT, ETC.



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1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; NOR FOR ERRORS IN CLEAR OR OBSCURE TELEGRAMS.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the REPEATED telegram rate, at which amount this telegram, if sent as a REPEATED telegram, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free-delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

5. No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if any message is sent to such office by one of this Company's employees, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and for notice of instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office.

6. The Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this telegram.

8. NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. ADAMS,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

EDWARD R. WILDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

COUNTER No.

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Ayer & Lord Tie Co.

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SEND the following Telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

2-619

Chicago, February 1st, 1917.

Malcolm McDowell,
Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D. C.

Notify Mr. Vaux and Secretary Lane that nothing will be done until Mr. Jones, the Land Commissioner of the Santa Fe Road hears from Secretary Lane, and that Mr. Jones will be in Washington next Tuesday night Raleigh Hotel. I wish Mr. Vaux could see him also.

Edward E. Ayer.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES

OPERATIONS NOTATIONS
TIME SENT. 500.



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3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

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CHARLES C. ADAMS,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

EDWARD R. WILDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

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POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

LARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

COUNTER No. ,

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TELEGRAM

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[DESIGN PATENT No. 40529]

2-619

DAY LETTER

Chicago, February 1st, 1917.

George Vaux,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D. C.

Your nice telegram and good wishes of the Commission received and I thank you. I am not out yet, but am getting better. Please have Mr. Eliot write me if it is not convenient to call as he goes through to New Mexico in regard to work I suggested there. Mrs. Ayer and I were both exceedingly disappointed that it was impossible for us to be with you all in Washington, but we certainly were in spirit and affection.

Edward E. Ayer

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES

OPERATING NOTATIONS,
TIME ZONE, ETC.



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VICE-PRESIDENT.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.
EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER.

CHARLES P. BRUCH,
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